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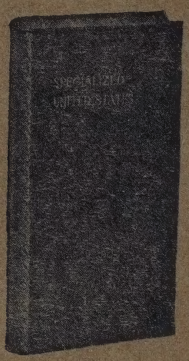

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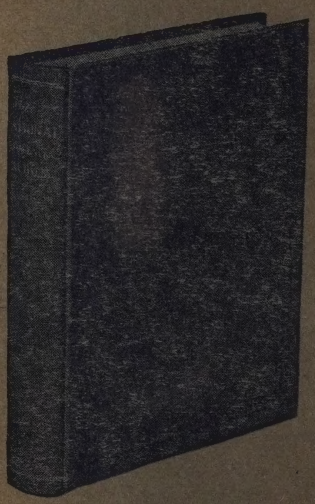

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COLLECTORS CLUB
PHILATELIST

Vol. VIII. JANUARY, 1929. No. 1.

*"It is impossible to present the man apart from his environment."**

William H. Russell

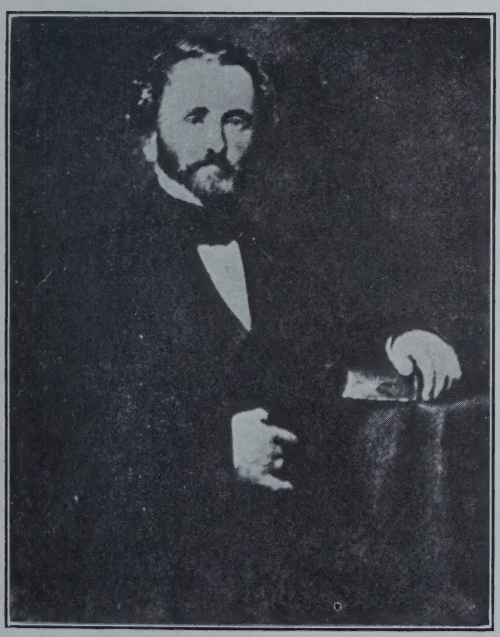
Originator and Developer of the Famous Pony Express

By Victor M. Berthold

(Copyright 1928 by Dr. Victor M. Berthold.)

FOREWORD.

By Henry C. Needham.



WILLIAM H. RUSSELL
The Founder of the Pony Express.

DURING the last few years much interest has developed in the history of the early express companies—none more so, perhaps, than in the story of the Pony Express. Many articles have been written and published in the daily papers, weekly and monthly magazines and, particularly, in the philatelic publications.

The Author of this article is perhaps the foremost historian of Western Express Companies, their Franks and Postmarks, and, therefore, naturally most familiar with the history and story of the development of mail transportation to the middle States and the West coast of the United States; he has recently returned from an extended trip to California where he carefully examined files of early newspapers and many unpublished manuscripts.

In studying the story of the Pony Express it became a matter of moment as to why the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, developers of the Pony Express and largely owned by the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, failed to receive

*Bancroft Chronicles of the Builders, Vol. I, page 8.

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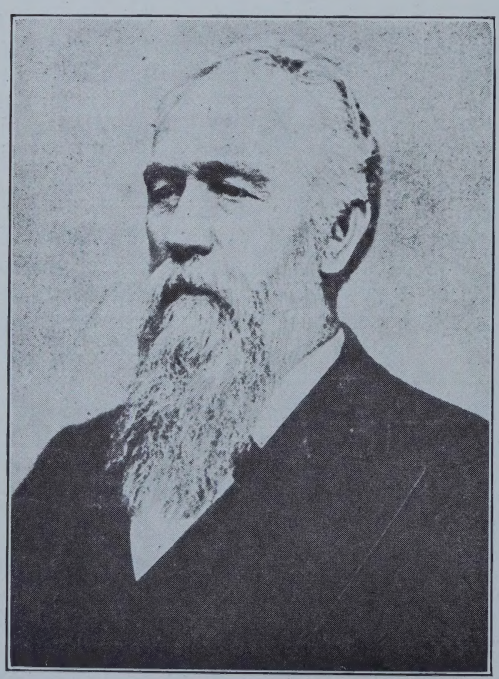
the contract for transportation of mail by the Pony Express under the postal appropriation bill passed by Congress on March 2, 1861, and why such contract was awarded to the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, which concern was really controlled by the Wells Fargo interests, and for some years had operated a passenger stage and express line through to California by way of the Southern States—the so-called Southern Route.

The two Senators from California, William McKendree Gwin and M. S. Latham did all they could to increase transportation of mail to their State. They were apparently rather favorable to the Southern cause and particularly to the development of the Pacific coast into an independent state or republic.

At the period in question, 1860-1861, chaos existed in the United States. The people in the South naturally wished to retain all their ancient rights and institutions. In the North there was a certain division of sentiment between the political parties. The record, as unearthed by the Author, apparently shows that in the summer and fall of 1860 the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, of which firm Mr. Russell was the financial and executive member, held a Government contract for the freighting of Army supplies to various military posts in the West; that certain moneys were due the firm for services completed, and that request was made for advances to cover the expenses of certain services for 1861. The firm apparently drew drafts on the Treasury, approved by the Secretary of War,—these were called acceptances and were payable at certain future dates. The Author clearly brings out the condition of the Treasury at this period; the freighting firm naturally required money; to procure this they discounted or attempted to discount the acceptances with various bankers; in this attempt they were not successful, except in a very minor degree. To increase the security in a manner sufficient to tempt lenders certain Bonds held by the Interior Department, in trust for Indians, and known as the Indian Fund, were delivered to Russell. This procedure was, of course, illegal and unauthorized. There seems to be no clear evidence that at the time of the delivery Mr. Russell had knowledge as to the ownership of the Bonds. We find no authority likewise that Mr. Russell ever questioned the right of the Secretary of War to approve or accept the drafts for unearned services, although such authority, never having been given or authorized by Congress, was clearly illegal. Upon maturity of these acceptances and the inability of the contractors to meet them considerable trouble at once arose and, on January 30, 1861, the Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., found true bills of indictment against William H. Russell and others; The charges alleged larceny by abstracting the bonds, receiving stolen bonds, and conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. There was a hearing before a Congressional Committee but the Author has been unable to find a record of the actual disposition of the matter; A report from the Librarian of Congress fails to show the final result of the case; it was probably quashed for the record shows that apparently Russell made



ALEXANDER MAJORS

the amount good. To realize the sum necessary it is more than likely that Russell liquidated many of his business assets and borrowed quite heavily from Holladay and the Wells Fargo people. Being more or less impoverished he and his partners were quite willing to turn over to others their Pony Express line.

On April 26, 1861, Russell had resigned from the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company and Bela M. Hughes had become President.

It is of interest to note that in the "Alta California", one of the daily newspapers of San Francisco, under date of April 30, 1860, it is stated that the Overland Mail Company had passed to the control of Wells Fargo & Company.

The main idea of the Author of this article is to show the condition of the United States during 1860-1861 and the possible and probable reason why the Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Company was changed as to ownership, and the opinion generally held as to the character and standing of Mr. Russell.

During the early period of the Pony Express it ran without subsidy and at a loss. Under the new ownership it was subsidized until the completion of the Trans-Continental Telegraph in the Fall of 1861. H. C. NEEDHAM.

CHAPTER I.

AMONG the outstanding figures in the history of American communications, who by their life's work have won the admiration and gratitude not only of their contemporaries but of all future generations, the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell holds a conspicuous place. Of these three men, United States philatelists have always been especially proud of William H. Russell, the creator of the Pony Express of 1860, an enterprise that startled the entire world by the boldness of its conception and its rapid and brilliant execution, weaving a magic chain by which the East and West of the United States were brought into communication within the then marvelous short time of only eight days. This phenomenal work was accomplished by a few individuals who, although knowing that financial success without government subsidy would be well-nigh impossible, did not hesitate to sacrifice their heard-earned fortunes in the struggle to safeguard and continue their epoch-making enterprise. Are these statements vapid and vainglorious exaggerations, or are they fully corroborated by all students whose publications on the Pony Express are considered standard works?

Here are a few paragraphs penned by Glen D. Bradley, a keen student of the eventful years 1860-1861:

> "So completely was this organization neglected by the Government in so far as extending financial aid was concerned, that its financial failure as foreseen by Messrs. Waddell & Majors was certain from the beginning."**

> "At the very beginning it cost about $100,000 to equip the Pony Express line, in those days a very considerable outlay of capital for a private concern." (2)

> "The operating expenses of the line aggregated about $30,000 a month, which would alone have incurred a deficit as the monthly income never equalled that amount." (3)

> "It is to the everlasting credit of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell that this group of men possessed the perseverance and **patriotic** determination to continue the enterprise even at a certain loss, and in spite of Federal neglect, until the telegraph made it possible to dispense with the fleet of riders." (4)

Next we submit a few lines written by Alex. Majors, a member of the firm

---

**Story of the Pony Express—Glen D. Bradley, p. 167.
(2) Idem, page 169. (3) Idem, page 170. (4) Idem, page 173. (5) "Seventy Years on the Frontier", by Alex Majors, page 183. (6) Idem, page 167. (7) "Overland Stage to California", by F. A. Root & W. E. Connelley, page 106. (8) Idem, page 118.

of Russell, Majors & Waddell, in his fascinating story entitled "Seventy Years on the Frontier." Referring to the Pony Express of 1860 Majors says:

> "Mr. Russell consented to take hold of the enterprise (creating the Pony Express) provided he could get his partners, Mr. Waddell and myself, to join him. With this understanding he left Washington and came to Leavenworth, Kansas, to consult us. After he had explained the object of the enterprise we both decided that it could not be made to pay expenses." (5)

> "It so transpired that the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell had to pay the fiddler, or the entire enterprise of organizing both the Stage Line and the Pony Express at a loss—as it turned out—of hundreds of thousands of dollars." (6)

In consonance with the opinions above expressed, we quote from the *"Overland Stage to California"*, by Messrs. Root and Connelley:

> "At the beginning of this undertaking (the Pony Express), Russell is said to have furnished the money and paid most of the bills, and without his encouragement and financial aid the enterprise might never have been started." (7)

> "It cost an enormous sum of money to organize and equip the Pony Line, and it was a matter of continuous expense to keep the line in shape. The enthusiastic projector of the Pony Express sank at least $100,000, and the partners who lent aid to the enterprise also lost their fortunes." (8)

The following paragraph, relating to the estimation in which the entire firm was held by its contemporaries, is taken from *"The Story of the Pony Express"*, by Glen D. Bradley:

> "Probably no firm has ever surpassed in integrity that of Russell, Majors & Waddell, famous throughout the West in the freighting and mail business before the advent of the railroads in that section of the country. With these men the verbal promise of one of their number was a binding guarantee and as sacredly respected as a bonded obligation!"

And finally, a few paragraphs from the well-known pen of W. F. Bailey. After having told of the opposition of Messrs. Majors and Waddell to the plan submitted by their partner, Wm. H. Russell, the creator of the Pony Express, because they could not see that such a stupendous enterprise could earn the expenses, Mr. Bailey continues:**

> "But when Russell informed them that he was committed to Senator Gwin and his friends, this settled the matter, for the word of this firm, once given, was to them as binding as their written obligation, and they unitedly threw their whole energy and resources into the carrying out of the pledge made by one of their members."

To give his readers an adequate picture of the high character of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, Mr. Bailey then introduces the pledge which each employee had to sign, "not to do anything incompatible with the conduct of gentlemen." After the outbreak of the civil war the company also required from each employee a pledge of allegiance to the United States.

From the above it is apparent that the overwhelming consensus of all these writers is that Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell had accomplished a truly patriotic work which entitled them to the everlasting gratitude of their fellowmen, and that their splendid reputation and high business principles were known throughout the country.

Let us make a note of this unsolicited and unprejudiced evidence of the character of the men who constituted the firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell, because when our story is finished it will be left to the readers to decide whether William H. Russell should be judged on the basis of these character witnesses, or condemned on the basis of allegations embodied in the findings of the Grand Jury which sat in Washington on July 30, 1861, and indicted the "Napoleon of

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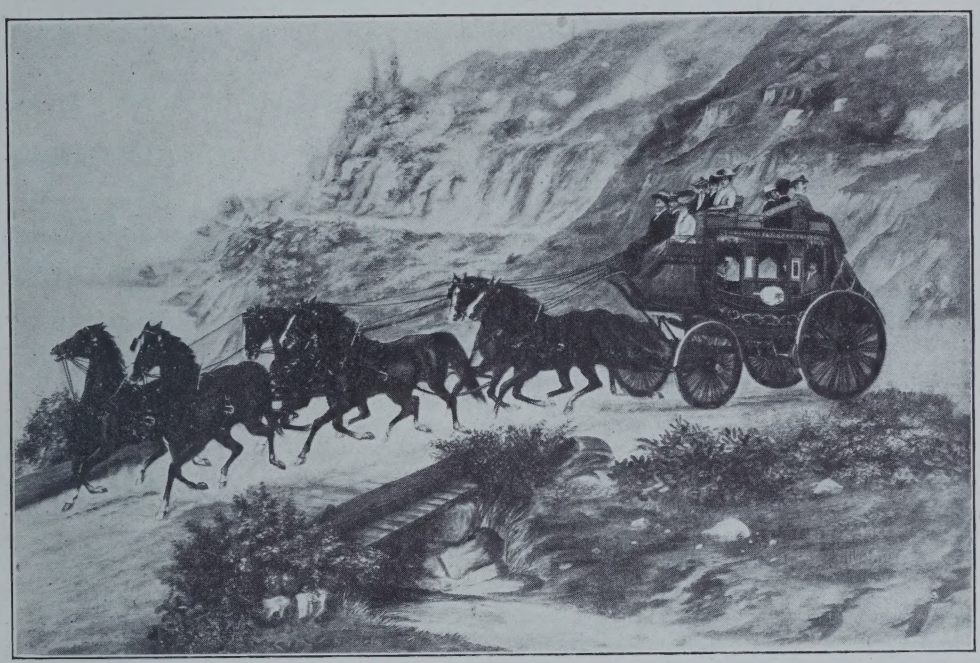
*Glen D. Bradley—The Story of the Pony Express, p. 21.
**Bailey—Story of the Pony Express, pub. Century Magazine, V. 56, p. 883.

the West'' for having received stolen bonds and for conspiring to defraud the United States Government. But of these events later. At present it will be best to withhold all judgment until there has been placed before the reader a picture of the times that so tried the souls of men and of the persons who, directly or indirectly, contributed to the events leading up to the indictment of Russell. Indeed, without a knowledge of the political and economic conditions that prevailed during the year preceding the secession of the Southern States and the opening of the year that saw Abraham Lincoln as director and conservator of the Union, it is well-nigh impossible to give an intelligent answer to the question: ''Was William H. Russell an honest man?''



The Old Banning Stage Line Out of San Pedro to Arizona in the Early Sixties.

CHAPTER II.

The Political Situation of the Free and Slave States.

It is reasonable to assume that political events of such magnitude as the attempt to dissolve the Union in the spring of 1861 could not originate from the events of the day. There are generally cited three reasons why the South attempted to dismember the Union, which are: (1) the election of Abraham Lincoln, called a sectional President; (2) the wrongs inflicted upon the South by the Free States, and (3) the claim by the South that the North, through its majority representation, had perverted the Constitution from its original intent and purposes. The latter grievance referred to legislative attempts to outlaw slavery in the United States, limit state rights.

To the present generation the word ''slave'' sounds like an anomaly, but not so to the Southern States that had helped to form the Union, a consolidated government out of States, diverse in interests and each jealous of its sovereignty. In those days a slave was a piece of valuable property that represented wealth and prosperity to the owner.

In the *''History of the Southern Rebellion''* by Orville J. Victor the author gives some very instructive information concerning ''slave'' property:*

*O. J. Victor, Vol. II, p. 21.

"On the 6th of March, 1861, Mr. Curry of Alabama had introduced in Congress and had adopted the following resolution:

> "Resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the introduction of Slaves into the Confederate States from the United States, except by persons emigrating thereto for the purpose of settlement of residence."

"This looked like 'coercing' Virginia, one of whose best sources of income was the production of negroes for a Southern market. The Richmond Examiner published the following statistics:

> "There are now in this State [Virginia] negroes of the estimated value of nearly $400,000,000. Upon an inside estimate they yield in gross surplus produce, (1) from sales of negroes to go South $10,000,000; (2) tobacco $8,000,000; (3) flour $8,000,000; (4) corn, cotton, etc., $2,000,000, or a total of $28,000,000."

For one of the slave-holding States to lose $478,000,000 in property by the freeing of the negroes was not a mere trifle.

The official records of the Government show that from 1815 to 1845 emigration to the South was greatest. During that period Virginia emigrated some $450,000,000 worth of slaves and in the middle decade of the term $180,000,000.

How much or how little the South may have been justified in her complaints against the North is a mooted question, but the fundamental reason which finally caused the secession of the eleven Slave States is unquestionable.

Viewed through the eyes of the political leaders of the South the constantly rising tide of public opinion demanding the abolition of slavery was a grave menace, threatening both their property, based on slave labor, and their entire social fabric. In addition to these well-grounded apprehensions, the rapid gain in population of the Free States, emphasized more forcibly by each decennial census since 1820, and their phenomenal accession of wealth—in the main the result of free labor—made the political and economic preponderance of the North over the South a foregone conclusion. From 1850 to 1860 the total property valuation for taxation, according to the U. S. marshal's returns, had risen from $7,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000.

Again, provided the two main political parties of the North were willing to act in concert, the North, under the Constitution by mere majority representation, could at any moment control and enact federal legislation inimical to the political and commercial interest of the slave-holding States. Recognizing the danger, the South had tried to meet this impending disaster by consistently advocating and favoring the creation of new slave territories, such as Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and New Mexico. The plan of the South to detach California from the Union, by force if needed, we shall consider in a later chapter.

However, to this well-defined policy of the South belong also Wm. Walker's efforts, financially supported by the South, to create new slave-holding territories in Mexico and Central America.

Up to the end of 1860 the South, by its concentrated votes, had been able to prevent any legislative action which was considered detrimental to its special interests. It was also due to the power of concentrated votes in Congress that the South had been able to prevent legislation favorable to the routes of communication north of the Slave States and to confine government aid solely to the Southern or Butterfield Mail route. The failure of receiving government aid was one of the main causes of the financial failure of Russell's great enterprise. This fact is attested to by W. F. Bailey, who writes:

> "Owing to the heavy losses, not only in connection with the Pony Express service, but in other directions, caused by the depreciation of currency, and the inability to make collections from the Government, because of the failure of Congress to make necessary appropriations, the Company became involved in debt to the amount of $1,800,000."*

*W. F. Bailey—The Pony Express—Century Magazine, #56, p. 882.

The following tables, prepared from the 1860 Census of the United States, irrefutably prove all these assertions. These official statistics reveal the overwhelming preponderance of the Free States in population, representation, and wealth, over the eleven Seceded States, and show how hopeless was the attempt of the South to dismember the Union. In plain words, about 18% of the total white population demanded that about 69%, which possessed 74% of the number of representatives and 68% of the total wealth of the nation, should endorse their sectional and economic views. In the face of these facts the Southern Rebellion was doomed to failure from the very beginning.

Pony Express and Overland Mail Office at Fort Kearney, 1861.

TABLE A.

POPULATION STATISTICS, CENSUS OF 1860.

Free States:			
New England States	3,135,000		
Middle States	7,459,000		
North Western States	7,881,000		
Pacific States	433,000		
Free Territories	220,000	19,128,000	
4 Loyal Slave States (white population)		2,708,000	
Total Loyal Population		21,836,000	
11 Seceded States (white population)		5,583,000	
Excess of Loyal White Population		16,253,000	
Based on the total population the percentages are:			
Loyal white population		21,836,000	(69.4%)
Disloyal white population		5,583,000	(17.7%)
Slave population		3,950,000	(12.6%)
District of Columbia		75,000	(00.3%)
TOTAL POPULATION		31,444,000	

TABLE B.

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES & WEALTH, CENSUS OF 1860.

States & Territories	Number of Representatives	Real Estate & Personal Property
6 New England States	25	$ 1,863,849,000
3 Middle States	59	3,727,759,000
8 North Western States	61	3,456,390,000

2	Pacific States	4	236,805,000
4	Territories	—	41,142,000
4	Loyal Slave States	23	1,590,420,000
27	Loyal States & Territories	172	$10,916,365,000
11	Disloyal or Seceded States	61	$ 5,202,166,000
38	States and Territories	233	$16,118,531,000
	District of Columbia	—	$ 41,085,000
	GRAND TOTAL	233	$16,159,616,000

From the above it will be seen that of the 38 States and Territories:

27 Loyal States had 74% of the total Representatives
11 Seceded States had 26% of the total Representatives

27 Loyal States had 68% of the total Wealth
11 Seceded States had 32% of the total Wealth

CHAPTER III.

After this short exposition of the causes that finally led up to the attempt of breaking up the Union, it is of equal importance, when the case of the Government vs. Russell is presented, to have a picture of the results of Buchanan's administration, as regards the state of the Union at the end of 1860.

It is a trite saying that the success or failure of a Presidential Administration depends largely upon the qualifications of the members of the Cabinet. This was never so true as when applied to the Cabinet of President Buchanan, of whom three, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Treasury, were more or less intimately connected with the indictment of William H. Russell. To avoid even the suspicion of any personal bias, all subsequent statements are quoted from the *"New International Encyclopedia."*

James Buchanan, President of the U. S. 1857-1861
Vice President, Breckenridge of Kentucky (John C.)

"Had the votes of every slaveholding State, except Maryland * * * In the executive chair he was apparently subservient to Southern politicians and allowed their threats of secession to influence his actions * * * In his last message he charged the North with having brought about the existing crisis in national affairs by a discussion which had 'produced its malign influence on the slaves and impressed them with a vague idea of freedom."

Isaac Toucy, Secretary of the Navy.

"Was secretly a traitor and as Secretary of the Navy scattered fleets over the seven seas so that the U. S. should be unable to concentrate an effective naval force in the event of possible hostilities."

Indeed, so successfully did the Secretary carry out his policy that at the outbreak of the rebellion in February, 1861, a House Committee reported that only two vessels, one of 20, the other of 2 guns, were available for the defence of the entire Atlantic coast.

Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

"As early as 1849 Mr. Cobb was the Speaker of the House and became Governor of Georgia in 1851 and finally became the Secretary of the Treasury in Buchanan's Cabinet. He resigned in 1860. Thereafter he became President of the Congress that drafted and adopted the Confederate Constitution. It was he who in 1856, in defense of slavery, published **"A Scriptural Examination of the Institution of Slavery."**

The following paragraphs are reprinted from the *"History of the Southern Rebellion"* by Orville J. Victor.

"Mr. Cobb's financiering had shaken the credit of the Government so far, that its paper not only no longer commanded a premium nor even touched par, but was only disposed of at ruinous rates. The act authorizing the loan restricted its sale at par, and capitalists refused to take it. This refusal left the department nearly bankrupt at the moment of Mr. Cobb's withdrawal, to lend the force of his great financial genius to the construction of a new Government. He assumed the keys of a plethoric chest—he left the keys of an empty one."*

"There is in the Treasury, subject to draft of the Treasurer of the United States, but little more than half a million, and there are requisitions in the Treasury Department amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars unanswered. In the present condition of the country it would be impossible to borrow the money needed to meet the wants of the Treasury, unless at a discount which would seriously impair the public debt, without some pledge in addition to that of the faith of the Government."**

In fact, the Government had become so nearly bankrupt during the closing days of the Buchanan Administration that it only escaped by paying double interest, and that by the special favor of the New York banks, which obtained in return the appointment of John A. Dix as Secretary of the Treasury.

"Mr. Dix, as the representative of Northern sentiment, and having the confidence of the magnates of Wall Street, was a wise choice; and if the brief period of Mr. Buchanan's term would not allow of a full restoration of public credit, it would, at least, permit him to stay the decline which threatened a fatal issue."***

Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.

"From 1839 to 1851 he was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives and served as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1857 he became Secretary of the Interior. In January 1861 he resigned and was appointed aid to General Beauregard. From 1862 to 1864 Thompson was Governor of Mississippi. After the assassination of Lincoln, Thompson was charged with complicity and a price was put on his head. He then escaped to Europe. When he returned he was brought to trial, and a civil suit was brought in 1876 for the money taken by Bailey while Thompson was Secretary of the Interior."****

As we deal with one of the accusers of William H. Russell it seems appropriate to add a few paragraphs from the Report of the House Select Committee, dated February 2, 1861, printed in the "*Congressional Globe*" of February 12, 1861.

"Concerning the fraudulent abstraction of certain bonds held by the Government in trust for the Indian tribes from the Department of the Interior, the Committee reports as follows:

"It soon became evident that the mere abstraction of certain bonds from the Interior Department, a fact easily ascertained, was an incident of minor importance in comparison with the transactions preceding and connected with the act, and your Committee therefore considered it incumbent upon them to trace as accurately and thoroughly as possible, through the tortuous windings of vast and complicated interests, and extensive, though concealed, ramifications, the motives and purposes and deeds of those who have been the parties to a daring and unprecedented fraud upon one of the Departments of the Government. It will be seen that the Government holds State Bonds and certificates and U. S. stocks for certain Indian tribes to the amount of $2,525,241.82. The Government having the bonds in its possession was the Trustee of the Indians who were the actual owners of them. Neither the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, nor the Secretary of the Interior ever counted the bonds in person, and the only information that either of them could have possessed touching their safety was the payment of the coupons every six months. One of the disbursing clerks appointed by Hon. Jacob Thompson was Godard Bailey."

It is regrettable that the House Select Committee did not see fit to explain what they meant by "tortuous windings of vast and complicated interests, and extensive, though concealed ramifications." Had they done so, perhaps the Grand Jury in Washington City might have cleared William H. Russell of the charges preferred against him.

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*O. J. Victor, Vol. I, p. 389. **Letter of John A. Dix to President Buchanan. ***O. J. Victor, Vol. I, p. 389. ****O. J. Victor, Vol. I, p. 390.

J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

"The New International Encyclopaedia" has but a few lines concerning Floyd, i. e.

> "Early in 1858 he began a rather questionable practice of accepting drafts from a firm of government contractors in anticipation of their earnings. In December, 1860, Floyd, whose resignation had been requested by the President, retired from the Cabinet and became later on a brigadier general in the Confederate Army."

The writer of the above fails to mention, however, that the same Grand Jury that indicted William H. Russell found one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell and Floyd for conspiring together to defraud the United States Government:

Quite another picture is that drawn by the historian, Glen D. Bradley, in his famous *"Story of the Pony Express."* Speaking of California he writes:

> "When the Southern States withdrew, a conspiracy was on foot to force California out of the Union and organize a new Republic of the Pacific, with the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains for its Eastern boundary. That these conspiracies existed is revealed by the official correspondence of that time. That they had been fomented for many months is apparently revealed by these additional facts. During Buchanan's administration John B. Floyd was Secretary of War. When the rebellion started it was found that Floyd while in office had removed 135,000 firearms together with much ammunition and heavy ordnance from the big government arsenal at Springfield, Mass., and distributed them at various points in the South and South West. Of this number 50,000 were sent to California where 25,000 muskets had already been stored, and all this was done underhandedly without the knowledge of Congress."

After Floyd had been retired from office, the *"Atlanta Constitution"* of March 16, 1861, published the following eulogy of Floyd:

> "But for the foresight and firmness and patriotic providence of John B. Floyd, in what stress and peril would the Cotton States be floundering this day! He saw the inevitable doom of the Union, or the doom of his own people. For many months past, from his standpoint, he had an extended field of vision, which enabled him to see the great danger which threatened us. When his faithful loyalty to his own persecuted people began its labours in our defense, in what condition were the Southern States. The North had the heavy guns, the light arms, the powder and the ball, just as the North had everything else that belonged to the common Government. How quietly were men shifted from our soil who might have been here today to murder us at Abraham Lincoln's order! How slender the garrisons became in the Southern forts which were made for us and belong to no one else, but which a savage enemy now chafes and rages to get possession of. Who sent 37,000 stand of arms to Georgia? How came 60,000 more prime death-dealing rifles at Jackson, Miss.? And in short, why have we anything at all in the South to mail the strong hands of the sons of the South with at this hour, when every heart and arm of her children is needed in her defense? Truth demands it of us to declare that we owe to John B. Floyd an eternal tribute of gratitude for all this. Had he been less patriotic than he was, we might now have been disarmed and at the mercy of a nation of cut-throats and plunderers."

There remains a question which requires elucidation. Was it desirable, or was it not highly undesirable, for the advocates of secession to have William H. Russell create a direct and rapid system of communication between Washington and California, outside the control of the Southern States? If undesirable and, from a strategical point endangering the defence of the Confederate States, would not the Secretary of War, guided by his "foresight, and firmness and patriotic providence" by which he disarmed, as nearly as possible, the United States Government, have also been farsighted enough to obstruct the continuance of the Pony Express of 1860, either through his own machinations, or by joining in with existing commercial interests, such as the supporters of the Butterfield route, and thus covering his actions? This question is a fair one, as Floyd must have foreseen the outcome of his patriotic endeavors and was pre-

pared to evade any responsibility in the matter, or any criminal action that might be taken against him by the government. Thus, as soon as he was actually indicted on February 12, 1861, for malfeasance in office and for conspiring to defraud the government, he fled to Virginia. It is by no means an exaggeration to affirm, as Bradley does:

> "So completely was this organization—the Pony Express of 1860—neglected by the government in so far as extending financial aid was concerned, that its financial failure, as foreseen by Messrs. Waddell and Majors, was certain from the beginning."

In his story of the Pony Express, W. F. Bailey furnishes the true reason of the apathy of the government.

> "The representatives of the South in Congress by their concerted votes were able to prevent legislation favorable to the routes north of the slaveholding States and to confine government aid to the Southern routes."

Again we may ask: "Is it reasonable to assume that one of the leading exponents of secession, J. B. Floyd, would have been averse to using all possible means to obstruct the continuance of the Northern route, opened in 1860, instead of favoring to the best of his ability, the hostile efforts of a great rival commercial concern for which the Southern representatives had voted a government subsidy to enable that concern to construct and operate a route nearly entirely passing through slaveholding territory?"

Speaking of rival commercial interests we recall that Mr. Fargo, of the Wells, Fargo & Co., was a director of the Overland Mail Company, commonly spoken of as the Southern, or Butterfield route. In his "*History of the Express Business*" A. L. Stimson, referring to the Overland Mail Company, writes:*

> "It was, in fact, in the hands of the originators and owners of the Wells, Fargo & Company and was designed for the transportation of the Express as well as the mail."
>
> "Shortly after the opening of the Pony Express the Butterfield Overland Mail Company passed to the control of the Wells, Fargo & Co."*

When it became known through a public announcement, (Feb. 27, 1860) that Russell, Majors & Waddell, then the contractors for the Central Mail Route, via Salt Lake City, planned to start a horse express from St. Louis to Placerville via Salt Lake City, such news caused considerable apprehension to the friends of the Butterfield Company.

On November 24, 1860, a St. Louis despatch to the "*Alta*" stated:

> "There is a reason to believe that Butterfield & Co. will move heaven and earth at the next session of Congress to secure a daily mail contract so as to run off the Pony Express. This is the result of tremendous rivalry between the companies."

Thus we possess plain, unvarnished evidence that the Southern States did not favor a northern route, and that the supporters of the Butterfield Company were "moving heaven and earth to run off the Pony Express."

What means these united hostile forces employed to gain their goal can only be surmised in the absence of tangible documentary proof, but no fair-minded juror, if these facts had been laid before him, would have failed to take them into consideration when presented with the testimony of a person who acknowledged that, after abstracting the bonds from the Department of the Interior, he had delivered them to Wm. H. Russell, taking as security acceptances signed by the Secretary of War; acceptances which, in accordance with the findings of the House Select Committee were "unauthorized by law, and deceptive and fraudulent in their character."

The report of the Committee does not elucidate other rather important points, namely, was Mr. Bailey familiar or unacquainted with the character of these fraudulently issued acceptances also would he have entered into negotiations with Wm. H. Russell without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Floyd?

(To be concluded.)

*History of the Express Business—A. L. Stimson, p. 261.
**Alta, Apr. 30, 1860.

Washington Postmarks 1800-1901

By Harry M. Konwiser.

(The following chronological arrangement of postmarks used in the city of Washington, D. C. exemplifies the interest and possibilities of this form of collecting. There is a fast growing interest in the postal history of the country and postmark collections formed along the lines herein indicated have a distinct historical as well as a philatelic value. The illustrations are reduced in size but in same proportion so that relative sizes are shown. The exact sizes are indicated in millimetres.—H. L. L.).

1800 WASH. CITY. with month and day. Circle 26 mm. Red-brown. Period after "Wash" centred. Also 1801.

1801 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle 25 mm. Red-brown.

1804 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle 28 mm. Dot under "n".

1807 WASHINGTON. CITY. Ornaments at bottom. Circle 28 mm. Red-brown.

1808–15 As 1804.

1809 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. (Day larger than previous). Circle 28 mm. Red-brown.

1817 As previous, with ornaments. Circle 30 mm. Red-brown.

1820 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Also 1828.

1821 As previous with ornaments at bottom of circle.

1824 As 1821.

1826 As previous, with and without ornaments. Circle 32-33 mm. Red-brown. Also 1829.

1828–9 WASHN. CITY. with month and day. No ornaments. Circle 33 mm. Red.

1833–35 CITY OF WASHINGTON. with month and day. Circle 35 mm. Red-brown. Same 1837.

1836–41 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Green. Also in black. Also in red, 1836.

1840–43 As previous in green. Also red. (Similar 1836 red.)

1845 ALEXANDRIA D. C. with month and day. Circle 28 mm. Black.

1846 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Red Brown. Clearer type used than in 1840. Also 1853 with additional PAID handstamp.

1848–53 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Red. Also with FREE at top above circle. Also larger size, 33 mm. Same style.

1850 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day and FREE at bottom in circle 33 mm. Black.

1852 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with day and month. Used with additional "Paid 3" in circle. Black. (Note day above month).

1853 WASHINGTON D. C. with day above month and "FREE" at bottom inside circle.

1853 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. With "5 cts." at bottom of circle, 33 mm. Black. Also same style Free (caps) at bottom.

1856 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year and "FREE." Circle 33 mm. Black. Also 1863. Also, without year.

1857 WASHINGTON CY. D. C. with month, day and year and "FREE." Circle 33 mm. Black. Notice "Cy" abbreviation.

1857–61 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and "FREE." Circle 33 mm. Black.

Representative Washington Postmarks 1800 to 1874.

1859 WASHINGTON CITY D. C. with month, day and year shown on stamp. From Elliott Perry collection. Late use "Washington City", but "E. P." has a "Washington City" (without D. C.) on cover, apparently showing late use of "CITY".

1860 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year. Circle 33 mm. Black. (On stamped envelope).

1861 As above with year omitted.

1861 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle 23 mm. Black. Used with killer for stamp (May be 1865 use, however). Also, same style for years later.

1862 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month, day and year. Double circle outer 30 mm. Black.

1862 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year. Doubled circle, outer 33 mm, inner 19 mm. Black. On patriotic frank, no killer. Also on Post Office Official cover, no killer.

1863 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year. 33 mm. Black. As previous this style. (Also probably 1861.)

1864 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Double circle. Outer 25 mm. Black.

1864 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and year abbreviated, also "FREE." Double Circles, outer 30 mm, inner 15 mm. On franked cover. Also reported by Elliott Perry as an 1861, 3c cancelled with target. Probably 1862 usage without "FREE." Larger Circle than this type with year date, 1862 known on cover with 3c 1861. 1862 use with and without killer. (E. Perry.)

1864–73 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and "FREE." Circle 23 mm. Black.

1866 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle 24 mm. Black. On cover, Elliott Perry collection.

1866 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Thick letters. Circle 23 mm. Black.

1866–67–68 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Circle 22 mm. Black.

1867–70 WASHINGTON. D. C. CONGRESS. Free with month and day. Circle 30 mm. Black.

1869–73 WASHINGTON D. C. "FREE" with month and day. Circle 26 mm. Black. Letters spaced away from Circle. (Also 1866).

1869 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and date. Circle 26 mm. Black. On cover with 10c 1869 to Europe. Elliott Perry collection.

1872 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day. Circle 24 mm. Black.

1873 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. Circle 28 mm. Black.

1873–74 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day. Circle 26 mm. Black. Style as previous. With killer.

1875 WASHINGTON D. C. LOCAL with month and day. Circle 28 mm. Red. On Postcard.

1874–76 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. Circle 28 mm. Black. Used combined with killer.

1875–77 WASH'N. D. C. REGISTERED with month and day. Circle 28 mm. Black. Used with killer. Also in blue.

1876 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day and hour. Circle 28 mm. Black. Used with killer.

1877 Similar to previous, but spacing around letters. Also 1879.

1878 WASHINGTON. D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle 28 mm. Purple. Used with killer.

1878 Registered. Dec. 24/1878. Washington, D. C. in box, 55x23 mm. Violet. (Also seen without box as mark on 1883 cover.)

1879 Similar to 1876. Purple. With crosswords killer.

1881–83 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month, day, hour, year and "2." Circle 28 mm. Black. Used without killer on official cover.

1882 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle 28 mm. Black. Used with "5" in 3 ring Circle. Machine killer-postmark combination.

1883 As above with grid killer. Also with year abbreviated.

1883 WASHINGTON D. C. and "REG" in oval, 35 mm width, "REG" in inner oval, 20 mm width, shown used on stamp. Cover also has "Registered May 9, 1883 Washington, D. C."

1883–87 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and day in one line, hour and year abbreviated. 25 mm. Black. Used with "8" in grid killer. (Has Washington Receiving mark. Black.)

1884 WASHINGTON, REC.D. month, day, hour and year with "7". Receiving Postmark. Circle 27 mm. Black.

1887–88 WASHINGTON. D. C. with month and day, hour and year abbreviated. Circle 25 mm. Black.

1890 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day in one line, hour and "C" at bottom, 25 mm. Black. Used with "C" in grid killer. The year abbreviated, '90 is on outside of Circle. On reverse has "Wash. D. C. Transit, Sep 20, 2.30 P M. '90". All in Circle 28 mm. Black. Also with year inside circle.

1897 WASHINGTON D. C. with month and date in one line, hour and year apart, above D. C.—"18" at left and "97" at right. 22 mm. Black. Used with "Congress Postal Universal" killer.

Additional Washington Postmarks 1875 to 1901.

1898 WASHINGTON D. C. Jul 20 2 P M 1898, all in oval 26 mm width, 15 mm deep. Black. Used with "2" in lines, as receiving mark.

1898 WASHINGTON, D. C. Wagon Collection Postmark.

1899 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and day in one line, hour and year abbreviated. Circle 25 mm. Black. Used with grid "2" killer.

1899 About as above, wording more compact. Used with straight line killer, plus "2" in grid.

1899 Similar to 1897, except straight line bar killer.

1899 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and date in one line, hour and year next two lines, latter abbreviated. Circle 23 mm. Black. Used with killer, plus "2" in grid.

1890 As above.

1891 WASHINGTON, D. C. with month and date, hour and year. Black. Circle 20 mm. Used with straight line killer, containing "1" in centre at left.

1893 As above.

1901 WASHINGTON D. C. with month, day, hour and year. Circle 27 mm. Used with grid "2" killer.

And so endeth 102 years of Washington Postmarks.

A Superb New Foundland Cover.

At a recent sale held by Harmer, Rooke & Co. Ltd. of London the Newfoundland cover illustrated above was sold to a London dealer for the record price of £600. It was mailed in 1858 and is franked with a strip of 3 of the 2d scarlet vermilion, said to be the only strip known.

The fortunate owner had it presented to him as a ten year old schoolboy collector, by his grandmother, who received it from her uncle to whom it was addressed.

1000th Meeting of the Chicago Philatelic Society

By Charles J. Phillips.

THIS unusual event was made the occasion of a great reunion of Philatelists on Thursday, October the 4th, 1928, at the magnificent rooms of the Germania Club, which were graciously loaned for this occasion.

Many well known stamp men travelled long distances to be present at this event and among these we noted P. M. Wolsieffer from Philadelphia and A. F. Lichtenstein, Hugh Clark, Charles J. Phillips and John Klemann from New York. Other well known men present included, Saul Newbury, Gus Mosler, John Oleson, A. W. Filstrup, A. L. Schuyler, R. McP. Cabeen, Dr. C. W. Hennan, E. R. Jacobs, P. MacGuffin, C. E. Severn, B. L. Voorhees, with contingents from Cleveland, Cincinnati and many other cities.

One of the features of the meeting was a grand display of Rarities by two of our greatest collectors.

Arthur Hind showed Mauritius: Post Office, 1d. and 2d. unused and 1d. and 2d. used on one cover; and a unique block of four of the unused 1d. first printing of the Post Paids in earliest state; Hawaii: Both types of the exceedingly rare 2c. Missionary; Nova Scotia: Superb pair of 1/- cold violet used on cover to India with a 6d. yellow green, also his magnificent collection of Nevis, most of the rarities being shown in uncut sheets.

Alfred Lichtenstein showed his famous collection of Switzerland Cantonal and Rayon Issues, which has several times been described in the Philatelic press, so we will not attempt to regilt gold.

During the exhibition B. L. Voorhees held a very successful auction. Some fine Sydney Views sold very well, especially choice copies on covers.

The Banquet took place at 7 P. M. with over 200 guests present. Mr. Voorhees, President of the Society, turned the meeting over to Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, who made a most efficient toastmaster.

The proceedings started with the reading of the Minutes of the First Meeting of the C. P. S. held in October, 1886, when P. M. Wolsieffer was elected the first Secretary. The Minutes of the 500th meeting were then read and this was followed by a Roll Call of this, the 1000th meeting.

Charles E. Severn then had the honor of presenting a Gold Medal to our dearly beloved P. M. Wolsieffer, who, in October, 1886 was one of the band of collectors who founded the Society. In responding "P. M." gave some details of the early days and then sprang a surprise on Charlie Severn by presenting him with a Gold Medal in the name of the Society.

The toastmaster then called Charles J. Phillips, who referred to the fact that he went into the stamp business in 1886, the same year in which the C. P. S. was inaugurated. He then referred to the wonderful record of 1000 meetings and doubted if any other Society had such a record, except perhaps the *Royal Philatelic Society of London*, which was founded in 1864 and as it averages some 16 meetings a year, may possibly have exceeded the thousand.

Mr. Phillips then gave an interesting account of many of the great "Finds" of early days, and told some stories of King Edward VII. who never collected stamps, but who called him in for expert advice on stamps he proposed to buy for his son. He especially stressed the great influence H. M. King George V. had on the advancement of Philately in Great Britain, what a great relaxation he had found this hobby at all times and especially during the stress of the great war.

In conclusion Mr. Phillips proposed the toast of the President of the United States coupled with that of H. M. King George V., Philately's King. He said

that he did this at some risk in the City of Mayor Thompson, but the toast was received and drunk amidst great enthusiasm.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein was then called upon and after some very interesting and amusing stories of his father's connection with stamp collecting, he proceeded to lay stress on what the 1000th meeting of a Philatelic Society, or in fact any society, really meant, and that such a meeting deserved the support it received in having people to represent all parts of the country there. He also stressed the need for real "constructive" work in philately such as that meeting represented.

Mr. Lichtenstein then asked permission of the chairman to speak about a bit of constructive work that really had nothing to do with the 1000th meeting. He referred to the *American Philatelic Society* and the good work that had been done during the past year by one of the Vice-Presidents, Gustave M. Mosler. As President A. H. Wilhelm had definitely declined to stand for office again, Mr. Lichtenstein asked the meeting to endorse Gus Mosler as their nominee for the next President of the A. P. S. L. A. Hanford of Cleveland seconded Mr. Lichtenstein's proposal in a remarkably witty speech which quite swept his audience. The motion was put by the chairman and carried unanimously. Gus Mosler in a few words thanked the meeting for the honor tendered him.

Victor Rotnem of Minneapolis was then called upon and founded his introduction on the theory that Club activities in philately are the outgrowth of the psychology that man is a social being and seeks the companionship of his fellows. He pointed out that City Clubs and our great A. P. S. are needed outlets for the gregarious tendencies of philatelic man. Mr. Rotnem asked the assembled crowd to consider the need for careful thought and reflection in selecting their nominees for next year's official board of the A. P. S.

Arguing that the stability and usefulness of the A. P. S. depends upon the proper selection not only of President but particularly of the Board of Vice-Presidents, he urged the meeting to come together in open caucus to consider suggesting a board who would carry on the high type of efficiency of the Cincinnati group now in office composed of G. M. Mosler, W. C. Kennett and Dr. Tedeschi.

After deliberation unanimous acclaim was given by the assembled philatelists to a suggested Chicago Board, with Dr. C. W. Hennan, A. F. Boehm and C. F. Mann as Vice-Presidential nominees.

Dr .Hennan then said there was a visitor from New York who he was determined to call upon because he would not catalog Netherland and Colonies as they should be and introduced Mr. Hugh M. Clark for a few words.

Mr. Clark in the course of an interesting but far too brief speech said how glad he was to be back among the gang in his own home town, although he had left Chicago many years ago.

Mr. Clark also referred to the catalog of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and quoted a few figures to show the vast work entailed in fixing prices for some 180,000 items. Some people, he stated, even went so far as to ask for quotations on stamps in extra fine, and ordinary condition. This might mean over a quarter of a million separate quotations. In conclusion he blamed local collectors for not giving him more help. He sent out some hundreds of question slips in Chicago and District and only had two answers.

The meeting shortly afterwards concluded after a few words from various visitors who were present but as our reporter had to leave we have no record of these.

In conclusion a special word of praise must be given to the really superb Program of the Proceedings. This was largely the work of Richard McP. Cabeen and must have entailed a vast amount of research work.

The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of P. M. Wolsieffer. This is followed by an article by C. E. Severn on "Early Days". Then Mr. Cabeen gives an account of "Early Chicago Postal History". A list of Chicago Local Posts, First Railroad Postal Cars and a list of members of the Society.

The Counterfeit One Dollar 1914 Peking Print of China

By H. F. Bowker.

WHILE I have known of the counterfeiting of the 10 cent, 50 cent and $1.00 values of the first Peking print, 1914 issue of China for several years and have carefully examined all copies of that printing of Scott's numbers 185, 190 and 191 that I have seen, in the hope of finding these scarce forgeries, my diligence was never rewarded until recently when I have come onto a single postally used copy of the latter value.

These counterfeits are reputed to have been used by postal clerks employed in the Shanghai post office. The *modus operandi* being to place the stamps on letters or parcels presented for mailing. The stamps were then cancelled immediately with a hand cancelling stamp and the proceeds pocketed. By this method none of the forgeries got out of the hands of the passers except in a cancelled state, in which shape they were not likely to excite the interest of anyone who might interfere with the operation of their scheme.

The present copy shows a part of the usual circular Shanghai postmark with the entire Chinese character "Shang" on the stamp. It is perforated 15 while the genuine stamps are perforated 14 or 14½ despite Scott's listing given as 14 or 15. As is usual with forgeries, the present one differs materially from the genuine stamps in many details, the most noticeable of which are given below.

Genuine.

(a) The curved labels at top and bottom are bounded by a hairline at center where they are superimposed upon the upper and lower marginal frames. This line does not touch the outer line of border.

(b) The Chinese character at NW is clearly drawn.

(c) The four ornamental scrolls surrounding the center medallion are sharply drawn and each line or dot composing the scroll is distinct and separate from every other dot or line.

(d) The Chinese character at NE has equally wide bands of color separating the three sections.

Forgery.

(a) The curved labels are bounded at top and bottom by coarse lines which touch the outer line of border at the bottom.

(b) The outer frame of this character is more narrow than in the genuine and that part of the character inside the outer frame is very indistinct and poorly drawn.

(c) The scrolls are poorly drawn, the lines and dots composing them being coarse and scraggly.

(d) This character is much smaller than that in the genuine and the strip of color between the 1st and 2d sections is wider than that between the 2d and 3d.

(e) All lettering in English in the lower label is carefully and accurately drawn.
(f) The "O" of "POSTAGE" is similar to that in "OF".
(g) The wall surrounding the three doors of the temple is covered with dots.

(e) The top of letter "E" of "REPUBLIC" is higher than the tops of the other letters.
(f) The "O" of "POSTAGE" is narrower than that in "OF".
(g) There are no dots in the lighter part of the walls about the doors.

FRANCE TO HOLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

An International Philatelic Exhibition is announced for Havre, France, from May 18th to 26th, 1929 and full information concerning it can be obtained from M. Coyette, 35, rue de Maubege, Paris, 9e, France.

The prospectus indicates that the exhibition has been planned on an extensive scale with classes for all the principal groups. Gold, Silver gilt, Silver and Bronze medals will be awarded in each class together with a grand prize for the finest international exhibit and a special prize for the finest French exhibit.

An International Bourse of Dealers and Philatelic Societies is planned to be held during the exhibition. The officers are as follows: President, M. Seigneure; vice presidents, MM. Ackein, Deschaseaux, Le Begue, Lesout; Secretary, M. Hugues and Treasurer, M. Koch.

W. T. WILSON ANNOUNCES SOME IMPORTANT PURCHASES.

The October-November issue of W. T. Wilson's Bi-Monthly contains the announcements of some especially important purchases including collections of India, Indian Native States and Luxemburg and a few others of lesser importance including Hungary, Japan, French Colonials and Consular Offices and Modern Portuguese Colonies. There are also some attractive offers in original covers.

LANSDOWNE STAMP CLUB HOLDS THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The third annual Exhibition of the Lansdowne (Pennsylvania) Stamp Club held on November 30th and December 1st was a splendid success and should prove an inspiration to other local Clubs throughout the country.

The local newspapers as well as five Philadelphia papers gave much publicity to the exhibition which was an important factor in its success. The judges were C. J. Phillips, Major G. W. A. Camp, and P. H. Ward, Jr., all members of the Collectors Club, who awarded 24 prizes, including a grand prize for the best all around exhibit. This was won by Clarence W. Brazer, Lansdowne, Pa., for his collection of United States Proofs and Essays. This collection has been largely formed within the past year and represents almost everything obtainable in the special field which it covers.

MOZIAN BRINGS OUT POCKET SIZE LOOSELEAF ALBUM.

Vahan Mozian, 298 Fifth Avenue, New York City has just brought out a small pocket sized looseleaf album with a page size of 4⅜x6½ inches. The binder is spring backed and comes in Green and Dark Red colors. It will prove a useful book for a small specialized collection and for stamps desired to display at club meetings, etc.

STAMPLESS COVER TYPE SHEET.

Delf Norona, one of the pioneer students of Stampless Covers, Secretary of the Stampless Cover Society, a Unit of the A. P. S., has evolved a type-classification for Stampless Covers that is unique as well as logically arranged for collectors.

The various designs are placed into four general groups—circles, ovals, rectangles and arcs. These major groups are identified as C. O. R. A. and minor groups are labeled M or Ms, the latter for manuscript postal markings.

These designs are then divided into a number of classes, as: P—Plain single unbroken outer line; F—Fancy Single unbroken outer line; B—Broken line; C. D.—Circular Postmark with double outer lines, etc.

A type sheet, showing the classifications and designs, illustrated, is contained in the November, 1928 issue of Stampless Covers and is sold at 50 cents. This may be ordered from F. S. Eaton, 70 Sachem Street, New Haven, Conn.

H. M K.

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ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTORS CLUB ROLL OF HONOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the *Collectors Club* held Monday, November 26th, 1928, the following names were added to our Roll of Honor:

Dr. J. Brace Chittenden
Prof. Dr. Carl Lindenberg

Both men are so close to the hearts of our members and have been so fully represented in the columns of this magazine during their life time that no extended statement of their outstanding achievements for philately are called for at this time.

* * * *

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

The name of Dr. Victor M. Berthold attached to any article is in itself assurance of a work of exceptional thoroughness and historical scholarship. It is very fortunate that philately has at this time a man of his ability and capacity to assemble the rapidly disappearing records of our early postal history and present them in the very readable style which Dr. Berthold possesses.

The present article on William H. Russell, originator of the famous Pony Express and President of the Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company adds a very important chapter to the history which Dr. Berthold has been unfolding. The Doctor worked steadily for over six months to gather the data which serves as the basis of the article before he wrote a single line, and much of this data was collected during a recent trip to California where he could inspect many records available in no other place.

We always feel honored at the privilege of presenting any of Dr. Berthold's work and the present "Foreword" by Henry C. Needham makes it doubly valuable for he has been a valuable collaborator with Dr. Berthold in much of his most important work.

* * * *

ZEPPELIN COVERS.

The public interest in the flights of the Graf Zeppelin has attracted attention to the philatelic phase as represented by the covers and the special stamps issued for the event. There can be little doubt but that this interest has been instrumental in creating a vast number of new collectors and the continued use of stamps in ever increasing numbers to commemorate important events should have a very beneficial effect upon our hobby.

The editor is indebted to Paul Kohl of Germany for one of the covers with the 4 Reichsmark value, which we consider one of the handsomest stamps of recent times.

CORRECTIONS IN THE FRANCE TRANSLATION.

L. Meinertzhagen, the author and translator of the article on France appearing in our last issue, calls attention to the following corrections which should be noted by our readers:

> On Page 268: The remark under Fig. IIA in the plate of illustrations, namely "**Predamaged** state of Fig. II" really refers to the Fig. II below. Fig. IIA being the **damaged** state.
>
> On Page 283; The varieties listed are all **bisections** except in the case of No.'s. 30, 45 and 42 (80c, 80c and 20c) which are quarterings. The bisections are usually diagonal but may be vertical or (very rarely) horizontal.

In the original copy this information was conveyed by special characters which were not available on our linotype machine.

* * * *

TRANSLATION OF THE CHINA SECTION OF THE KOHL HANDBOOK.

Among the requests for special translations which have been received, those requesting China have been by far the most numerous, and we are pleased to present a translation of this section through a series of fortunate circumstances. The editor was first put on the track of this translation by James Starr of Philadelphia who secured a copy of it from John A. Agnew, while he was in London. Mr. Agnew when approached on the subject not only gladly gave his consent but assisted in preparing the copy and rendering other valuable assistance. The translation itself was prepared by A. E. Seal who deserves considerable credit for his careful work. Mr. Starr further made a special trip to New York so that the stamps for the illustrations could be photographed from his collection and has been of invaluable assistance in checking over the manuscript and reading the proofs. The cooperation of these gentlemen will be much appreciated, I am sure, by every collector interested in the stamps of China.

Several other translations are under way and we welcome suggestions from our readers as to the subjects in which they would be particularly interested. Suggestions from those able to render any assistance in translating or checking is especially desired.

* * * *

BERLIN TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXPOSITION IN 1930.

Plans are well advanced for an important International Philatelic Exposition to be held in Berlin in the fall of 1930.

The Committee in charge is composed of the best known Stamp Collectors and Dealers in Berlin with Dr. E. Stenger as Chairman and Drs. Kalckhoff and Pirl as Vice Chairmen. The Committee has been assured of the cooperation of the important collectors throughout the world, and anyone interested can get information from the Secretary Maj. a. D. v. Rudolphi, Seegefelder Strasse 10, II, Berlin-Spandau, Germany.

* * * *

THE FREE MAIL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The article on the "Free Mail" by Harry M. Konwiser, which appeared in the last issue of this magazine, has received a large amount of favorable comment and the *New York Times* in its issue of Nov. 9, 1928, printed practically the entire article in a column and a half which it devoted to the subject.

Here again philatelic research is adding an important contribution to historical records.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the **Collectors Club,** who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear. Furthermore we want to know whether or not this work appeals to our members. Letters pertaining to this subject should be addressed to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

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China

Translated by A. E. Seal

And published through courtesy of John A. Agnew.

Stamps for illustrations furnished by James Starr.

1 Silver Tael equals 10 Mace equals 100 Candarins equals 1000 Cash.

From 1896: 1 Mexican Dollar equals 100 Cents.

THE Chinese Empire possessed in olden times, for the conveyance of Official and State correspondence, a courier service with extensive ramifications throughout the entire country; this service was organized on military lines under the Ministry of War. The forwarding of all private (unofficial) postal documents was carried on by numerous private forwarding agencies which for the most part formed important guilds amongst themselves, occupied not only with their own affairs and with the sea-carrying trade, but with any kind of forwarding business. (A clear description of their method of work was given by Ruhstrat D. B. Z. 1898, Page 178). The vast majority of these post offices and guilds were purely private undertakings working for a profit which was, especially in populous districts, considerable, although the charges were generally, on account of competition, relatively small. In certain cases a regular postal service was also established by certain trading groups or communities under separate management. For example, the Protestant Missionaries in the Province of Shantung established their own postal service between their stations because the Chinese private service was inadequate. Among the posts established and managed by a community or corporation special philatelic

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Collaborator: P. Kleeberg, 52, Theaterstrasse, Chemnitz.

Bibliography: W. A. Warner: "The Emissions of China, Shanghai, Korea and Japan, Chicago, 1899".—D. J. Maus: "The Post in China", D. B. Z. 1901 Sept.-Nov. (This treatise, in which in almost every section are found assertions opposed to the entire sebsequent literature, nevertheless contains, in spite of errors, many noteworthy representations and details; see also I. B. J. 1898 January onwards.)—J. Mencarini: "Note on the Postage Stamps of China, 1873-1905" (first published in "China, Imperial Maritime Customs I, Statistical Series, No. 3 and 4" 1905; reprinted in Gibb. M. J. XVII and Ph. J. of Ind. 1906).—C. L. Harte-Lovelace: "Notes on the Postage Stamps of China", Gibb. St. W. VIII, Page 398, IX Page 256, X Page 491, XI Page 445 & 473.—F. J. Melville: "The Postage Stamps of China", London, 1908.—P. Kleeberg: "China, Its Post & Stamps, 1878-1910".—Paul Kohl, Chemnity 1911, (richly illustrated).—On the first issue see specially: B. W. H. Poole, "The First Issue of China", St. Coll. II, Page 127, Page 139.—J. Mencarini: "The Postage Stamps of China 1878-1883", paper read at the Shanghai Phil. Soc. on the 22 Feb. 1922.—The important knowledge of the general development and history of the Chinese State Post depends principally upon the official annual reports of the Post Secretary (Mr. Piry) which have appeared in extracts in the technical press. In the literature quoted above see before all Kleeberg, Maus & Melville, also P. King: "Notes on the Chinese Postal Service", Office of St. Coll. 1917. An explanation of the individual symbols &c. of Chinese stamps was given by C. A. Howes in "The Stamp Designs of Eastern Asia", New York, 1905; he also wrote about them from a philatelic standpoint in Mek. W. St. 1916.

importance has been won by those which were established at first by the municipality of the foreign quarter of Shanghai and later by the municipalities of the foreign quarters of other Treaty Ports, principally because these so called "Treaty Ports Local Post Offices", contrary both to the imperial courier-service and to the unofficial forwarding agencies, issued and used their own stamps. The stamps of these post-offices, which operated not only amongst themselves and with the post office of the Imperial Maritime Customs (see below), but also directly with the foreign post offices already existing at that time in China and therefore were in no way merely local offices, will be cataloged in subsequent numbers of the Handbook under Shanghai, seeing that the offices of almost all the other Treaty Ports originated from branches of the foreign post of Shanghai.

The general Imperial State post was developed as an administrative branch of the Central Government out of the Imperial Maritime Customs Post. The imperial courier-lines between Pekin and Shanghai, which conveyed the mail of the Maritime Customs as well as diplomatic correspondence, obtained about 1860, after the transfer of the foreign embassies to Pekin in consequence of the Tai-ping rebellion, a special importance, particularly in the winter months when, in consequence of the freezing-up of the ports, the postal service was referred exclusively to land routes. As about the same time, through the admission of European officials, especially (1859) Robert Hart, the Imperial Maritime Customs attained an unexpected development, (both as regards organization and yield), the management of the entire postal service in its district, including the diplomatic, was handed over to the Customs administration, Robert Hart at the same time being appointed General Inspector of the Imperial Maritime Customs office. With the continually growing extent and organization of the Maritime Customs service the development of the postal lines also increased. The Customs postal service conveyed no longer exclusively official correspondence but by degrees its services were claimed also for private correspondence, at first only for that of the European officials of the Customs service but later on also for that of other European private individuals or firms in the Treaty Ports, so that in 1876 the Imperial Maritime Customs office began to organize a general public postal service. The establishment of the first public lines between Pekin, Tientsin and Shanghai was followed by the opening of further post offices at Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Chungkiang; in 1878 the Maritime Customs Post introduced its own stamps which were first issued to the public in Tientsin in August, and in Shanghai in December of that year. By an imperial edict of the 20th March 1896 a general State-Post was introduced into China under the direction of the Imperial Maritime Customs Post and Robert Hart (who still remained General Inspector of the Customs Office, the Postal administration not being separated from the Customs until 1911), was entrusted with its conduct and organization. But even with the establishment of this public State Post, the mails were by no means a State monopoly; on the contrary, the general Imperial Post, like the Customs Post previously, worked in unison with the numerous private postal institutions and associations, the foreign post of the Treaty Ports (see above) being on the other hand suppressed shortly after the establishment of the State Post. As time went on however the Imperial Post obtained the upper hand of private undertakings, which it, in part, absorbed and in his official report for 1898 Mr. Piry was able to assert that the competition of the private posts had as good as ceased.

The stamps of the Maritime Customs Post were only valid for use in the interior. All external and over seas correspondence was conveyed by the Customs Post to one of the Foreign post offices in the Treaty Ports, see later, and there handed over for further conveyance. Postage on external correspondence handed in at the Customs Post (see particularly on this point Maus D. B. Z. 1901 Pages 138/39 and 151/52), was paid either by the sender defraying the

whole of the internal and external charges in stamps of the Customs Post, (at most 9 Candarins), in which case the Customs Post carried the letter as far as the nearest Treaty Port, at the same time itself affixing the necessary foreign stamps which were frequently protected against theft by strokes of ink or by a small rectangular mark I. P. O., half on the stamp, half on the letter; or the sender himself affixed stamps of the Maritime Customs Post (for the inland charge)) and foreign stamps of the prescribed value (for the external charge). This accounts for the sought-after double "postages" which, along with the Customs stamps, have mostly stamps of Hong Kong, France (or French Indo-China) and later those of Germany also, apparently because the Chinese postal officials were supplied principally with such, or because the letters were conveyed mainly through the post offices of those three States, whilst double postages with stamps of Japan or Russia rarely occur and with U. S. stamps still more rarely. After the establishment of the general Chinese State Post conditions at first remained unaltered except that, from 1897 on, stamps of the Imperial Post took the place of the Customs stamps where double postages occur. China indeed already proposed in 1897 to enter the Postal Union and in subsequent years sent a representative to the World Postal Congress, but did not secure formal entry into the Union until March 1st 1914 (with effect from 1st September 1914). On the other hand from about 1894 onwards the Imperial Postal Administration gradually concluded treaties with all those foreign Postal Administrations which maintained post offices or had possessions on the Chinese coast, in consequence of which Chinese postal values became valid in all foreign countries under the Pau scale of values so that Piry's Annual Report for 1904 announces that the postal relations of China with all the States of the Postal Union were exactly the same as if she herself were already a member.

Abongst foreign Postal Organizations, (see on this point Kleeberg, M. u. G. Z. 1922, Pages 181/82), *Germany* opened for the first time her own office in August 1886 in Shanghai, the then terminus of the German-East Asiatic chief line, which was soon followed by branch offices both in China itself and in the leased area of Kiauchau. At first German stamps were used without overprint, then with overprint, whilst Kiauchau obtained a separate postal administration in 1900. Following on China's declaration of war against Germany, the whole of the German post offices in China were closed in 1916, after Tsingtao had already fallen in November 1914. For further details see under German Empire: Post in China, or under Kiauchau.—*France* opened her first Chinese post office in 1862 in Shanghai, (numbering stamp 4013 small cipher, then 5104 large cipher), which was followed by one at Tientsin in 1889 and by numerous others from 1898 to 1902. For political reasons the French offices in North and Middle China were under the direct administration of the mother-country, that is, the French Ministry of Posts, and therefore used the stamps of the mother-country, at first without, later with overprint; on the other hand, the French post offices in South China were under the neighboring French colony of Indo-China which prepared a general issue for them, as well as separate issues for the individual offices. For further details see France: Post in China, or French-Indo-China: Post in China.—*Great Britain* occupied Hong Kong in January 1841 and established postal stations at an early date in Canton and Shanghai to which, in 1850 or 1852, were allotted obliterations but only letter obliterations and probably Paid-obliterations. Amongst the obliterations hitherto listed as used by British Naval Stations, A81 was (see Lond. Phil. 1923, Page 3) allotted as ship's obliteration to a line of steamers trading with China, and in the same way A86 was issued in April 1859 as ship's obliteration (and possibly used later in Shanghai). A88 was also issued in April 1859 at first as ship's obliteration, but was used from 1874 by the English post station in the Gulf of Pechili. The obliteration B62 was allotted, probably about 1862, to Hong-Kong, which, after its elevation to a Crown Colony on 1.5.1860 had obtained its own Postal Administration, and in 1862 issued its own stamps. The occurrence of B62 during

the 60's on English (and British-Indian?) stamps may probably arise from British or British-Indian naval and military individuals in their correspondence with the mother-country using the stamps of the latter. The Postal Administration of Hong Kong immediately established branch offices in the Treaty Ports, which were later extended as far as Japan and the Portuguese colony of Macao. (The latter were abolished at the entry of Japan and Portugal into the Postal Union). In these sub-post-offices letters were at first (up to about 1864) not franked, but subsequently the stamps of Hong Kong were used which however were not at first obliterated by the branch offices, this being done afterwards in Hong Kong itself with B62; not until the 70's were defacement numbers allotted to these sub-post-offices, (obliterations D27-D30 were assigned to Hong Kong for those places in June 1876), followed from about 1884 by defacement by means of the local post mark. At the end of 1910 these English post offices in China were placed immediately under the General Postal Administration, and on the 1st. January 1917 stamps of Hong Kong overprinted "China" were issued for them. While according to the Colonial Journal (see St. Coll. VIII, Page 155) stamps of Hong Kong were used only because the range of values could not be completely replaced by English stamps, on the other hand, according to the technical Press, the overprint was really due to the use of stamps of Hong Kong, and to the difference in value of the Mexican dollar in Hong Kong and China. See for further details Hong Kong or Great Britain: Post in China. For the field post of British Indian troops in China see below and Page 501 (of the Handbook).—*Italy,* whose military or naval forces had already had some field posts, (see below), established in September 1917 her own post offices in Peking and Tientsin which however were only available to the embassy and consular staffs, as well as to the Royal Guard and the Royal Navy. These post-offices used Italian stamps with special overprint. For further details see Italy: Post in China.—*Japan* established comparatively early her own post offices in China, principally in the north, with scattered offices in the south. In 1916 there were 54 Japanese offices in China, including Manchuria. The Japanese used at first the stamps of the motherland without overprint, and from the new year 1900 similar stamps with the overprint CHINA in Japanese script. For further details see Japan: Post in China.—*Austria-Hungary* established after the Boxer rising a post office in Pekin for the Imperial Guard left behind there (see below).—*Russia* opened a post office at its embassy in Pekin in 1858, which used the stamps of the mother-country without overprint (letters with such up to about 1885 are rare!). The establishment of numerous public post offices in North China and Manchuria was followed in 1899 by the issue of special overprinted Russian stamps for China. After Russia had occupied in 1916 26 post offices in China and Manchuria, these were, as the result of an agreement with the Soviet, closed in November 1920, with the exception of Kharbin, which still remained. (Apparently the Russian railway post still operated at certain of the railway stations between the frontier and Harbin, as we have seen, for example, the last issue with post mark of the station Manchuria.) For further details see Russia: Post in China.—The *United States of North America* established in 1865 their own post office in Shanghai which used stamps of the motherland, and from 1919 Special overprinted stamps. At the end of 1922, (at least midnight of the 31st. December) all foreign post offices in China were closed in accord with the Washington agreement. (For *Belgian* essays see Page 243 of the Handbook.)

In addition to these general or consular post offices, in the majority of cases their own field posts were joined to the various contingents which composed the East Asiatic Expedition against the Boxers (1900) and, in part, the Naval or Guard detachments left behind after the defeat of the rebellion had military postal agencies which to some extent operated up to the world war. Most of these fiel dor military post offices used the stamps of their mother-coun-

tries without overprint; for the field post of the British-Indian contingent special issues were produced with the overprint C. E. F. on British-Indian stamps, which continued up to the world war (see page 501/02 of the Handbook) while British-Indian service stamps used apparently in China do not have this overprint.—The Austro-Hungarian contingent, (see above), did not use a particular stamps, but the cruiser "Maria Theresa" at the end of 1901 received a special obliteration (copy in Kleeberg) which possibly also occurs on stamps. An independent postal agency was established at the Austro-Hungarian embassy in Pekin for the imperial guard, later Naval detachment, which was left there, and which at the end of 1903 also received its own obliteration (copy and description of the same in Kleeberg, Pmk. No. 73/74, Page 132). This post station, existing up to about 1910, was, like the Italian, (see above), not a public one, but merely an embassy and military post office. Current Austrian and Hungarian stamps were used, (also Bonian, see Page 343 of the Handbook).—We have seen specimens of the Italian field post or naval obliterations from China. Besides the three obliterations shown in Kleeberg there was in use at first, according to the Italian national catalog, another obliteration, "Comando Battaglione Marinai".—During the Russo-Japanese war numerous Japanese and Russian field post offices operated in Chinese territory.

The number of foreign stamps used within Chinese borders was still further increased by the ship's post of the vessels of all nations trading in China, such as the Russian volunteer fleet, the English P. & O. line, the Messageries Maritimes, the German East-Asiatic and Australian line, besides the German Yangtse line trading inland, etc. On such ship's letters from China are found occasionally not only stamps of the country concerned but of other foreign States also, or even Chinese stamps, just as, on the other hand, the Chinese Postal Administration conveyed, without hesitation, letters bearing only foreign stamps.

Conversely, the Chinese State Post opened at the end of 1909, in Thibet, its own post stations which at first used Chinese stamps without overprint, and since 1911 similar stamps with special value overprint. For further details see Chinese Post in Tibet, Page 50.—In Eastern Turkestan (Sin-Kiang) the establishment of a public postal service had apparently already started in 1910, and in 1915 a special overprinted series was issued. For further details see issues for Eastern Turkestan, page 47.—For the Imperial Post on the island of Formosa, see thereunder.

Post of the Imperial Maritime Customs Office (Customs Post).

1878 (Aug.) Stamp I. Dies (of copper) engraved by a native from designs by H. B. Morse, an official of the Customs. Color print of the statistical department of the Imperial Maritime Customs administration in Shanghai. White paper; perf. 12½.

Plate I (Aug. '78), first printings. Sheets of 5x5 stamps, 3-3½ mm. apart. Size of stamps (from edge to edge of the perforations) 25½x29½ mm.: edges of the sheets top 45 mm., bottom 40 mm., side 6 mm. Mostly thin, transparent paper; perforation clean.

Plate II. (June '82). Sheets of 5x5 stamps, 4½-5 mm. apart. Size of stamps, (compare above) 27x31 mm.: edges of the sheets top and bottom about 2½ mm.; side about 18 mm. Very thin paper, occasionally thicker paper with factory watermark, perforation clean.

Plate III. (3 March, '83:) last printings. Sheets of 5x4 stamps, 2½-2¾ mm. apart. Size of stamps (compare above) 24½x27½ mm.: edges of sheets 6-8 mm. all round. At first thin, later thicker and duller paper; perforation mostly rough, seldom clean.

	Plate 1.	II Paper. A thin		II Paper. B thick Factory Watermark.		III Paper A thin		III Paper B thick	
1	1C. a. yellow green, imp..	14.00	12.00						
	b. green	12.00	9.00	15.00	12.50	17.50	15.00	—	—
	c. deep green	14.00	12.00					—	—
	d. dull green			——	——				
	e. olive green								
2	3C. a. orange red, imp...	3.50	2.50						
	b. Venetian red	7.50	3.80						
	c. red	7.00	3.50					—	—
	d. salmon red			14.00	7.50				
	e. dull red			14.00	7.50				
	f. brown red							—	—
	g. brick red, dull brick red								
	h. orange brown								
3	5C. a. yellow ochre, imp..	4.00	3.75	10.00	7.50				
	b. yellow brown	7.50	4.50						
	c. orange	5.00	5.00						
	d. yellow	——	——					—	—
	e. chrome yellow								

		15.00	17.50
		9.00	7.00
		12.00	7.50
		12.00	7.00

Numbers Issued of Above.

		I+II	II
1.	1C. yellow green	89011	117475
2.	3C. orange red	298828	269940
3.	5C. yellow ochre	137865	101745

Plates; arrangement of the sheets:—According to Mencarini each of the 25 dies was engraved separately in copper and the printing plates made up out of these original dies. M(encarini) found in 1905, in the statistical office of the Maritime Customs administration a block of four copper dies of all three values (for illustration of these blocks see Mencarini, 1922); all the values differ somewhat in the drawing. The same dies were always used for the three plates of each value (for Plate III only 20 dies) but in each plate in a different arrangement, which is shown by the fact that the 25(20) dies, which owing to their separate engraving all show slight differences, occupy in all three plates different positions. Specially striking dies are, for example, the break of the bottom border under "C" in No. 1, the missing stop after CHINA in No. 3, etc. The design of Nos. 1, 2, shows under the dragon five, that of No. 3 four small pearl-shaped circles. Extremely fine prints of No. 1 Plate in all three values exist in sheets and parts of sheets in which all the stamps have one such circle more than the final prints, (see illustration), thus Nos. 1, 2, six (instead of five), No. 3 five (instead of four) circles. These "pulls", which in 1912 reached London through a high official of the Customs office (see below) are proofs: Poole (St. Coll. II and elsewhere) was able to prove from complete sheets both of the proofs and of the issued stamps, that originally all 75 dies contained these six or five pearls, and that they were, perhaps on artistic grounds, taken out later but still before the definitive printing. Their removal was carried out with insufficient care on several dies, so that slight traces of the pearls in

Proof.

Issued Type.

the shape or one or two small dots or strokes remained which now afford a further means of determining the place of the individual dies (see for example the illustration of a whole sheet each of No. 2-I and No. 3-I in Kleeberg and Mencarini 1922). Large portions of sheets and blocks have been obtained almost exclusively of Plate I. In Plate III, especially in No. 2, signs of wear are noticeable.

Imperforate stamps (of Plate I) were, at least of Nos. 1, 2, issued, but they are extremely rare (75.00 to 100.00). So far as unused specimens of such are concerned they can only be regarded as really issued originals when with *full gum*, as imperforate parts of sheets, *without gum*, which in 1912 along with the above mentioned proofs and other remainders were brought to London by a high Customs official, are only waste sheets. The same is the case with imperforate specimens or blocks in differing colors (carmins or clay-yellow in No. 2 or No. 3) on soft, thick paper. That the pretended imperforate originals to be found in important specialized collections belong in part entirely to the above mentioned proofs is shown by the illustration of an imperforate block of four of the 3C. in Mencarini 1922, where the stamps all show the six pearls characteristic of the proofs, (see illustration). Imperforate specimens on thick, toned or brownish paper are on the other hand distinguishing stamps which, (like the Bavarian "instruction-stamps", see Page 203/04 of the Handbook), were struck in strips on the packets of stamps to distinguish them; specimens of these distinguishing stamps appear to have been wrongly used for franking, or equally so to have been obliterated. Besides entirely imperforate stamps, part imperforates, or pairs imperforate in the middle, were issued (line perforation); specimens also occur with whole or part double perforation.

The paper in Plates I and II is generally thin and transparent, although Harte found several specimens of No. I, II on thicker paper, which showed portions of the letters (LOND)ON of a factory watermark, (our list II B). According to Mencarini, the paper was not altogether uniform, but the stamp paper from London was in case of need supplemented with native sheets, so that paper of varying strength and make was used for all three plates. For Plate III remainders of thin paper (A) were used at first, then thicker paper (B).

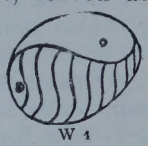
1885 (25 Nov.) Stamp 2, like stamp 1, but better drawn in smaller size. Colored print, done in Shanghai, as before. Thin, white paper, with Wmk. W. 1. Colors somewhat susceptible to water and light! At first perforated 12½ rough (P1), from about 1888 perforated 11¾ clean (P2).

		P1 12½ rough		P2 11¾ sharp		Issued.
4	1C. a. yellow green	3.50	1.50	.60	.50	508,667
	b. dull green	3.50	1.50	.75	.50	
	c. dark green	4.00	2.00	1.50	.80	
5	3C. a. lilac, imp.	4.00	1.50	1.00	.50	850,711
	b. red lilac	4.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
	c. dull lilac	4.50	1.75	.70	.50	
6	5C. a. yellow olive, double print	7.00	1.60	1.00	.75	348,161
	b. greenish ochre	10.00	1.75			
	c. olive brown	7.00	1.60			

Arrangement of the sheets, Plates:—The sheets contained 40 stamps in two groups of 20 each (4x5) separated by a narrow gap of about 4 mm., margins of the sheets about 11 mm. (for illustration of a whole sheet each of Nos. 4 and 5

see Kleeberg). From the fact that, in this issue also, stamps occur with definite peculiarities in various positions it may be concluded that there were at least two settings of the plates which according to Harte accompany the change in perforation. Thus a stamp of No. 4 with two small engraving (22¼x19 mm. instead of 22¾x19½ mm.) is the 18th of its group on Plate I, and the 13th on Plate II. A die with (wholly or partly) visible sharp, oblique break through the left upper corner was in Plate II the 17th of one group. As this variety, which also occurs in the Cent-overprints exists only or almost only with 11¾ perf. the injury to the die concerned must have happened immediately before the setting-up of Plate II.—The double print of No. 6, 11¾ perf. was illustrated by S. R. Turner in 1908.

Colors, Paper, Watermark:—As the result of the susceptibility of the colors (see above) certain recurring shades (for example No. 4 in blue-green) are due entirely to damp; occasionally the color has suffered also through decomposition in the gum; to the latter is also attributable the yellowish paper in some shades of Nos. 4 and 6.—The Yin-Yang, the Chinese symbol of fertility represented by the pairing of two figures imaging the male and female principle, served as watermark. In printing, a precise position of the sheets was not maintained, so that the mark occurs in all four positions without any material distinguishing peculiarity. The distances between the watermark symbols on the wire mould were not always equal so that they occur at various distances from each other.


W 1

Perforation:—Both these were line perforations and throughout the 12½ machine worked roughly, as was already the case in the last impression of August 1878. In the new, clean perforation 11¾, distinction may be made between small and large holes.—Imperf. specimens on paper with wmk. I, and thus belonging to actually issued stamps, only exist in the case of No. 5, also used (Price ———). On the other hand Nos. 4 and 6 imperf. are only proofs (rare!), the former on silk paper, the latter on ordinary paper, without wmk.

Specimens are known of Nos. 5 and 6 on unwatermarked paper with imprint FORMOSA or four Chinese characters; these refer to essays of a special issue made by the Chinese State Post for Formosa (see Ante and Formosa). As both overprints are known as connected pairs from two groups with the dividing strip between, apparently a group each of the same sheet was used for each overprint.

The remainders of Nos. 4-6 in the various post offices were afterwards called in by the imperial post, and used for the provisional overprints Nos. 26-28, 38-40, (which see).

1894 (16 Nov.). Memorial issue for the 60th. birthday of the Dowager Empress. Designs by R. A. de Villard of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Lithographed in color at the Japanese Government Press in Tokyo, 1896/97, (therefore after the establishment of the Imperial State Post). New impressions Nos. **7-15**, from the Press of the Statistical Section of the Imperial Maritime Customs in Shanghai (so called Shanghai printings for the auxiliary series of the Imperial State Post in Cent-values No. 16 etc., which see). Thin white paper, Shanghai printings somewhat thicker paper, with watermark W1 perforation 11¾

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

				Issued.
7	1C. Brick red	1.20	1.20	100,077
7	1C. Salmon			
8	2C. Light green	1.60	1.60	78,404
8	2C. (a) Dull yellow green			
	(b) Dull olive green			
9	3C. (a) Orange yellow	1.70	1.50	188,494
	(b) Brown yellow		1.50	
9	3C. Yellow			
10	4C. Rose	3.25	3.25	44,689
10	4C. Light rose			
11	5C. Dull orange	3.50	3.50	32,779
11	5C. Yellow			
12	6C. (a) Brown	3.25	.25	54,247
	(b) Chocolate brown	3.75	.75	
12	6C. Light red brown			
13	9C. Dull green (Deep & clear) imp.	4.00	4.20	58,523
	Error 1 Tête-bêche (Pair)	20.00	20.00	(2,341)
13	9C. (a) Light yellow green			
	(b) Light green			
14	12C. Dull orange	5.50	5.50	33,509
14	12C. Yellow			
15	24C. Rose carmine	3.50	3.50	34,035
15	24C. Blood red			

Not issued (1897, so-called retouched plate) 2 C, light green, figure of value 2 with straight foot. See right hand illustration. (*)

The quantities issued, (according to Mencarini), appear too small; possibly they refer to the number of office-sheets issued. The later Shanghai printings Nos. *7-15*, were exclusively intended for the first auxiliary series of the Imperial State Post with the surcharge in Cent-values introduced in 1896; a quite small number of unused specimens without surcharge reached the public, either inadvertently or through special relations, perhaps also because individual specimens

escaped being surcharged through incorrect placing of the sheets. According to English specialists there are about 3,000 Japanese printings to one Shanghai. These were in several impressions taken from the old plates, and can only be distinguished by their colors and the somewhat stronger paper; No. 13 tete-beche (error 1) was however (see below) corrected on the stone before the production of the Shanghai prints. (Compare also the following auxiliary issues; a complete exhibit of all the Shanghai printings was given by Harte-Lovelace, Ph. Rec. 1910).

Arrangement of the Sheets. The small size stamps Nos. 7-12 (*7-12*) were printed in groups of 20 (4x5), the large size values Nos. 13-15 (*13-15*) in groups of 25 (5x5). The sheets of the small stamps were made up of 12 of such groups, or 240 stamps; those of the larger also consisted of several groups.

Imperforate specimens of this issue are extremely rare and amongst the stamps actually issued only No. 13 is so known (Price 20m.). The vertical pair of 9C. imperforate, in the Tapling collection, was apparently manufactured from a vertical pair, imperforate between, by clipping the free horizontal borders. Such pairs of stamps, imperforate between, or partly so, occur in all values, mostly in the Tokyo printings, (even of No. 13 tete-beche error 1), and in the case of the small size stamps it is mostly the horizontal, and with the large stamps mostly the vertical perforations which are missing. Imperforates on smooth, light-tinted paper, with watermark, of Nos. 13-15 in somewhat varying shade are proofs and are very rare, as are also stamps on Chinese silk paper with quite clear impression and very full colors. Imperforates of Nos. 8, 11 and 12 also exist on striped silk paper in light green (No. 8), orange (No. 11), brown (No. 12), the two first horizontal, the last vertical, which have been cancelled with a red Locality-stamp "Anping March 20 1894", that is, with the stamp of the Marine Customs office at Anping in Formosa in the red color of the Service stamp. Finally, there are also proofs of the Shanghai issues on white smooth paper without watermark, as well as on thin Chinese paper (also very rare). Of No. 7 we have seen a sheet with (faint) vertical double perforation.

No. 13 (error 1) occurred in a bottom row of a sheet, in the left hand corner, and no longer occurs in No. *13* (corrected on the stone as mentioned above).

There exist *black* impressions of all values of this issue, which differ in details from the design of the stamps actually issued. They presumably come from newly restored reserve plates prepared by the Shanghai Press. Stamp No. (*), which has not been received without surcharge, and which was used for the surcharged stamp No. 31 IIi (which see) came from these reserve plates, while no stamps were issued from the reserve plates for the other values, even later with Cent-surcharge. The fact, however, that Mencarini illustrates in his catalog such stamps with the rough perforation of the later issues, allows the supposition that some stamps were also produced from these reserve plates, perhaps in extremely small numbers, although nothing is yet known of them for certain. An exact description and copy of the design of these reserve plates in all values, and of their difference from the issued stamps of the black printing appears in M. u. G.-Zeitung 1922, pages 228-232.

Imperial Chinese Post, From 1898 Chinese Imperial Post.

Current (Auxiliary) issues of the Imperial State Post in Cent-values, with utilization of stamps of the Imperial Maritime Customs Post (or the subsequent Shanghai printings Nos. *7-15*) and of revenue stamps (illustration 12).

For the Provisionals becoming necessary through the introduction of Cent-values various issues or printings as well as various surcharges were used, so that original values of the same issues occur with different surcharges and, vice-

versa, the original values of different issues occur with the same surcharges. Generally, no special intention was at the bottom of the employment of the different issues or surcharges; rather this continual alteration originated solely in the fact that the constant stream of new Provisionals only lasted a short time, so that on the one hand any stocks or fresh supplies and remainders were used for surcharges, and on the other hand every possible private press was requisitioned to produce the Provisionals. These issues therefore, arranged chronologically according to their dates of production and issue, provide at the same time a confused and quite fortuitous mixture of issues and part-issues, in which those that belong together are widely separated, while on the other hand Provisionals of varying designs and surcharges are compressed into the same issue period. It therefore comes about that opinions differ very widely respecting the dates of production and issue of individual Provisionals, and that the data obtained by Mencarini from official sources, upon which the entire chronology is built, have been found to appear apparently in need of correction in details. In cataloging the auxiliary issues we have therefore departed from the principle of temporary sequence and have divided them according to their inner relationship into two groups: the first includes the Provisionals in the Maritime Customs issues (including the later Shanghai printings), grouped according to their three surcharges, A1, A2, A3; the second group contains the surcharge issues where the 3 cent revenue stamp (illustration 12) was used. First, however, we give, with reference to our later catalog numbers, a review of the supposed sequence of the various Provisionals.

	Our Nos.	Date of Production
1897 (1 Jan.) Memorial Stamps Nos. 7-15 (Tokyo remainders) and Shanghai prints Nos. **11, 12,** with surcharge A1	16—25	Dec. '96-Feb. '97.
" (Mid. Feb.) Issue 1885 with surcharge A1	26—28	10 Feb.-17 March
" (After Mid. Feb.) Revenue stamp 3 Cents with surcharge A4—A6	41—45	Printing enacted 13 Feb.
" (March) Shanghai printing Nos. **7-15** and remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7, 8, 10—15 with surcharge A2.	29 I—37 I	
" (April or May) Revenue stamp 3 Cents with surcharge A7—A9	46—48	According to Mencarini April at latest
" (May) Shanghai Prints Nos. **7-15** and No.(*) and remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7-15 with surcharge A3.	29 II—37 II	
" (May) Issue 1885 with surcharge A3	38—40	

The distinction between the quantities issued and used of individual Provisionals is only known with respect to some surcharged stamps of the second group, (see page 708 of the catalog), and for those of the 1885 issue; besides, the official statement of the numbers issued and used, (copied by Mencarini, Kleeberg and Melville), only gives those of the various values (Cents) without regard to the different issues used for the surcharge, so that the actual quantities issued of the individual catalog numbers cannot be learnt; we have therefore refrained from copying the issue figures. As regards surcharge errors, with the exception of double or inverted surcharges, we have only cataloged actual errors in the plates. Besides these, are also found smaller imperfections of individual characters or letters, as well as simple irregularities in printing, as far example the omission of individual letters from the surcharge, &c. **For** the proportion of the Tokyo and Shanghai printings of the Memorial Stamps Nos. 18-25 and 29-37 see Ph. Rec. 1910.

No. 1 Group.

Remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7-15, new Shanghai printings of the Memorial series Nos. *7-15* and remainders of the 1885 issue Nos. 4-6 with surcharge A1 (small figures of value), later A2, A3, (large figures), (see illustrations Pages 705 and 706 of catalog).

The substitution of large figures of value for small was done intentionally in order to make the figures plainer, while the difference between A2 and A3 (a varying greater distance between the lower Chinese characters and the figures of value, see below), is not only much less important, but was also certainly not intentional, and apparently arises simply from the circumstance that, (according to Mencarini), the surcharges of this group from February to July were produced by two different Chinese private presses. We have therefore represented the Provisionals with surcharges A1 as a separate issue and allotted them special catalog numbers, but have grouped A2 and A3 in one issue, cataloging them as only sub-species of the same although their production occurred at different times (March or about May).

1897 (1 Jan.-Feb.). Auxiliary issues with black surcharge A1 (small figures of value, height of surcharge 17 mm.), applied to the remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7-15, the newly prepared Shanghai printings Nos. **11-12**, and the remainders of the 1885 issue (Nos. 4P2-6P2). Surcharge produced in the Press of the Statistical Department at Shanghai.

A1

1. Remainders and Shanghai Printings of the Memorial Issues (Illustrations 3-11).

(Hor. Indicates that perforations were horizontal and Vert., that they were vertical.)

		Stamp No.	Price.		Surcharge Error I Double		Error II Inverted	
16	½ cent on 3 C. (a) orange (Hor.)	9a	.50	.50	——	24.00		
	(b) brown yel. (Vert.)	9b	1.75	1.50				
	Error II. 1 inst. ½		60.00	——				
	Error III. 2 inst. ½			?				
17	1 cent on 1 C. brick red (Hor.)	7	2.75	2.20	——	——	—	—
18	2 cents on 2 C. light grn. (Vert., Hor.)	8	2.00	2.00	20.00	20.00		
19	4 cents on 4 C. rose (Vert.)	10	1.60	1.60	——	——		
20	5 cents on 5 C. (a) dull orange (Vert.)	11	.75	.50				
	(b) yellow	**11**	——	——				
21	8 cents on 6 C. (a) brown (Vert.)	12a	2.00	2.00				
	(b) chocolate brown	12b	2.50	2.50				
22	10 cents on 6 C. (a) brown (Vert.)	12a	4.00	4.00				
	(b) chocolate brown	12b	4.60	4.60				
	(c) light red brown	**12**	——	——				
23	10 cents on 9 C. dull green (deep, light)	13	7.50	6.00	30.00	30.00	—	—
24	10 cents on 12 C. dull orange (Hor.,Ver.)	14	8.00	8.00				
25	30 cents on 24 C. rose carmine	15	10.00	10.00				

2. Stamps Nos. 4P2—6P2 of the 1885 Issue.

				Impression
26	1 cent on 1 C. green	2.50	2.50	38,000
27	2 cents on 3 C. dull lilac	3.50	3.50	42,000
28	5 cents on 5 C. olive	1.80	1.80	56,840

(To be continued.)

Collectors Club Philatelist---Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume V. JANUARY, 1929. No. 1 (W. No. 16).

Review No. 16.—Half-Year Ending: January, 1929.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS. FIFTH EDITION, 1928. Edited by Hugh M. Clark. Printed and Pub. by Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th St., cloth, price $2.00.

New York City. 10+196+18pp. (Adv., 9 printed on), 6⅛x3½ in., bound

This is certainly a late review for this catalogue as the sixth edition is announced for December but it being the most valuable publication on U. S. stamps a review at any time is in order.—(From Foreword): "The 5th Ed. differs materially from all its predecessors. The listings have been generally revised and added to and the quotations brought up to the present day market conditions. The scope of the catalogue itself has been extended by the addition of three important groups. Lists are shown of **U. S. Revenues, First Issue,** and **U. S. Die and Plate Proofs** based on data compiled by John W. Nicklin; Confederate States—General Issues have been listed along original lines by that recognized authority, Edward S. Knapp." The general arrangement is in three parts under each value: (1) **Normal**, including Color varieties, Original gum, On cover, Pair, Block of Four; (2) **Varieties,** inc. Bisected, Errors (D. transfer, etc.), **Stitch watermark;** (3) **Cancellations,** Gridiron, Town, Paid, Railroad, Way, Steamboat, Numerals, etc.—Contents: Foreword, III; Introductory Notes, V; Index, IX; General Issues, 1 to 103; Parcel Post, 104-5; Coil Stamps, 106-110; Booklet Panes, 111-12; Official Stamps, 113-134; Postal Savings, 135; Special Delivery, 136-138; Newspaper Stamps, 139-146; Postage Due, 147-152; Parcel Post Due Stamps, 153; Reprints, Re-Issues and Special Printings, 154-162; U. S. Die and Plate Proofs, by John W. Nicklin, 163-175; Revenue Stamps. First Issue, by John W. Nicklin, 176-186; Confederate States, General Issues, by Edward S. Knapp, 187-196; Scott's Advertisements 18pp. (9 printed on).—No collector of United States Postage Stamps can afford to be without this catalogue as the contents show it is the last word on the general knowledge of Adhesive U. S. Stamps and the price $2.00 is certainly very reasonable for so much information on all varieties known and latest prices.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON. Edited by: SEFI (Alexander J.) & GILBERT-LODGE (L. J.): (The) PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN YEAR BOOK FOR 1928. Issued on the occasion of the Fifteenth Congress, meeting from June 25th, to June 29th, 1928, under the auspices of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON. Edited by Alexander J. Sefi and L. J. Gilbert-Lodge. The Royal Philatelic Society, London. 102pp., 9x5¾ in., bound cloth, price 3/10, 95c.

With this: the fifteenth Congress, the permanent committee have changed to issuing one permanent publication which will be uniform from year to year instead of publishing two pamphlets: (1) Programme; (2) Report of the Proceedings, which were never uniform in size or anything else. This new way it comes bound ready for filing at once and placing on our shelves. Of course we miss the proceedings as heretofore given in a verbatim report, but much of these have been of value only to those who were present. Contents: Foreword, p. 5; Index, 6; R. P. S. Congress Comm., 7; P. C. o fG. B. Permanent Executive Comm. for 1928, 8; P. C. G. B. Its Aims, Objects & Rules, 9; Roll of Distinguished Phil.: (1) Rules, 14—(2) Roll, 16; Societies Affiliated to the P. Congresses, with names and addresses of Hon. Secretaries, 17; Lanter Lectures, List of, 20; R. P. S., Officers, 21; R. P. S. Short Account of its History from 1869 to 1928, 25; Societies Sending Delegates, alphabetical, 37; Delegates attending, alphabetical list, 39; Programme of the 15th P. C. G. B., 41 to 47 with 3pp. for Notes; Congress P. O., 47; Report of the Congress Permanent Executive Committee, for the year 1927-28, 48; Text of papers to be read at this Congress: (a) **STAMP COLLECTING!** Why? How long will it last? What is it? Craze? Hobby? Occupation? Obsession? Sci-

ence? Education? Or What? Choose for Yourself! By Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield, F.R.P.S.L., 52; (b) **AS A RECRUIT SEES PHILATELY.** By Dr. W. Byam, F.R.P.S., 62; **FAIR DEALING.** By J. M. H. Wilson, Esq., F.R.P.S.L., 67; (d) **PHILATELIC NOMENCLATURE AS APPLICABLE TO LITHOGRAPHED POSTAGE STAMPS.** By W. Dorning Beckton, F.R.P.S.L., 71; Congress Notes: (1) Future Editions of the Year Book, 80; (2) Congress Awards, 80; (3) Membership of Congress, 81; Congress **"PHILATELIC INDEX"**, 81; (5) Previous Congresses, 83; Advertisements, 84-101.

VEALE (H. Mallet): (The) STAMPS OF THE BELGIAN CONGO AND BELGIAN EAST AFRICA. By H. Mallet-Veale. Pub. by "The South African Philatelist", P. O. Box 5826, Johannwsburg. 1928. 39 + (1)pp., 8½x5⅜in., paper cover, price 2/6.

There have been numerous handbooks and catalogues of these stamps published in the past but always in the French language, this is the first (certainly of any importance) to be published in English and is right up to date, July, 1928.—(From Foreword): "Having noticed that the attractions of the stamps of the Belgian Congo and Belgian East Africa are becoming apparent to an ever-increasing number of philatelists the publishers gladly accepted the author's proposal that they publish in handbook form an exhaustive work on the stamps of the countries mentioned, compiled from an intimate knowledge of the various issues and from an examination of the official records of the post office department of the Belgian Congo. We, therefore, have pleasure in placing this exhaustive, reliable and up-to-date handbook before the philatelic public. The Publishers. 2nd July, 1928."—**Geographical:** "The Belgian Congo is situated in about the centre of the African Continent. It is bounded on the North by the River Mbomu and the Soudan; on the east by Uganda, Tanganyika, Lake Tanganyika and N. E. Rhodesia; on the west by Angola, the River Congo and French Congo and on the south by N. W. Rhodesia and Angola. It has, however, an outlet to the west coast via the Congo River. The estimated area is 909,500 sq. miles, the population being between 11 and 12 millions, of which about 7,000 are Europeans. The capital is Leopoldville and the next chief town Boma, the outlet on the west coast. Other towns of importance are Elisabethville and Stanleyville."—**Historical and Political:** "From 1815 to 1875 France was the only European power with colonial ambitions in Africa, but on both the west and east coasts of Africa British traders and missionaries created small spheres of British influence. After Waterloo Portugal retained her west and east African possessions and had some trade with the interior, but she made no attempt to extend her dominions. An event now occurred which changed all this—Stanley's journey across Africa and his discovery of the Congo River Basin early in the 70's. A movement was immediately set foot which really aimed at the partition of Africa. This movement was called "The International African Association for Exploration and Civilisation of the Dark Continent." It was formed under the auspices of King Leopold II. of Belgium. It was Stanley's efforts that The Int. African Asso. developed into the design of founding a Congo Free State, which in the end, in spite of all, became almost a purely Belgian enterprise. In Nov., 1884, at the Berlin Conference, the Congo Free State was finally created, and at the same time the principle was established "that claims to territory could only be made valid by occupation." The Sovereignty was assumed by King Leopold II. of Belgium. In other words, the Congo Free State was annexed by him and was ruled by him until 1908, in which year Belgium took over the administration."—CONTENTS: Foreword, 3; **PART I:** Belgian Congo.—Geographical, 7; Historical & Political, 7; Postage Stamps, 8; Pictorials, 9; Check List, 12 to 22; Charity Stamps, 23-25; Air Post Stamps, 26; Parcel Post Stamps, 27-28; Postage Due Stamps, 29-31.—**PART II:** Belgian East Africa, Postage Stamps, 35-38; Postage Due Stamps, 39.

ROBERTSON (J.): "SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST", Durban Exhibition Number, Vol. 6, No. 6, July, 1928. Ed. & Pub. J. Robertson, P. O. Box 5826, Johannesburg. pp. 65 to 104, 8½x5½in., paper cover, subscription: 5/- per year.—Contents: The Exhibition (Editorial), 69; Strange Adventures of a Copy of the "S. A. Philatelist", 70; Interesting S. A Postmarks, 71; Familiar Names, prominent S. A. Collectors with portraits, 72, 73 & 100; Freak Envelopes, 77; The Imperforates of Southern Rhodesia, An up-to-date check list, 78; Bond St. Auction, prices, 79; A Review of South West Africa, by C. I. Crowell (reprinted from "M. W. S. News", May 14th, 1928), rarities and prices, 80; Exhibition Committee & portraits, 84-5; South West Africans Simplified, 86; What Philately Needs in South Africa, by Percy C. Bishop, 93; Doyen of S. A. Collectors: Mr. Emil Tamsen with portrait, 96; **"THE PHILATELIC PRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA"**, by Emil Tamsen, 97-98-99; Items of

Interest, 99; **"OUR HANDBOOKS"**, 100; New Issues & Varieties of S. A., 101; Society News (S. A.), 103; Small Advertisements, 104.—(NOTE: I intend to insert from now on a short review of certain of the best or most typical "Philatelic Journals" of the different Countries of the World, this being the first.)

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS: (The) OFFICIAL PROGRAM OF THE S. of P. AMS. IN ANNUAL CONVENTION AUGUST 13, 14, 15, 1928 at WASHINGTON, D. C. 32pp., 9x6in. Harry B. Mason, Editor. Entertained by Branch No. 5 and the Washington P. Soc. Official Headquarters: Hotel Raleigh.—Contents: Foreword, 5; Soc. of P. Ams., Officers for year 1927-28, 7; Program of the Ann. Conv., 11; The S. P. A., 17; Presidents of the S. P. A., 21; Branches, 21; Ann. Conv. Committees, 23; Paragraphs & Pointers for Those Who Hesitate to Come, 27; How to Distinguish Some of the Celebrities Who Will Be Here, 29; A Hunting Adventure, by J. H. Duhamel, 30.

NISSEN (Chas.) & CO., Ltd.: "(The) BRITISH PHILATELIST", Bound Vol. XX, No. 229 (March, 1927) through 240 (Feb., 1928), green cloth, 7x4⅛in., 100 pp., price 5/6 ($1.37). Pub. by C. Nissen & Co., Ltd., 63 High Holborn, W. C. 1, London, Eng. Edited by Mr. A. B. Creeke. Subscription 3/- per year.

This country never had a journal of importance that catered to United States Stamps only, England has had one other besides this: **"(The) English Specialists' Journal"**, published by H. L'Estrange Ewen, London. Two volumes appeared, I, 9 Nos., II, 8 Nos., Nov., 1895-Dec , 1897. In it appeared many valuable articles and notes and this small paper 362pp. in all became a classic and is now considered a rarity in British literature. (My library contains a bound copy of this with the bookplate of Judge Frederick Adolphus Philbrick, who was the 1st Vice-President and later 2nd President of the Royal (then London) Philatelic Society and also joint author with Mr. William A. S. Westoby of "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain", pub. in 1881 and still is and always will be the foundation reference book of G. B. stamps.) So with "British Philatelist" the past XIX volumes are a mine of information on English stamps.—Contents (chief) of Vol. XX: One Penny. Die II.: Plate 53, by J. B. Seymour, 3; Penny Imperf., Plate 34 (Nissen & Ward, cont. from XIX), 6 & 59; Edinburgh "Brunswick Star" Obliterations: Further Additions, (Seymour & McGowan), 11; "O. U. S." and similar Overprints on Stamps used by Business Firms, concluded from XIX, 14; "B. 12": An Unchronicled Control, 19; British Used Abroad, (Nissen) 22- (Kricorissian) 88-Correction 98; **"REVIEWS"**: (The) British P. O. from its Beginnings to the End of 1925", 23; "Early Dates of the Stamps of Victoria", 44—**Philatelic Literature, Guide** to 44—**Standard Index of P. Literature**, 60; The Mulready: its uses other than for correspondence, (Walker) 27, 43, 51, 56, 82, 91, 99; Occasional Notes, 29; Essays (May, 1879) 1d Stamp, (Bacon) 30; Reply Postcards, (J. C. Taylor), 34; Embossed Shilling of 1847, (A. E. Whitehead) 39-47; Bisected Due, 42; One Penny. Plate 8 of Die 1, (Seymour) 50; One Shilling (Edwardian) Full Beard Var., 55; "Prince Consort" Essay, 63, 71; One Halfpenny. Plate 9, 74; Henry Archer and Perforation. More Notes, (Whitehead) 79; No Control, Error, 86; An Indian Essay, 8; I. R. Official, 8; One Penny. Plate 5: 2nd State. An Unchronicled Re-entry, (Whitehead) 90; Triplicate Perforation, 1d., (G. Ward) 95; Edwardian Penny. Imperforate & used, (Nissen) 96; Die-Proof: New-3. A Noteworthy Experiment, 97.

ZUMSTEIN & CIE: EUROPA BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN. Herausgeber Zumstein & Cie, Marktgasse 50, Bern. 12 EDITION, 1929. XII+452pp., 8⅞x5in., paper cover, price

This is the first time I have seen this catalogue bound in paper, also the size has been changed and arrangement of contents, shorter & wider and 2 columns to the page instead of one. Also we have two SUPPLEMENTS: "Worterverzeichnis Dictionnaire zu Zumsteins Briefmarken-Katalog" numbered "A" and "B"; A—giving words used in catalogue in German, French, English, Dutch, Dannish, Swedish and Norwegian; B—in German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Czechoslovakian and Polish. This arrangement is not nearly as attractive as one column to the page, but being much more economical we will have to stand it. The work is brought up to date and is well worth having.

EDITRICE FILATELICA: ANNUARIO FILATELICO. IV Edizione (1927-1928). Torino: Tipografia Luigi Anfoss, Via Cibrario 3. (X)+251+(3)pp., 8½x5½in., bound paper boards. Contents: (1) Italian Societies, with towns and alphabetical list of members under each, pp. 1 to 188; Index to Italian Phila-

telists, 191 to 234; Index of Italian Philatelic Societies, 237; Index of Italian Philatelic Papers, 241; Index of Italian Cities & Towns as given in Part I, 245 to 251. This is a fine directory of Italy and Italian collectors and as such I recommend it to libraries.

ASHER (Dr. S.): GROSSER GANZSACHEN KATALOG 1928. Robert Noske, Borna (Bez. Leipzig). 1928.

This the "World's Only Complete Catalogue of the Envelopes, Post Cards and Wrappers" is rapidly nearing completion: Tiel VIII, Serbia to Ungarn (Hungary), Part II, pp. 1081 to 1208 having recently appeared. One more part should complete it.

LONDON STAMP CLUB (and other London Societies): LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION AND STAMP TRADE FAIR, Nov. 16th-24th, 1928. Official Prospectus (August 10th, 1928), 8pp., 9⅝x7¼ in., containing List of officers, committees, calender, competitive section, scheme of the competitions, plan and who's who at the stahls.

LINDQUIST (H. L.): Prospectus of "ORIGINAL ETCHINGS OF KING EDWARD VII", by Emil Fuchs. H. L. Lindquist, 109 West 57th St., New York City. 4pp., 3 printed on, 9x5⅞ in.

100 copies are offered for sale at $50.00 each, size to exactly fit an Oriole album.

HARRIS (H. E.) & CO.: Special Catalog Number One, Fall and Winter, 1928-29. H. E. Harris & Co., 535 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass. Collections, Packets. Dealers Helps. Supplies. Mixtures. 48pp., 10⅛x6¾ in., paper cover, post free.

An unusually fine packet & mixture list. Send for it.

AIR POST OFFICE: STOCKHOLM-LONDON. Two covers have been addressed to me from Mr. Uno Soderberg, Manager of the Philatelic Agency, Stockholm, Sweden. Both having been carried on the trial flights. (1) This is a Tio Ore envelope with following Swedish stamps (left to right), Gustaf V. 15 ore red; 2 ore orange (perf. 13); 5 ore green (10 vert.); 3 ore copper red (10 vert.) with two special postmarks on right and left "Luftpostexp. N. r 1., Stockholm-London, IV-VIII-28. Printed in center is "AIR POST OFFICE STOCKHOLM-LONDON OVERNIGHT SERVICE 14-15 AUGUST 1928" in 4 lines.—(2) Picture Post Card of Postmuseum, Stockholm. Frimarkssamlingen, with a 10 ore violet (perf. 10 vert.) and a 15o red Gustaf V. Has one special postmark same as on (1) but date reading 29-VIII-28 and "AIR POST OFFICE STOCKHOLM-LONDON OVERNIGHT SERVICE 29-30 AUGUST 1928". The postcard has "As a passenger in the "Flying Post Office" Stockholm-London on its 4th trial night flight I present you my compliments and remain, Faithfully yours, Uno Soderberg, Manager of the Philatelic Agency, Stockholm 2, Sweden." Both pieces have a sticker Par avion Luftpost in two lines contained in a heavy oblong frame of straight lines. Two interesting pieces.

HARRIS (Albert H.) & BAKER (L. A. J.): (The) STANDARD INDEX TO PHILATELIC LITERATURE. Compiled by Albert H. Harris and L. A. J. Baker. Together with the prices at which the publications referred to can be supplied by Harris Publications Ltd., 112 Strand, London, W. C. 2. 10x7½ in., sub. price 1/1/0; interleaved edition 1/11/p. Price 2/6 each part.

Since my last review two parts have appeared, PART IV: Heligoland to Neapolitan Provinces, pp. 65 to 84 and PART V: Negri Sembilan to Roman States, pp. 85 to 104.—As I have pointed out before in my review of the first three parts, I am at loss to understand the arrangement of certain of the items as for example take Holland, Part IV, p. 65: The first list of references are handbooks etc. (separate works) but these are not arranged in any alphabetical order either by author or titles, there are also magazine references mixed throughout, this part as whole should be under a heading "STAMPS OF" and arranged alphabetically; 2nd heading Early, here we find Plating, this should be under separate heading "PLATING"; also are placed under this heading yearly issues which should appear at the end of the Holland list, with a reference see Years under Early; next to last item under Early is 1891 Postmarks but there is a heading "POSTMARKS", why not placed under it? Again last item under Early 1923, Jubilee Issue this should be under Jubilee with a reference under Years; the last heading under Holland is "VARIETIES" which of course should be Minor Varieties.—INDIA has a curious arrangement for a ready reference index: the first part referring to the Stamps of is jumbled up; next we have a heading Honourable East India Company Issues, then Issued Under the Crown, next Empire of India Issues and last Special Subjects: We have here 3 distinct indexes and must consume time to

go through each before we find the reference we are searching for, the first three headings anyone familiar with India Issues knows the yearly issues issued by these three headings and naturally carries them in his mind these should all be placed under the last heading in its proper place. Under the Protected States of India we have three headings: Indian Convention States, Indian Native States, Indian Establishments, please Mr. Harris define the differences? Mr. Edward B. Evans in all his articles never used but one title "INDIAN NATIVE STATES"; Gibbons' Catalogues always uses "Stamps of India Overprinted for use in Native States" for this title, so "INDIAN NATIVE STATES" it is.—This Index is a most valuable publication and should be in the hands of all authors, librarians and collectors who have a library. It is valuable on three counts: (1) Accomplished Fact; (2) Gives references from Separate Works with prices of same; (3) Very Low Price. Send for it before the price is advanced as it is still to be had at the original subscription price and after you once get acquainted with its arrangements it will be of the greatest use. Part VI is about to be issued.—I have another P. L. pamphlet pub. by Mr. Harris: **"ABRIGED LIST OF LEADING ARTICLES ON STAMPS".** With the prices of the journal containing the articles, 16pp., 9 5/8x7 1/4 in. covering "Abyssinia to (part) Great Britain".

YVERT & TELLIER-CHAMPION: CATALOGUE PRIX-COURANT DE TIMBRES-POSTE. THIRTY-THIRD EDITION. 1929. Yvert & Cie., Imprimeurs, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens. XXXII+1310pp., 7 3/8x4 1/4 in., bound in green cloth, price 28 fr.

This well known catalogue is indispensible in a philatelic library and has gained 38pp. In comparison with the SECOND EDITION, published in 1903: which contained 756pp., one column to the page, much larger print and larger illustrations, illustrates what great progress has been made by catalogue publishers and also how philately has advanced in the last twenty-five years. The illustrations in this catalogue are excellent. The U. S. list is contained on pages 395 to 416 and the illustrations of these are well worth the price of the book. Page XII of the Introduction gives a long list of the changes in this edition. For ready reference or a check list of the world's stamps this is one of the very best published for it lists the normal or regular values (types) by a number and varieties in smaller letters. (From "Philatelical Magazine" Oct. 15th, 1928, page 219, Review by Mr. A. H. Harris): "There is no "differential pricing" in Yvert, just one straight quotation, but in regard to the early imperfs. a most valuable guide is afforded by printing two thin rules above the issue, spaced to show the proper margins between the stamps, thus indicating what size of margin one should expect when paying full catalogue. Many stamps are listed that English catalogues omit, such as Returned Letter stamps and Telegraph stamps. Useful notes are interspersed —such as under Spain, where a note prevents collectors buying specimens with three bars as postally used. They are, of course, cancelled remainders, and worth a fraction of the English catalogue price which does not distinguish between them. There is no geographical arrangement in Yvert—just a plain straightforward alphabetical sequence for rapidity of reference, which after all is the most practical. The word practical, in fact describes Yvert in a nutshell—more detailed than Whitfield King, less ample in many respects than Gibbons, it is yet the most practical catalogue in the world, and the most widely used."

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): VIRGIN ISLANDS, by Fred. J. Melville. MCMXXVIII. Pub. by The Philatelic Institute, London: 26 Plumstead High St., S. E. 18. 68pp., 7 1/4x4 3/4 in., three editions: (1) paper cover 1/8; (2) cloth 2/8; (3) Lambskin 5/3. MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS, No. 24.

I am very glad to see that Mr. Melville is back on his job of adding to this series of the Melville Handbooks, which are doing so much to further our hobby. Anyone having a complete set of these has a concise little library of British, British Colonial and United States and Holland, Portugal, Confederate States of America and Baden. Contents: Introductory Note, p. 5; Table of Contents, 7; CHAPTER I—The Virgin Islands and their Post Office, 13; II—The Nissen and Parker Stamps, 17; III—The One Penny, 19; IV—The Four Penny, 24; V—The Six Pence, 27; VI—The One Shilling, 31; VII—Messrs. De la Rue Take Over, 38; VIII—One Penny Green, 41; IX—Key-Plate Issues, 42; X—The Return of the Virgins, 43; XI—The 4d. on 1s. Provisional, 44; XII—The Interregnum, 45; XIII—Our Lady of the Lilies, 47; XIV—King Edward Issue, 50; XV—The First Georgian Issue, 52; XVI—The War Stamps, 54; XVII—The Script Watermark, 56; XVIII—Combined King's and Badge Type, 57; XIX—Remainders, 60; XX—**"BIBLIOGRAPHY"**, 63; XXI—Check List, 65. There are numerous illustrations and 6 plates (2 double page) throughout.

MELVILLE (Fred. J.): BADEN, by Fred. J. Melville. MCMXXVIII. Pub. by The P. Inst. etc. 59 + (1) pp., Do. MELVILLE STAMP BOOKS, No. 25.

Another addition to this series, making two for 1928, I hope a dozen will be added in 1929. Contents: Introductory, 5; Table of Contents, 7; CHAPTER I—The First Numeral Issue, 9; II—Colour Changes, 18; III—First "Arms" Type, 22; IV—Plain Background Series, 26; V—The Final Issue, 31; VI—The Land Post Stamps, 35; VII—Remainders, 41; VIII—Reprints, 44; IX—Postmarks, 49; X—**"BIBLIOGRAPHY"**, 54; XI—Check List, 57. Illustrations throughout the text.

GREAT BRITAIN PHILATELIC CONGRESS: REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1927. Nottingham, June 20th-24th, held under the auspices of THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE PHILATELIC SOCIETY. Pub. at the Offices of "Stamp Collecting," 89 Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4. 1927. 72pp., 7¼x4¾ in. paper c. 2/-.

Contents: Contents, p. 1; Permanent Congress Executive Committee, 3; Societies affiliated to the Congress, and List of Delegates, 4; Congress Diary, 7; Report of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee for the Year 1926-10: (1) Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, 10—Extension Work, 11—Pub. of the Annual Report, 13—General Matters, 13—Future Congresses, 14—Last Year's Recommendations, 14—The Congress Cup, 15; **PAPERS READ:** "THE NEWSPAPER TAX STAMP AND ITS STATUS AS A POSTAGE STAMP. By F. H. Frere, O.B.E., F.R P.S.L., 17—(2) THE LAW AND PHILATELY. By Benj. Goodfellow, F.R.P.S.L., 33—(3) **"THE PHILATELIC LIBRARY."** Miss E. Brooks (Awarded the Congress Cup), 45—(4) STAMP COLLECTING. By J. Nevin, F.R.P.S.L., 58; Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, 70 & 71.

HOLTZ & GIEBELER: QUALITATEN-KATALOG. Die klassischen Europamarken gebraucht, bewertet nach ihrer Erhaltung in 5 Gruppen. Der Katalog enthalt Handelspreise entsprechend den allgemein ublichen Qualitatsbegriffen. Verlag von (copyright by) Holz & Giebeler, Danzig. 1. Auflage Herausgegeben Herbst 1928. 80pp., 5⅛x4½ in., paper boards, price

This catalogue lists the early issues of European Countries in alphabetical order and prices them under five classes of condition. The exact differences between these five classes, as given on page six under the Principals of Classification, is certainly very technical but with the help of a teacher in one of the schools here, I think we have a good English translation: CLASS I—An article (stamp) showing no defects whatsoever, noted by special clearness and special beauty as regards color, perforation and defacement (post-mark). (Called frequently **"Cabinetarticles"**).—CLASS II—A clear article (stamp) of fine color & perforation and clear postmark showing no defects whatsoever. (Called frequently a **"Luxury Article"**).—CLASS III—A flawless stamp which **at most** may only show such a defect in its beauty as unselected stamps of the same kind almost regularly show. For Ex.: Demonstration in Hungary, 1st issues, slight touching by Toskana, strong (heavy) cancellation on perforation edges, older issues of Great Britain, etc. (Called **"Average Piecies".**)—CLASS IV—Defective stamps, still well appearing on the face, somewhat thin however, may have small tears, cancelled repeatedly, piecies cut away, creased, etc., or slightly repaired.—CLASS V—Same as above, only quality not as good, on account of worse flaws than C. IV, or greatly repaired.—Classes I and II are practically the same from these explanations, but the prices show a decided difference. A handy catalogue for reference of prices of European used stamps.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.: SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. Giving date of issue, color, shape and value of every postage stamp that has ever been issued by any Government in the World. With illustrations of nearly every type of stamp, and giving the price at which most of them may be purchased, used or unused, of Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd. All prices are subject to change without further notice. Edited by JOHN N. LUFF and HUGH M. CLARK. EIGHTY-FIFTH EDITION, Published Annually, 1929. Pub. by Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th St., New York City. (2) + (4) + (4) + 1760 + (8) + 24 (Watermark ill.) + 72 (Adv.) pp., 6½x4½ in., cloth, price $2.00 net; cloth, thumb indexed $2.50 net; postage extra. Again we welcome this annual American handbook, the greatest U. S. Handbook of them all. Last year there were 1687pp. of catalogue proper, this year 1752pp., a gain of 65pp. The United States is given first and runs to 86pp., a gain of only one page over last year, but it must be remembered that this list of United States only skims the varieties, for the Scott Co.'s Specialized Cat. of U. S. Postage Stamps, 5th Edition (reviewed as the first item this month) takes care of this country to the delight of the greatest specialist,

therefore listing everything. In all other countries the lists are thoroughly specialized and a price given whereever possible for stamps in good condition as extra fine copies are always worth more than catalogue in countries such as Mauritius, Philippine Islands, New South Wales, etc. The standard condition, however, varies greatly i nthe stamps of different countries. Early United States, Great Britain and Victoria stamps, for instance, are, as a rule, very poorly perforated and heavily cancelled, so they cannot be expected in such fine condition as specimens from countries where more care is taken in perforating and lighter cancellations are used. Also in many instances, unused stamps with original gum are worth more than the quotations given by us for ordinary unused specimens in good condition. "Fair" copies, which may have slight defects, and actually damaged specimens, when in stock, are, of course, sold for much less than average copies. The quotations given in this catalogue reflect the actual present condition of the market as gathered from all parts of the world; but the prices of stamps are subject to the general laws of supply and demand, and, therefore, are apt to rise and fall. As a general rule, the quotations given herein will be maintained until the appearance of our next edition, but special altered conditions may make it necessary to raise or lower our selling prices without further notice. The appearance of a new issue naturally sends up the prices of the obsolete stamps. Many important price changes are published in **"Scott's Monthly Journal"** published 12 times per year, subscription $1.00.—The prices in italics are tentative and represent approximate values. They are based on sales at public auction and other sources of information. The actual selling prices may be considerably affected by the condition of individual specimens or the momentary popularity of the country. It is impossible to list and price all minor varieties, shades, etc., that exist, without making the catalogue too bulky and complicated for use by the average collector. We usually list in small type the more important minor varieties, but can furnish to specialists other varieties of shades, papers, minor types, cancellations, etc., at current market rates. (From "Special Notes" in front of catalogue, which fully explains the catalogue as next to the lists, the prices are the chief thing.)

VEALE (H. Mallet-): SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. A Check List. By H. Mallet-Veale. Harris Publications, Ltd., 112 Strand, W. C. 2. "PHILATELIC MAGAZINE" HANDBOOK, No. 12, 44pp., 7¼x4⅞in., paper cover, price 2/-.

The stamps of South-West Africa were created in 1923 by surcharging the 1913-22 stamps of Union of South Africa: South West Africa or Zud-West Afrika in two lines on alternate stamps. The types being the settings of this overprint. Besides these regular issues the Postage Due stamps of the Transvaal and South-West Africa were overprinted in the same way with types of settings.—Contents: Type I, p. 3; Ia, 6; II, 6; III, 7; IIIa, 8; IV, 9; IVa, 10; VI, 11; VIa, 12; VII, 14; VIII, 15; Postage Due, Type I, 17; II, 21; III, 22; IV, 23; IVa, 24; V, 24; VI, 25; VIa, 26; Some Interesting Occupation Postmarks, 28 to 43.

SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS (Incorporated): YEAR BOOK 1929. Compiled by the Secretary (Wm. Lycett, 1221 Washington St., Cape May, N. J.). Pub. by the Society. 72pp., 9x6in., paper cover, free to members, to others $1.00.

Contents: Officers, 1928 & 29, Presidents, Branches, p. 1; Regional Vice-Presidents, 2; Articles of Incorporation, 3; Convention Proceedings, Aug. 13th-15th, 1928, Washington, D. C., 5 to 13; Attendants at Conv., 14; Reports of Officers, 15 to 25; Reports of Committees, 26 to 30; **"THE LIBRARY":** Principal Books and Pamphlets in Library, 31 & 32; Roll of Members, 33 to 64; Advertisements, 65 to 72.

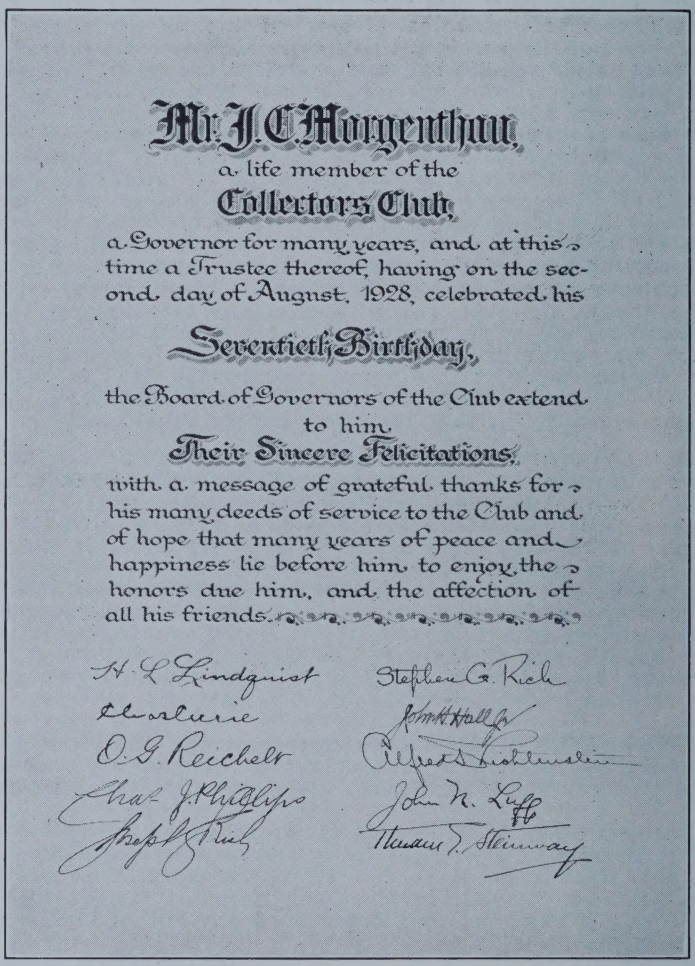
WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

PHILATELIC TRIP THROUGH EUROPE

Werner Voss has written Herr Klebefalz und seine Reise durch Europa (Mn. Klebefalz and his voyage through Europe.) This booklet, published by Schaubek Briefmarken-Albums, C. F. Luecke, Leipzig, is in German, and is called a "Guide for Young Stamp Collectors", but will be found interesting by all stamp collectors.

About one hundred Eroupean countries are philatelically visited, with their stamps illustrated. The booklet contains pictures of stamps, scenes, historical and geographical references and the makers of the Schaubek Album have produced a creditable work.

It is sold at 2 50 Mks. (about 60c) postpaid. H. M. K.



Mr. J. C. Morgenthau,
a life member of the
Collectors Club,
a Governor for many years, and at this time a Trustee thereof, having on the second day of August, 1928, celebrated his
Seventieth Birthday,
the Board of Governors of the Club extend to him
Their Sincere Felicitations,
with a message of grateful thanks for his many deeds of service to the Club and of hope that many years of peace and happiness lie before him to enjoy the honors due him, and the affection of all his friends.

H. L. Lindquist — Stephen G. Rich
Clarence — John H. Hall Jr.
O. G. Reichelt — Alfred Lichtenstein
Chas. J. Phillips — John N. Luff
Joseph J. Rich — Theodore D. Steinway

The above Resolution was presented to J. C. Morgenthau in commemoration of his 70th Birthday.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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New Members.

Since the October 1928 issue the following applicants have been elected members of the Club.

888 Paul Hahn, Toronto, Canada
889 C. H. Vaughan, Washington, D. C.
890 W. A. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
891 J. D. M. Phillips, Cleveland, Ohio.
892 A. W. Bork, Prescott, Arizona
893 T. R. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.
894 Donald King, Halifax, N. S.
895 G. W. N. Usticke, New York City
896 E. H. Searl, College Park, N. J.
897 Giulio Tedeschi, Torio, Italy
898 B. M. Clark, Elkins, W. Va.
899 B. G. Jones, London, England
900 J. R. Purvess, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia
901 A. W. Deas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
902 R. E. Smith, Detroit, Michigan
903 J. Shack, New York City
904 J. Millaard, Den Haag, Holland
905 W. Bates, Albany, N. Y.
906 C. H. Chapin, Chicago, Illinois
907 P. Leserman, Jr., New York City
908 W. Butler, Toronto, Canada
909 E. Scholes, Victoria, B. C.

Applicants.

The following applications for membership are pending.

G. A. Hagemann, Ystad, Sweden.
Proposed by H. L. Lindquist
Seconded by A. E. Pade

C. A. Carroll, Atlanta, Ga.
Proposed by N. R. Hoover
Seconded by H. M. Konwiser

Lt. Col. Tracy, Portsmouth, N. H.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by Paul MacGuffin

W. Gould, Southington, Conn.
Proposed by W. D. Pierson
Seconded by C. J. Phillips

George Ham, Naugatuck, Conn.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by W. D. Pierson

F. C. Atherton, Honolulu, H. I.
Proposed by Membership Committee

E. J. Lee, Cobham, Surrey, England
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by P. de Worms

DEATH OF REV. R. B. EAREE.

Rev. Robert Brisco Earee, who wrote Earee's Album Weeds, the standard work on philatelic forgeries, passed away on November 12th, 1928, at the age of 82. He was a stamp collector from his boyhood days and in recognition of his philatelic labors his name was placed upon the Roll of Honor of Distinguished Philatelists. Rev. Earee was ordained in 1870 and held many Curacies, in 1890 became Rector of Miserden. He was a musician of note, collaborating with Sir Arthur Sullivan (of Gilbert & Sullivan fame) on "Vinite" the only chant composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

HANS LAGERLOEF MAKES A VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE LIBRARY.

Our Library has just been enriched by the following important works donated by our good friend Hans Lagerloef:

La Poste Danoise 1624-1924, by Jorgen Bergsoe, in French. A history of the Danish Post from the time of its inception in 1624, under the rule of Christian IV, to 1924. Fully illustrated.

Danske Postfrimaerker 1851-1901, by O. Koefoed, in Danish. A history of the Danish Pest Office Department from the beginning of their use of stamps to the 20th century. It covers the making of their stamps and the varieties and errors produced in their manufacture, a short

discourse on the stamps for Iceland and the Danish West Indies, and some notes on the cancellations on the early issues.

Svenskt Postvasen, in Swedish. A group of essays by various authors, covering completely the Swedish Post Office Department, its history and operations, from its earliest days to the present time, and from the making of their stamps to the delivery of the letters.

Catalogues of Mr. Lagerloef's donations to the Postal Museum of Stockholm.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

SIDNEY P. HESSEL DISPLAYS U. S. POSTMASTERS.

For the first meeting of the season on Wednesday evening October 3rd, 1928, the United States Postmasters and Carriers and Confederate States Provisionals of Sidney P. Hessel were shown.

The collection was in six volumes specially mounted for the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition where it received a well merited gold award.

Among the outstanding items in the Postmasters were two 5c Baltimores, one on white and one on blue paper, a Brattleboro on cover, a beautiful copy of the Millbury, pages of 5c New Yorks including one used to Canada tied on with the receiving cancellation, a complete sheet of Providence and a reconstructed sheet of the 5c and 10c St. Louis on both papers including a very fine vertical pair and several additional single copies, one of which is on the real pelure paper.

The Carrier stamps were an exceptionally nice lot including many of the rarities and reconstructed settings wherever possible. There was also a volume of regular postage stamps used as carriers which was intensely interesting and complete.

And last but by no means least were the Confederate States Provisionatls. Here, there were so many rarities that a complete listing would be necessary to amply describe the collection.

Needless to say there was a large turnout of members to view these philatelic classics and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hessel for having afforded so pleasant and interesting an evening.

Sidney F. Barrett.

DANISH WEST INDIES SHOWN OCT. 17th.

On October 17th, the magnificent collection of Danish West Indies formed by the late Johannes Elster of Berlin, Germany, was shown by Charles J. Phillips.

The late Mr. Elster was noted for the wonderful general collection he had formed during the past thirty years. One of his great loves throughout most of his collections was to try and obtain entire sheets and with the aid of his friend Philip Kosack and of the great house of Moens, he attained a great measure of success and many sheets are found in this collection that are not known to exist elsewhere.

The collection shown at the Club consisted almost entirely of unused stamps. First there are a few British stamps with the cancellation "C. 5." Following this a beautiful lot of singles and blocks of the early issues, amongst these an outstanding piece, which is very considerably under cataloged, the 3c. imperf. on thin paper but printed in a bright carmine instead of the usual dull rose.

In the 4c. blue of 1872 there were pairs and blocks imperf. and imperf. vertically and many shades and minor varieties.

The issues of 1872 to 1896 were worked out in innumerable shades in every printing, both in singles and blocks, these being dealt with entirely separate from the large collection of entire sheets. In this section there is a fine inside margin pair of the 3c. imperf. and many of the plate flaws.

The scarce 14c. lilac and green was represented by two pairs, a block of four and several singles. Throughout this section special attention had also been given to the collection of varieties with inverted frame which have been neglected by so many collectors. Noteworthy here also, were some of the very rare early printings in blocks

In the 1887 issue, 1c. on 7c. lilac and orange, there was a fine block of 9, the middle stamp being clearly double printed.

Here I also noted in the issue of 1895 a block of four of the 10c. on 1c. with the date 1895 which I do not find mentioned in any catalog This is noted as being worth $70.00. I do not know if it is an essay or a pure fake, but note it for what it may be worth.

The Provisionals of 1887 and 1902 included many varieties in addition to those usually cataloged, such as shifted surcharges, etc. Here also are found several blocks of four of the rare 2c. on 3c. with the small perforation 14.

Quite a feature of the collection was the sheets of the Postage Due stamps of 1902 showing all the different compositions and arrangements. Here I note 3

sheets of the 1c., 3 sheets of the 4c., 2 sheets of the 6c., and 3 sheets of the 10c., a series that probably could not be equalled in any known collection.

Charles J. Phillips.

MR. SINKLER EXHIBITS.

On the evening of Wednesday, November 7th, members of the Club and guests had the pleasure of viewing the wonderful collection of United States Departments and Revenue stamps gotten together by Wharton Sinkler of Philadelphia. Mr. Sinkler, accompanied by our fellow member, Philip H. Ward, Jr., were the guests of the Board of Governors at the Union League through the courtesy of Admiral Harris.

The stamps which were mounted in the frames at the Club room were possibly the finest lot, insofar as completeness is concerned of Departmental blocks, ever gotten together. Practically everything known in block form is present. The collection contains the only complete set of Executive blocks known, as the 1-cent which is in block of six, is unique. The other denominations are represented in blocks of four. The collection contains the State Department blocks formerly belonging to Mr. Ackerman and includes the $2, which is possibly unique. Most of the denominations are in blocks of nine and consists of the 1c, 3c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, $2, $10 and $20. The lacking denominations—the 2c, 30c, 90c and $5, have not been seen in block form.

All of the Justice from 1c to 12c, in addition to the 30c, are in blocks. The 15c, 24c and 90c are also varieties which have not been seen and it is doubted if they exist.

Agriculture on hard paper was complete in blocks of nine and the rare soft paper 1c and 3c were represented in blocks of four.

All of the Interior blocks were on hand, including the rare 24c on soft paper.

Treasury, War, Post Office and Navy were complete in block form. Besides the blocks described above, the collection is complete in superb mint singles. The "Specimen" Departments are all present, including the rare high value States.

In the collecting of Revenues, Mr. Sinkler has endeavored to obtain a superb mint single of each variety, and the collection which covers the Civil War period, is almost complete in this condition, with the exception of the Inverts, which are as a rule, used.

Outstanding pieces, include—the imperforate 3c Playing Cards, $1.30, $1.90, $2.50 and $3.50 First Issue, the $200 and $500 Second Issue, and all of the Proprietarys, including the extremely rare $1 and $5 on green paper. It is doubted whether more than two or three of the latter stamp on the actual green paper exist.

The inverted centers are complete with two exceptions, and this lot includes the magnificent $2.50 in fresh unused condition with full gum, also the rare 3c Proprietary. P. H. W. Jr.

COLLECTORS CLUB VISITS WATERBURY ON NOVEMBER 19.

Another of the enjoyable Inter-Club visits was made to Waterbury, Conn. on Monday, November 19th, 1928, and the Waterbury collectors hung up a new record for hospitality.

The New York delegation consisting of Sidney F. Barrett, Ferrars H. Tows, Charles Curie, J. M. Bartels, Charles J. Phillips and H. L. Lindquist left from the Grand Central Station shortly after 1 p. m. on Monday and arrived in Waterbury at 4 p. m. where they were met by a committee consisting of William D. Pierson, Lamont A. Hall and Rev. Anthon T. Gesner and escorted to the Waterbury Club. Here they were joined by Elliott Perry and his able assistant, J. C. Sherron, who came on in advance to pick up any easy sales that might be lying around loose.

Four members of the delegation were assigned rooms at the Waterbury Club as the guests of the local philatelic society while Messrs. Phillips and Bartels were invited as house guests of the Rev. Gesner and Messrs. Curie and Lindquist were fortunate enough to draw a similar assignment with Mr. and Mrs. Pierson. After some preliminary refreshments at the beautiful home of the Pierson's, the delegation was taken by auto to the Waterbury Country Club where they were joined at dinner by 28 of the local collectors. This club has just completed a fine new building and the president, Irvin W. Day, a member of the Waterbury Stamp Club, outdid himself with a very fine menu.

After this delightful repast the entire assemblage drove to the All Souls Church, where Rev. Gesner had placed the Guild room at their disposal for the evening. It was well that he did so for the membership of the Waterbury Stamp Club turned out in force and apparently enjoyed the exhibits that were shown. The Guild room is large and very well lighted so that the collections were shown to the best advantage.

Mr. Phillips acted as chairman and introduced in order, Sidney F. Barrett, who showed some wonderful selections from the U. S. collection of W. E. Hawkins; Ferrars H. Tows, who showed selections from his fine collection of U. S. Possessions; H. L. Lindquist, who showed sections of his Norways including a few Ship

Cancellations; Charles Curie, who made his usual favorable impression with some well filled pages from his General Collection; Elliott Perry, whose collection of Sanitary Fairs created unusual interest; J. M. Bartels, who showed the popular Danish West Indies and Charles J. Phillips, who closed the exhibition with an extremely interesting showing of Afghanistan.

After the exhibition an informal meeting was held and several new members were secured for the **Collectors Club** as a resulted. Incidentally an advance peep at some of the interesting things that will be shown on the return visit of the Waterbury Stamp Club was secured by some of the members and they were sufficient to assure us of a treat worth waiting for. The New York group returned to New York early Tuesday morning and the trip again demonstrated the splendid feeling of good fellowship which these trips create. H. L. L.

CONFEDERATE STATES, LOCALS AND GENERAL ISSUES DISPLAYED BY HENRY C. NEEDHAM.

On Wednesday, November 21st, there was a large gathering of the Club to inspect the fine old collection of Confederate States formed by Henry C. Needham during the last 25 years.

The sheets were large and very numerous, far too many to be shown in the frames so they were exhibited in three large volumes which were explained by Eugene Costales and afterwards examined by groups of members who were specially interested.

The wealth of the local stamps was an eye opener to the members present and many very interesting and uncommon items were shown. Among the well known adhesive local stamps were the following:

Athens.

5c. dull purple, one exceptional piece was in the very dark color in magnificent condition such as is seldom seen. Amongst the ordinary color there were 3 singles, and 2 pairs mostly on letters. Also a very fine copy on cover of the very rare 5c. red.

Baton Rouge.

First type, short stamp, 5c. green and carmine, a single and one on cover. In the larger stamps there was one single and 5 on covers, including one error of spelling.

Beaumont.

The rare 10c. black on pink was shown in a fine copy.

Charleston.

A strong group consisting of 4 singles, 6 others on covers, and 2 pairs on covers, these pairs being very scarce. The 5c. envelopes were a fine lot on all papers.

Columbia.

Six covers on different papers and several copies with the Post Office design both on the front and on the back.

Danville.

On cover cut to shape of the design as is so often the case.

Fincastle.

This stamp is not cataloged but was in the Ferrary sale and is a 10c. black on buff cover, and Mr. Needham has to a considerable extent proved the genuineness of it by finding similar cancellations on stamps of the general issues of the Confederate States.

Fredericksburg.

5c. blue, a sheet of 20 unused and on covers 2 singles and a pair, the latter being very unusual. In the scarce 10c. red on bluish there are 2 copies, unused, as usual.

Jonesboro.

Here there are two covers on the white and the buff paper.

Knoxville.

Three stamps are shown on covers, one tied on. There are also two envelopes on different papers.

I would like to draw attention here to the price in the Scott catalog of $50.00 for a Knoxville used. The various shades of the Nashville are priced $60.00 each, used, whereas in my experience, the Knoxville is five to ten times as rare as the Nashville.

Lenoir.

Two copies on cover, one very nicely tied on with the postmark, which is very unusual, as they are usually pen-stroked.

Lynchburg.

A fine pair of the blue stamps on cover, very unusual.

Macon.

This is a very fine group. There are a number of copies of type A1 both on and off covers. Type A3, 5c. yellow is represented by two singles and a pair, the latter beautifully tied on, and the rarer type A2, by a fine copy tied on cover.

Marion.

This rare local is represented by a beautiful 5c. on cover.

Memphis.

Here there are a considerable number of blocks of unused 2c. including a magnificent block of the rare indigo or dark blue. Of the 5c. red, unused, there is a fine block of 7, and a number of singles. In the used 5c. red, there are no less than 13 on covers and 2 pairs.

Mobile.

2c. black is represented by 2 singles and a magnificent pair on cover, an exceedingly rare item. The 5c. blue, a very large number of these are shown including a pair and a strip of 3, and many covers.

Nashville.

Two beautiful pages of shades. First of all there are 4 stamps with the Adams Express cancellation and then about 22 single copies and 4 pairs, many of them being very scarce shades. The rare 10c. green is represented by a single and by another copy on cover.

New Orleans.

2c. blue; a very fine lot especially strong in the used. One beautiful copy showing a large portion of the upper imprint. On covers, the 2c. blue is represented by 3 singles and a pair. The 2c. red used, includes 4 singles and one on cover. In the 5c. brown on the different papers, there is a fine block of 4 on the blue paper of which, I believe, only one other block is known, and a very large number of pairs, strips, stamps on cover, pairs and strips with imprints, and many scarce combinations.

Petersburg.

First of all there is the setting of ten types all used on pieces of the original envelope. Also in this fine stamp there are 7 singles and a pair on cover.

Pittsylvania.

A good copy on cover but cut octagonally.

Pleasant Shade.

5c. blue, a very fine unused copy of this very rare stamp.

Rheatown.

Two copies, pen-stroked, as usual.

Spartanburg.

5c. black on cover tied on.

Tellico Plains.

A strip composed of two 5c. and a 10c. stamp, unused.

Uniontown.

5c. green and 5c. green on blue, 2 fine copies on covers.

The General Issues were very strong but space will hardly allow an adequate description. I can only mention a few of the outstanding pieces.

In the 1861 lithographed, there were some beautiful used strips of the 5c. green and several unused blocks of four.

In the 10c. blue there was an entire sheet of the Hoyer & Ludwig with imprints in very fine condition and a fine bright color.

In the rare 10c. rose the outstanding pieces were a block of 4 unused, 3 unused pairs, and a wonderful strip of 3 with the imprint from the bottom of the sheet.

In the used stamps I noted 3 of the rare carmine-rose and also a used specimen with imprint.

1863, 2c. brown-red. Some beautiful strips of 5 used, both with blue and with red cancellations.

In the Lithographed 2c. green there was a strip of 5 on cover and a strip of 3 on another cover, something apparently having been torn off this latter. Here also was one of the rarest pieces of the collection, a vertical pair of the 2c. yellow-green postmarked Richmond, dated July 25, 1862. This real yellow-green is exceedingly rare and very few are known.

The weak part of the collection appears to be the "Ten cents" blue and the "Ten cents" with frame line. Mr. Needham tells me that he parted with most of his frame lines some years ago to Mr. Ashbrook which accounts for the few seen in the collection.

The Exhibit ended by the display of one book consisting entirely of Prisoner's Letters, some of the most interesting being a couple of letters from the prison on Governor's Island, New York.

Charles J. Phillips.

HAWKINS AUSTRALIANS DISPLAYED DEC. 5, 1928.

A goodly gathering assembled on the evening of December 5th to inspect the Australian portion of the William E. Hawkins collection which was displayed by Sidney F. Barrett.

Those who have endeavored to form a collection of these stamps will appreciate the difficulty of securing copies of the early issues in fine condition. Mr. Hawkins has them in beautiful mint condition and the several specialists present spent much time in going through them

after the first showing. Practically all of the major varieties are there, with numerous shades, and most of the listed perforation and other minor varieties in great profusion.

Mr. Hawkins treasures are always a treat for the members and he was given a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy in permitting their display.

The members were given an added treat, for Olin Clark of Hartford was a visitor and showed a wonderful collection of early United States Covers including a large number of the ever interesting Waterbury cancellations.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who had just returned from Europe gave an interesting account of philatelic affairs that had come under his observation and offered some suggestions that will later appear in the editorial columns of this magazine. Charles J. Phillips gave some interesting information concerning the recent exhibition at Lansdowne, Penna., where he acted as one of the judges and also told some of the facts about the balance of the Ferrari collection which was recently unearthed in Switzerland and which will be covered elsewhere.

Other informal talks made this an especially interesting meeting which was attended by a number of prominent philatelists including Percy de Worms and Mr. Lee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and Oscar A. Schenck of Columbus.

Additions to the Library

Braunschweiger Vortrag, by Wm. Herzog. Gift of Wm. Herzog.

Die Poststempel auf den Braunschweigerischen Marken, by Wm. Herzog. Gift of Wm. Herzog.

Bibliographie ueber Postwertzeichen des Herzogthum Braunschweig, by Wm. Herzog. Gift of Wm. Herzog.

Die Stempel der Postaemter der Stadt Braunschweig. Gift of Wm. Herzog.

Soc. Int. des negociants en Timbres Postes a Paris, several numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Corporation Int. des Negociants en Timbres Postes a Bruxelle. Gift of J. Klemann.

Emco Monthly Circular, several numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Prix Courant de la Maison Champion de timbre poste de Chine. Gift of J. Klemann.

Int. Postwertzeichen-Markt, 1928 numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Catalogue historique & discriptif des timbres de la Poste Aerienne Cmahpion. Gift of J. Klemann.

The Maoriland Collector. Gift of J. Klemann.

Dorotheum, several numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Koehlers Philatelistisches Magazin, three numbers. Gift of J. Klemann.

Improved Postage Stamp Album. Gift of J. S. Rich.

Lantern Slides. Gift of J. S. Rich.

Three German-English, English-German Dictionaries. Gift of J. S. Rich.

Reproductions photographiques des principaux lots de la vente Mai, 21-25, 1928. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.

Catalogue 25th Auction N. V. Heckers Postzegelhandel. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.

One issue of Koehlers Magazine. Gift of A. Wasserscheid.

Philatelic Gazette, Vol. I-VII complete, bound. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Virginia Philatelist, Vol. I, II, bound. Gift of A. Paalzow.

Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal, 1911/12.13 1921-1927 complete 1928 to date. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Various Volumes American Philatelist. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Briefmarken Journal. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Southern Philatelist, several numbers. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Scott's Monthly Journal, several numbers. Gift of J. Paalzow.

Senf's Briefmarken Zeitung, many numbers. Gift of J. Paalzow.

An historical reference list of the revenue stamps of the U. S., Boston, 1899, bound. Gift of J. Paalzow.

United States Formation of the Union, Documents, 1927. Gift of E. R. Ackerman.

Journal of Continental Congress. Gift of E. R. Ackerman.

Danske Postfrimaerker 1851-1901, de luxe binding. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Katalog III over Hans Lagerloefs Frimaerksdonationer. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Postmuseum av. Joh. Rudbeck. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

La Poste Danoise, 1624-1924. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Svenskt Postvaesen 1924. Gift of Hans Lagerloef.

Scott Stamp and Coin Company Catalog 1929 Ed. Gift of S. S. C. C.

Annual report of the Smithsonian Institution 1927. Gift of Institution.

Baden, by F. J. Melville. Gift of Philatelic Inst., London.

Virgin Islands, by F. J. Melville. Gift of Philatelist Inst., London.

Philatelic Midget, 1 number. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Granite State Philatelist, four numbers. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
One Dime, many numbers. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Book on Japanese Postage Stamps. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Company. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Auction Catalog, Bucker, Thomas and
Auction Epitome, Wm. Brown. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
H. C. Quinby's Scrap Book. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Stamp Collectors Companion. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Simmons Philatelic Frauds. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
And many other items which were contained in our library, and are filed with the duplicates. Gift of H. C. Quinby.
Improved Postage Stamp Album, containing some stamps. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Check list of all the British Colonials during 20th Cent. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire, part I, 2 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Postage Stamps worth Fortunes, by F. J. Melville. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Stamp Collectors Annnual 1915, four copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
S. S. C. C. Standard Catalogue of Postal Cards & Letter Cards, 1898. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Stamps and Beginners, 6 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
New England Stamp Monthly, Vol. III. Gift of S. S. C. C.
U. S. Stamps 1851-1860, 3 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
Stamps of Oaxaca by R. Enfield, H. B. No. 18, 6 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
43. Gift of S. S. C. C.
U. S. 1st Class Mail permits Booklet No.
Crete, by B. W. H. Poole, 2 copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.
U. S. Postage Rates, H. B. No. 25, three copies. Gift of S. S. C. C.

POSTMARK STUDY COULD PROVE AUTHENTICITY OF LINCOLN LETTERS.

Following the challenge of genuineness of the Lincoln letters, published in **The Atlantic Monthly,** by the former chief of the Division of Manuscripts of The Congressional Library, Worington C. Ford, considerable controversy developed in the daily newspapers. Some of the Lincolnia experts agree with the claim that the Ann Rutledge, John Calhoun and others, letters presumably written by Lincoln to are spurious and do not match recognized Lincoln material, subject matter or handwriting. Other students of Lincolnia, however apparently approve of the items.

And so, to the view of Harry M. Konwiser, this afforded an excellent opportunity for Philately to render First Aid, and he suggested to Ellery Sedgewick, Editor of **The Atlantic Monthly,** that the exact period of use could be established by the postmarks.

The New York Times followed up the suggestion of Mr. Konwiser as follows:

> "Commenting on the suggestion of Harry M. Konwiser, Librarian of **The Collectors Club,** that experts (on postal marks and cancellations) could easily identify postmarks on letters if these letters were mailed. Mr. Sedgewick said that few if any of the letters passed through the regular mail service, because New Salem, Ill., was a village of 20 houses and Lincoln was postmaster at one time."

Under date of December 4, Mr. Sedgewick wrote as follows:

> "Dear Mr. Konwiser:—Thank you for your kind and suggestive note. The difficulty is that the early letters of Lincoln, which we shall publish in January, were sent by hand, and the later ones enclosed in envelopes which are not in this collection.
>
> "The whole matter is an extremely complicated one, and we have given much attention to the consideration of the lead which you bring up."

Mr. Konwiser is rapidly becoming an authority on postal markings and is enthusiastic over the historical importance of this phase of philately.

BINMORE TO MANAGE NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO.

The Scott Stamp Company has contracted with Tom V. Binmore for the present management and eventual sale of the New England Stamp Company.

Mr. Binmore will open a new store in Boston in the Fall of 1929, carrying on a general stamp business in the Boston District.

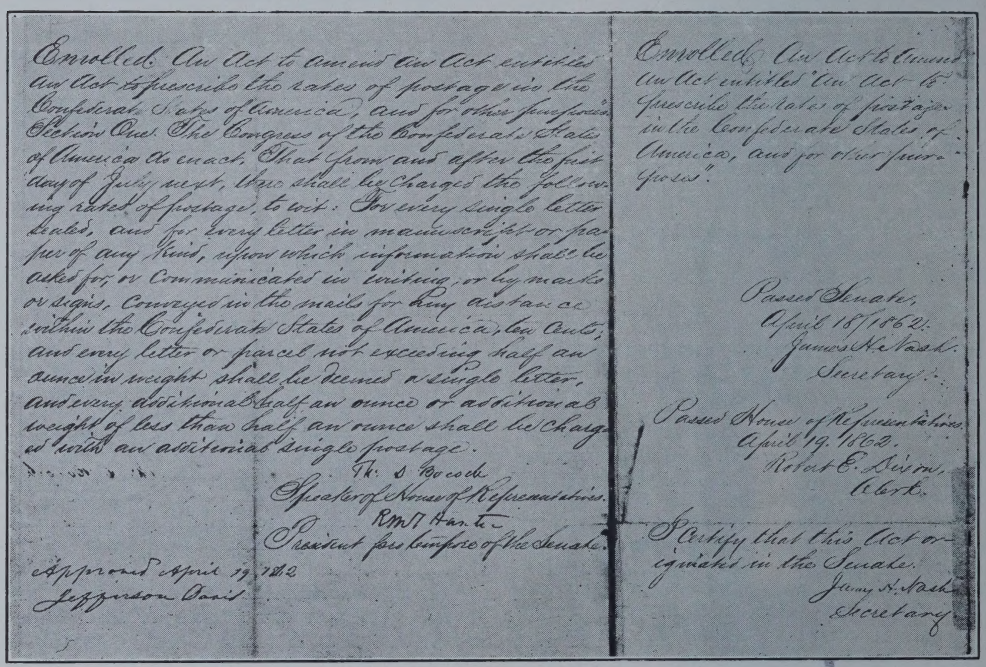
He will also carry in his charge, as New England Distributor, a full stock of Scott Stamp & Coin Company publications and accessories for local delivery to Boston dealers and stores

In the intervening period, Mr. Binmore at 81 Nassau Street, New York, is revising lists, replenishing stock and bringing everything up to date for the Fall opening.

The many friends of the New England Stamp Company will find a new and well organized company at their service and call.

Hugh M. Clark.

An Historical Document Relating to Confederate Postal History



Enrolled. An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes. Section One. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be Charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single letter written, or in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mails for any distance within the Confederate States of America, ten cents; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional half an ounce or additional weight of less than half an ounce shall be Charged with an additional single postage.

Approved April 19, 1862
Jeffn Davis

Thos. S. Bocock
Speaker of House of Representatives.
R. M. T. Hunter
President pro tempore of the Senate.

Enrolled. An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes".

Passed Senate,
April 18, 1862.
James M. Nash.
Secretary.

Passed House of Representatives
April 19, 1862.
Robert E. Dixon,
Clerk.

I certify that this Act originated in the Senate.
James M. Nash
Secretary.

Reproduced by courtesy Edward Stern. We were fortunate to secure the above illustration just before going to press.

MESSAGE CARRIERS OF TODAY.

The subject of the 1929 Calendar issued by the White and Wyckoff Mfg. Co. of Holyoke, Mass. while not as directly philatelic as the one issued last year, covers a subject that is very closely allied to it.

Under the caption of "Message Carriers of Today" they show the following views: "The Alaskan Dog Mail", "The Mountain Carrier", "The Railway Mail Service", "The Air Mail", "The Lighthouse Mail Service", "The Ocean Mail and Sea Post Service", "The Rural Delivery", "The Summer Motorboat Mail Delivery", "The Pneumatic Tube System", "The Lake Boat Service", "The Mountain Truck Delivery", and "The Reindeer Mail of Alaska." There is an interesting article on each subject and the calendar is well worth having.

VOLUME VIII, No. 2. APRIL, 1929.

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.

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Entered as second-class matter July 5th, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE E. M. SPERLING AUCTION

SECTION 2

The second section of the Auction of the General Collection of

E. M. SPERLING

comprising

BRITISH COLONIES

will be held at the

The Collectors Club in Mid April

The excellence and completeness of this collection needs no description to the hundreds of collectors who have long known Mr. Sperling through his activities as Chairman of the House Committee of the New York Collectors Club.

Catalogue of this section is now ready.

For date of sessions and further particulars address,

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.

1 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VIII. APRIL, 1929. No. 2.

U. S. Department Stamps, 1873-1879

Unrecorded Varieties

By Charles J. Phillips.

A LITTLE over six years ago when I settled in this country I selected various groups of stamps, which, in my judgment, had not been fully studied, and which I also thought were underpriced.

Among the more important of these groups were the Official or Department stamps of the United States.

United States students like Dr. Carroll Chase, Stanley Ashbrook and Elliott Perry, and many others, have worked out the varieties and often the "plating" of many of the early general issues, but somehow no one has paid much attention to these fine and handsome official stamps issued in 1873 by The Continental Bank Note Co. and in 1879 by The American Bank Note Co.

In general, the collector seems only to seek for the two sets, as far as they go, on the thin hard paper of the first named company and the soft porous paper of the latter company. A few more advanced collectors try to collect the various shades, and several good collections of cancellations also exist.

But, as far as I know, nothing of a serious nature in the way of philatelic studying has been done with this material.

As a dealer I am handicapped in any serious study as I have not the necessary time to spare from a rapidly growing personal business, but I have managed to get together a great mass of material now arranged in fifteen large albums. I have endeavored to get, die proofs of such values as exist; plate proofs where possible in sheets of one hundred, issued stamps in sheets, blocks, and strips to show all imprints and plate numbers, and above all I have sought everywhere for plate varieties. Then I have accumulated a large collection of cancellations, many of great interest such as the large series of "Forts" that show where the War Office had their posts, generally against Indian aggression of some fifty years ago.

It is really surprising to note the large number of interesting varieties that can be found in all the Department stamps.

With the kind permission of our Editor, I propose to give short articles, from time to time, to describe some of the more interesting varieties that I have obtained.

In looking for varieties one naturally turns to stamps that were issued in large quantities and amongst the largest numbers issued were the Post Office 3 cents with a printing of 6,479,700 and the 6 cents with 3,306,800, and it is with the varieties in these two common stamps that I propose to deal in this article.

I wish to state that much of the work done on my collection is due to the

late Percy McG. Mann who was employed by me for many months in arranging various collections.

Percy was a real student, a much better philatelist than a dealer, and he loved nothing better than close and intensive study of a large mass of material.

Many of the discoveries I propose to note were made by him, and his untimely death was a great personal loss to me and more so, I think, to American philately.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Three Cents.

Six different plates were used in printing these stamps. These were numbered 30, 36, 40, 41, 140 and 141.

I believe it will be a great surprise for my readers to learn that there are as many different *Types* as there are plates.

This common 3c. stamp had a new type for each plate and these types can be separated from one another with very little trouble or study. Surely this one example alone will prove to American philatelists how they have failed to study our Department stamps.

Type I. Plate No. 30.

I propose to give four distinct points of difference in each of the six types, so that a collector can separate any single stamp he may have into its correct type.

(a) Very little and thin or no top frame line.
(b) Thin vertical lines in top spandrels.
(c) Loops of the large "3" in centre, retouched from top to bottom with irregular and uneven vertical or diagonal lines, thus "))))."
(d) Position guide dot ½ to 1mm. inside right side of oval.

Type II. Plate No. 36.

(a) Top frame line generally complete but thin.
(b) Thin vertical lines in top spandrels.
(c) Loops of large "3" in centre fretted all over, not retouched.
(d) Position guide dot ½ to 1½mm. inside right side of oval.

Type III. Plate No. 40.

(a) Top frame line practically complete but thin.
(b) Thin vertical lines in top spandrels.
(c) Loop of large "3" in centre fretted all over but not retouched.
(d) Position guide dot practically on oval line at left.

Type IV. Plate No. 41.

(a) Top frame line practically complete but thin.
(b) Thin vertical lines in top spandrel.
(c) Loops of large "3" in centre retouched in the middle only, with uneven short vertical or slightly diagonal lines thus (((or))).
(4) Position guide dot at left just out of oval.

Type V. Plate No. 140.

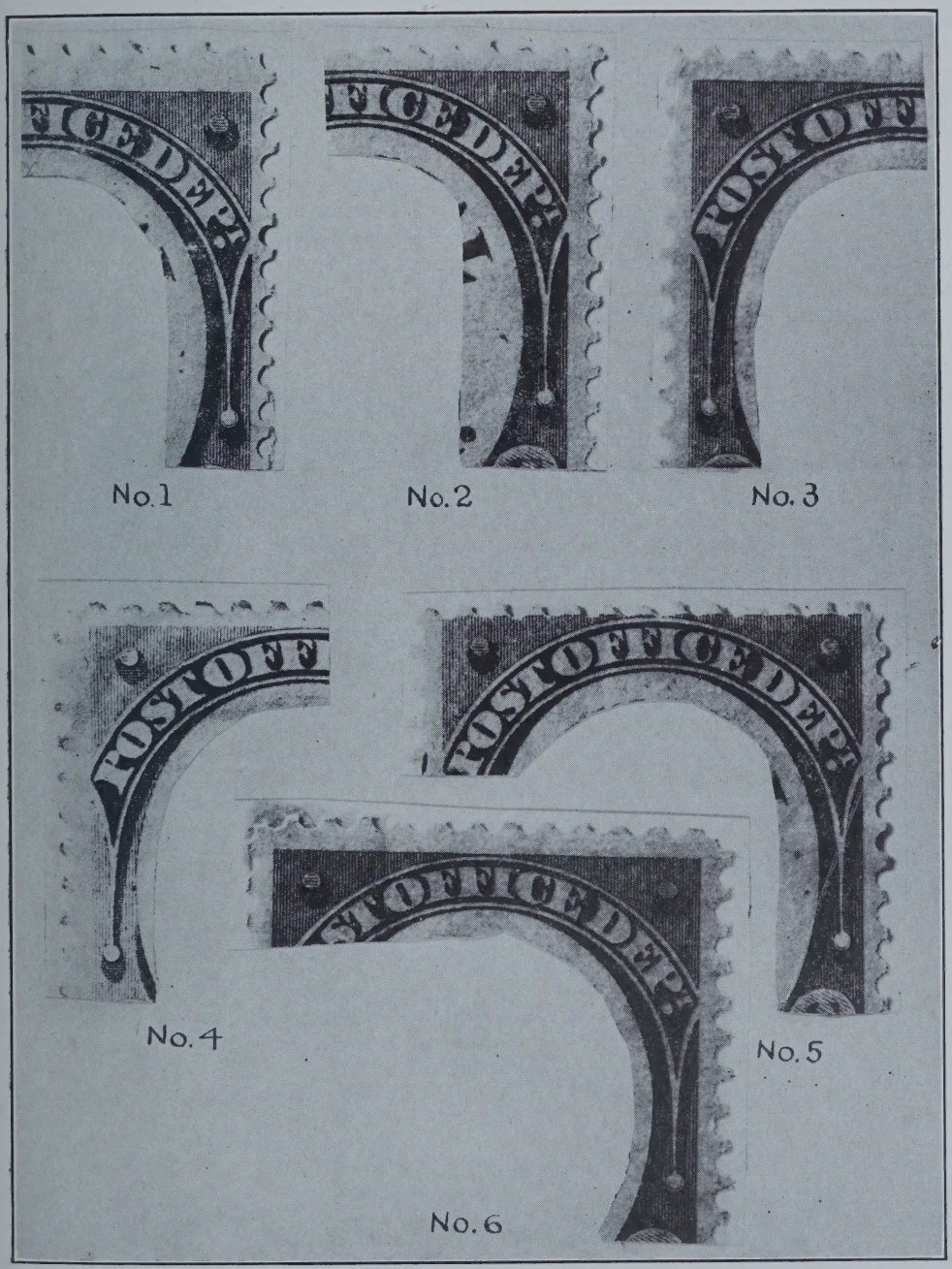
(a) Top frame line incomplete, thin at right, none or traces only at left.
(b) Medium vertical lines in top spandrels. Curved line over "S" of "POST" very thin or broken.
(c) Loops of large "3" retouched by ruled vertical lines, appearing practically solid at first, but as plate became worn, the vertical lines are clear and distinct.
(d) Position guide dot ½ to ¾mm. inside right side of oval.

Type VI. Plate No. 141.

(a) Top frame line complete, and generally thick.
(b) Thick vertical lines in spandrels, and plate only slightly used showing no wear.

(c) Loops of large "3" fretted all over, and as the design was heavily entered, appears practically solid.
(d) Position dot generally invisible, but when visible it is ½ mm. inside right side of oval.

Type I. is very easy to pick out—the recutting from top to bottom of each of the large 3s. *Type III*, with position dot at left and fretted threes, is easy to



Types of the 3c Postoffice Department.

distinguish from *Type IV,* which has the position dot also at the left, but the recutting only in the middle of the loops of the threes. *Type V,* with its thin oval line over the "S" of "POST" is distinct. *Type VI.* heavily entered on the plate, had the background lines thicker than the white lines. *Type II.* the only one left, while without many distinguishing points from *Type V.* can be told by the fact that its type will not agree with the distinguishing points of the other types.

Evidently only four transfer rolls were used for the six plates. Plate No. 30 entered by transfer No. 1, very shallow and the 3s had to be recut completely. *Type I.* Plate No. 36 entered by transfer No. 2, a little deeper with fretted 3s, but lines of background still thin. *Type II.* Plate No. 40 entered by transfer No. 3, position dot at left, fretted 3s. *Type III.* Plate No. 41 entered by worn transfer No. 3, necessitating recutting each large "3" in the middle of the loops. *Type IV.* Plate No. 140 entered by worn transfer No. 2, necessitating recutting of each large "3", but more carefully recut with vertically ruled lines all over, appearing solid at first, but by the time it reached the American Bank Note Co. it was pretty well worn and clearly shows the recut ruled vertical lines. Plate No. 141 entered by a new transfer No. 4, and having learned from the earlier plates how shallow the old entries were, the transfer was rocked in heavier, giving the prettiest result of the lot, every line of the original die showing.

Other Varieties of the Six Plates of the Three Cents.

Type III.

I have a marked double transfer, the thick outer bottom line being distinctly double.

Type IV.

I have two minor transfer varieties here. In one the large "3" shows a double outline at the bottom, in the other the large "3" shows a double outline at the left.

Type VI.

In this type I have three copies on vertically ribbed paper.

John N. Luff in his invaluable work on *"The Postage Stamps of the United States"* (1902) mentions that plates were usually of 100 stamps but occasionally of 200.

In the Post Office 3 cents, Plates 36 and 40 were each of 100, and Plates 30, 41, 140 and 141 of 200 stamps.

Plate Proofs.

Throughout my collection of Department stamps I have endeavored to obtain as many large blocks or full sheets of the plate proofs on India paper as possible, as these usually show the plate varieties very clearly.

I have a block of 40 of the 3 cents Nos. 21 to 60. This block shows the following minor varieties:—

No. 26, Slight double transfer at top.
No. 36, Slight double transfer at top.
No. 40, Slight double transfer at top.
No. 52, Small diagonal dash at top of small "3" and two other very small dashes between "S" and "T" of "Stamp."
No. 54, 56 and 58, very slight double transfers at top. This block is Type VI from Plate No. 141.

Six Cents.

Type I. Plate No. 39.

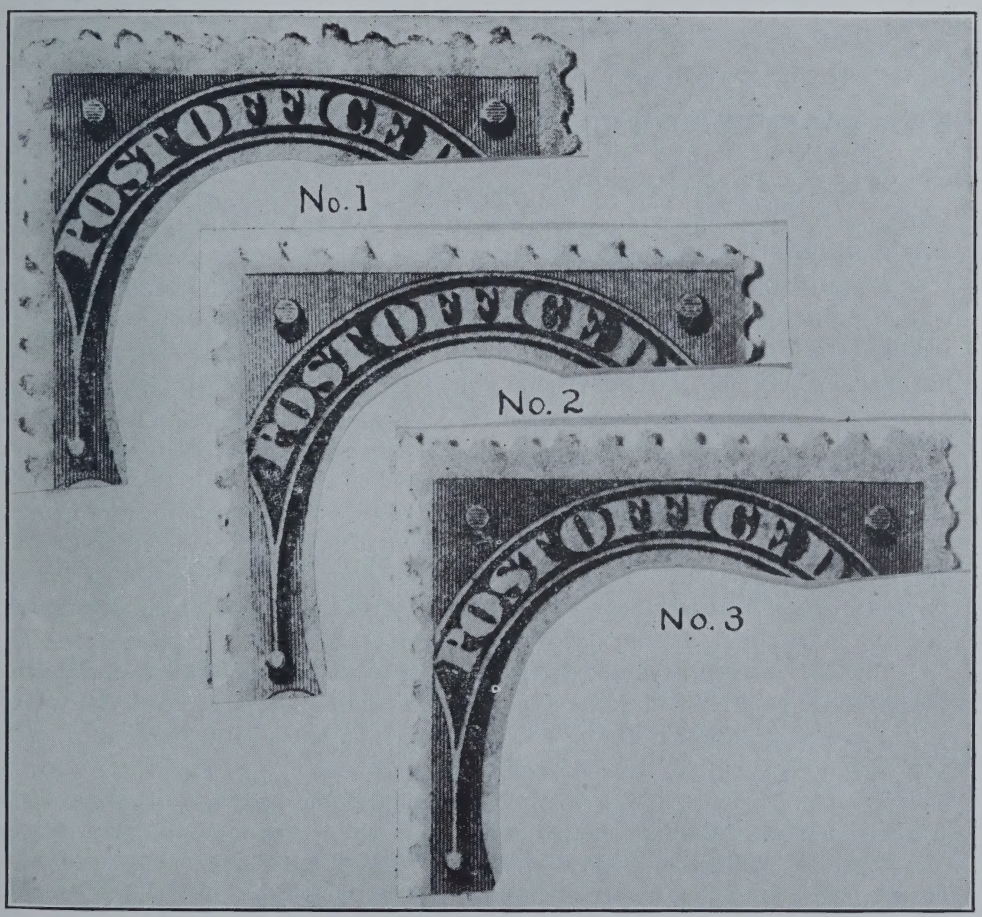
(a) Transfer guide dot in vertical lines at left of stamp.
(b) Incomplete top frame line.
(c) Vertical lines in top spandrels medium.

Type II. Plate No. 47.

(a) Transfer guide dot in vertical lines at left of oval. (N. B.) In this type the guide dot is always to the right of the long ornament below POST, in type I. the guide dot is to the left of this ornament.
(b) Top frame line strong and complete.
(c) Thin vertical lines in top spandrels.

Type III. Plate No. 249.

(a) Transfer guide dot in vertical lines at left of stamp as in Type I.
(b) Top frame line thin but usually complete.
(c) Vertical lines in top spandrels are thick and heavy and usually show many specks of color between the lines.



Types of the 6c Postoffice Department.

Other Varieties of the Plates of the Six Cents.

Type II.

I have a block of 10 stamps, six of which are from the bottom row of the sheet with the Imprint and No. 47.

The two stamps above the imprint both show varieties: that on the left has a slight double transfer on top, the one on the right a strong double transfer at top. In this the thin oval outer line above the words POST OFFICE DEPT. is clearly double as is also the outer top frame line.

I have a single copy of 6c. Type II. with a clear Triple Transfer at top, the top outer line on left end showing three lines.

An important feature in determining the Types of the 3 cents is the large central figure "3." Unfortunately in my enlarged photographs all these "3's" come out as a solid mass of color, and the fine details which can easily be seen with a good glass are entirely lost.

NEW BOOK ON CONFEDERATES.

"The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America," by August Dietz, has made its appearance, and realization so completely eclipses expectation that exceptional honor is due the book. The book is about as perfect a union of the artistic and the practical as could be created by the human mind and hands, as the subject, the stamps of the Lost Cause, is fascinating and the *format* is the inspired work of a master exponent of the typographical profession. Dietz, the author and historian, is a craftsman whose fame stands in capitals, and so the history has a setting that is a delight to the eye of the layman and a joy to the soul of the *connoisseur*. Proud may the stamps of the Confederacy be to have this handsome memorial.

While much has been printed about the issues of the South, yet the material has been sketchy and widely-scattered, in the main; and until now, it has suffered from a lack of cohesion. It has remained for August Dietz to crystalize his sentiment for the Confederate stamps into a beautiful temple where the discriminating, and if you will reverent, collector may resort at will.

Through having been the recipient of special opportunities for examining the government archives and having had personal contact with men who worked on the actual production of the stamps, Mr. Dietz has a solid foundation of research for his history. He has amplified matter that has been the subject of discussion on printed pages heretofore, and has added discoveries that have been made by himself and others until he has filled 439 pages with an exhaustive inquiry into the stamps in all their phases. Then, he has illustrated the pages in a most lavish manner with specimens of the graphic art that are unapproachable in their execution. Every collector is urged to secure a copy while the book is still available.—(*Extract from Mekeel's Weekly.*)

When the Pack-Mule Express Was the United States Mail

By Ernest Wiltsee.

THERE is a world of romance and glamour in the story of the Argonauts of the Pacific Coast, and the "gold rush" to California in the days of '49. In a general way, its origin and history are widely known, but the story of the United States mail, and "Western Express" covers have brought some facts home to me that seem hardly to have been realized, certainly not previously by myself. And these would seem to be worth recording in the history of that adventurous period. To thoroughly understand it, some description is necessary.

The auriferous rivers of California, which were formerly the scene of the most romantic "gold rush" ever known, are in a compact belt, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Range, from what is now Plumas County on the north, through Mariposa County on the south, a distance of about 180 miles.

These rivers are all practically parallel, heading in the highest points of the western slope of the range, and flowing from east to west, down through the foothills, and finally debouching into the fertile plains of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, which plains were doubtless the result of age-long erosion.

They are rough, tumbling streams, erosion has been heavy, and they form deep valleys and canyons through the foothills. The rich "placer diggings" were found throughout the foothills in the brooks, creeks, and bars in the rivers, down to the plains. The high portion of the range furnished almost no gold, the granite not being a gold bearing formation.

These "gold rivers" were, beginning at the north, the Feather, with three forks, the Yuba, with three forks, the Bear, the American, with three forks, the Consumnes, Calaveras, Mckelumne, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced. The Yuba and American were probably the richest. The map adjoined gives a general idea of the location of San Francisco, and the base towns of Marysville, Sacramento and Stockton, also the best known of the celebrated mining camps, so many of which are only "ghost towns" today.

This entire foothill region is one of the most beautiful in the world. The undulating hills are grass covered, with heavy forests of pine and spruce crowning the ridges, and the greater part of the entire territory, until close down to the valley. The early day miner staked out his claim and proceeded to work his creek, gulch, or bar, as the case might be.

Except for the village of Sonora, on the south, the region was entirely uninhabited by the former Mexican holders of the state. They had confined themselves to raising cattle on the plains. There were no roads, the entire region was wild and virgin.

When the rush began in 1849, San Francisco was a small settlement on its wonderful harbor, but the valley had to be crossed before one could get into the foothills. So it was natural that the rivers, the water ways through the region from San Francisco, should give the easiest access to this foothill region. Small ships even went to Sacramento and Stockton; and small sternwheel steamboats with shallow draft appeared almost simultaneously with the discovery; they started from San Francisco, navigated the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and at an early date Marysville, "Sacramento City," and Stockton were founded, Sacramento being settled near Sutter's Fort.

Marysville served as the base for the Feather, Yuba, and Bear Rivers; Sacramento for the American Consumnes, and Mokelumne Rivers; and Stockton for

MAP Showing the Scene of the Great Gold Rush of 1849, Together with SAN FRANCISCO and the "Base Towns" of MARYSVILLE, SACRAMENTO CITY, and STOCKTON.

the Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced, and as a base for the region to the south, with Sonora the "Queen of the Southern Mines."

The early day miner with his pick, shovel, and gold pan, was scattered on every river, and its branches, and on the creeks and brooks tributary thereto. The region was rough, hilly, and mountainous. The problem was to carry provisions and supplies to the miners, and bring out their gold; and what was just as important to these hardy adventurers, to deliver their mail from their far away homes in the East, and take out their replies. What was the best method of doing this? Although good roads were ultimately built throughout the entire region, it took a long time to construct them. Pack-mule trains served the early purposes until roads were completed; after which stages were operated. And it is a singular fact that a great number of small, so called "Express Companies", employing such pack-mule trains and afterwards stages in connection therewith, covered the entire region.

They worked from the base towns and reached the most remote creeks and "diggings". They had limited capital, but their name was legion, no less than about 200 operating in the region.

Contemporary descriptions of Marysville in 1849 and '50 give a vivid picture of the scenes at the levee, with small stern-wheel steamers towing heavily laden barges, unloading their heavy cargoes of provisions and miner's supplies, which covered the river bank, while always waiting and loading, were the numberless mule trains of the "Pack-Mule" Express Companies starting to transport their heavy burdens to the mining camps strung along the various rivers from 15 to 125 miles away.

In the early days the "Pack-Mule" trains were the only method of transportation, particularly in the mountainous region beyond Marysville; they ran as high as fifty to one hundred miles to the train. And the expert "packer" Daniel Dancer, was celebrated in song and story, as he ran his huge train of one-hundred fifty mules, with a mounted rider to every fifteen animals, transporting everything from flour, bacon, whiskey, and tobacco, to pianos and bedroom-sets to the roaring mining camps along the Yuba River, all the way to Downieville, and never losing a load! There were fifteen golden "bars" on the main Yuba alone between Marysville and Downieville and as many on the Feather River. And in the earliest days no miner was satisfied with less than "pound diggings," or those which produced $260.00 per day to the man. At a later date "ounce" diggings or $19.00 per day were good.

In the early days of '50, '51, and '52, mail from the East seems usually to have been addressed to the base towns of Marysville, "Sacramento City" (as it was then called), and Stockton. The procedure evidently was for the miner to select one of the "Express Companies" which served his particular diggings, give them an order to the postmaster at his base town for his mail, and rely upon the "Express Company" to bring in his precious letters and papers, together with his purchases, and so forth, sending out with them his gold dust and mail. As miners were continuously changing their locations, this was the wisest way.

The United States mail brought the letters to California, to the base towns. But delivery was only effected through the "Express Companies", and their pack mule trains; and stages as fast as roads were built to permit their operations. Competent authorities state that in the earlier "50's" only 5% of the letters were carried by U. S. Mail throughout this region. The Express Companies delivered 95%. A study of the early day letters mailed from the East, corroborates this most interesting procedure, as the following examples will show.

Cover No. 1 was mailed from New York in either February 1850, or 1851. It bears the New York post mark, with a 40-cent rate. It is said to be the only cover known bearing a strip of 4-10-cent, 1847,', with the aforesaid 40-cent rate

Cover No. 1 From the Ackerman Collection.
Reynolds & Co's. Express. Reynolds ½ Co's. Sonora Express.

also on the postmark. The writer is informed that only three or four other covers to California with strips of 4 10-cent 1847's exist. This letter was directed to Mr. Thomas L. Harris, at Stockton; but a study of its express handstamps quickly shows that Harris was not located at Stockton, but far away in the Sonora region. Unfortunately the express agent did not feel called upon to write upon the cover itself his exact location. That doubtless was on his waybill.

We note three special handstamps. First a clean-cut one "Forwarded by Reynolds & Co. Express". The two others indicate the route on which the letter was to go, namely, "Reynolds & Co's Sonora Express", for Reynolds and Company operated in several directions. This letter was Sonora bound, and Harris was probably either at that town, or in one of the large camps of Shaw's Flat, "Jimtown," Columbia, or Springfield, all in its immediate vicinity. In my opinion the "Forwarded by Reynolds & Co. Express" handstamp was the one usually affixed at Stockton; the "Sonora Express" was put on to designate its destination out of Stockton. It will be noted that the "Sonora Express" handstamp was evidently formed of type from an ordinary font, set in a handle. Its imprint was consequently imperfect, and it was probably soon discarded for the better printing handstamps which soon appeared. This particular handstamp is only known upon a few of the earliest franks, and is a great rarity.

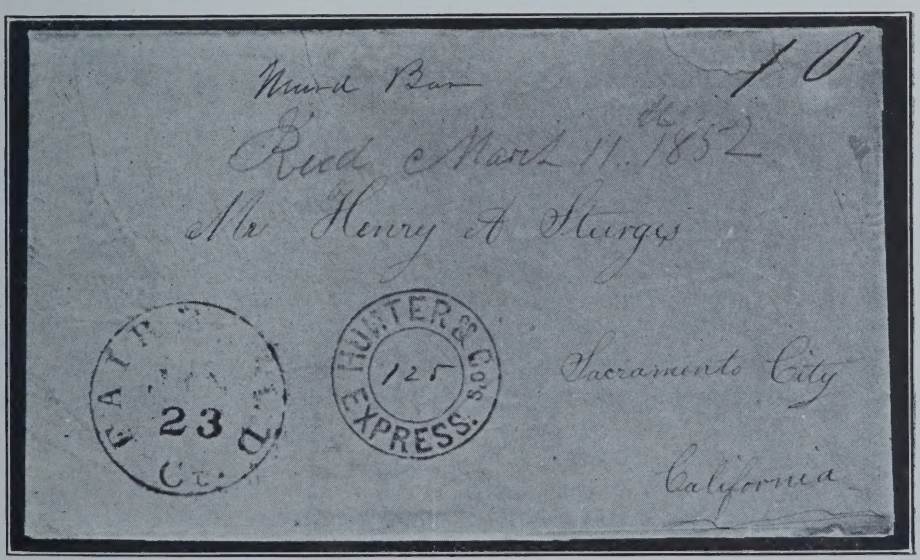
Cover No. 2 is one that tells the complete story. It was mailed at Fairfield, Connecticut, January 23rd, 1852, addressed to Henry A. Sturges, at "Sacramento City". It bore no stamps, but the collect rate of 10-cents is found in script.

And here let me point out the fact that the eminent authorities who have written on this subject, have stated that the 1851 rate from the East to California was 6-cents per ½ ounce. This is not the entire truth. The rate that was passed March 3, 1851 and became operative June 30, 1851, was 6-cents for prepaid letters, *but 10-cents for collect letters,* the distance being over 3,000 miles. This error puzzled me greatly, particularly after I began acquiring sheet letters with unmistakable dates in 1851 and 1852, but equally indisputable post marks with the 10-cent rate, which rate for prepaid letters only came in in 1855. The

collect rate then disappeared forever except on letters to and from a foreign country. (See Act of March 3, 1855.)

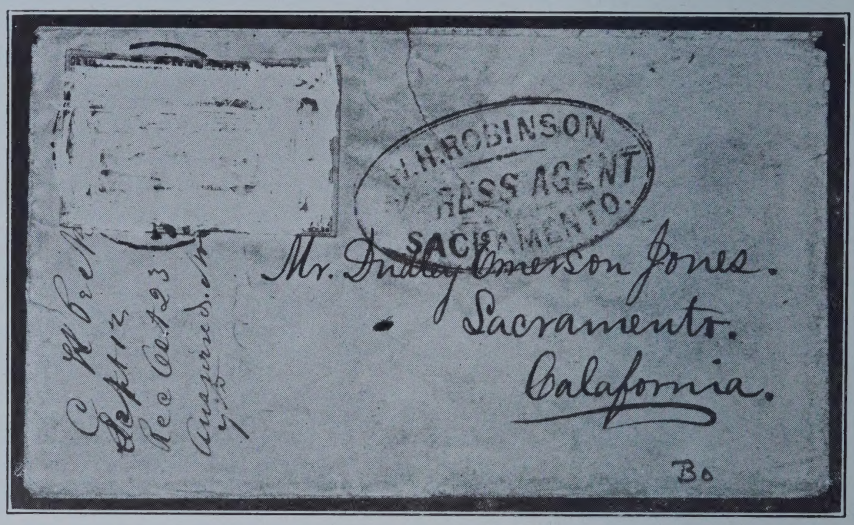
This letter, after arriving at "Sacramento City" was taken over by *"Hunter & Company's Express"*, and to our satisfaction some precise express official wrote in the delivery charge, $1.25, which amount was customary at that time, and also the particular "diggings" where it was to be delivered to said Henry A. Sturges. The name is abbreviated, but it was none other than the celebrated "Murderers' Bar", one of the richest in the entire fields, situated on the middle fork of the American River in Placer County, over forty miles east from Sacramento. The writer came across a quotation from "Mountains and Molehills" published by Frank Marryat in 1855, which described the journey from Sacramento to Murderers' Bar that this cover must have taken. It is worthwhile giving here.

> "Leaving Sacramento we drove to Brighton 5 miles out; and after travelling 20 miles reached the first range of hills, where we caught glimpses of the American Fork River, Salmon Falls at noon. * * * We crossed the North Fork of the American River. At noon the next day we reached a Ridge which gave us a view of the gold country. Stretching for miles was a succession of steep red hills. Through these hills the American Fork rushed impetuously. * * * A turn of the road presented a scene of mining life, as perfect in its details as it was novel in its features. Immediately beneath us the swift river (American Fork) glided tranquilly, though foaming still from the great battle which, a few yards higher up, it had fought with a mass of black, obstructing rocks. On the banks was a village of canvas that the winter rains had bleached to perfection, and round it the miners were at work at every point. Many were waist deep in the water, toiling in bands to construct a race and dam to turn the river's course; others were intrenched in holes, like grave diggers, working down to the bedrock. Some were on the brink of the stream washing out 'prospects' from tin pans or wooden 'batteas', and others worked in company with the 'long Tom' by means of water sluices artfully conveyed from the river. Many were coyote-ing in subterranean holes, from which from time to time their heads popped out like spirrels, to take a look at the world, and a few with drills, dissatisfied with nature's work, were preparing to remove large rocks with gunpowder. All was life, merriment, vigor and determination, as this part of the earth was being turned inside out to see what it was made of.
>
> Small patches of garden surrounded the village which bore so palpably the stamp of cheerfulness and happy industry, that I was disappointed on learning that its name was "MURDERER'S BAR".



Cover No. 2. Hunter & Co's. Express.

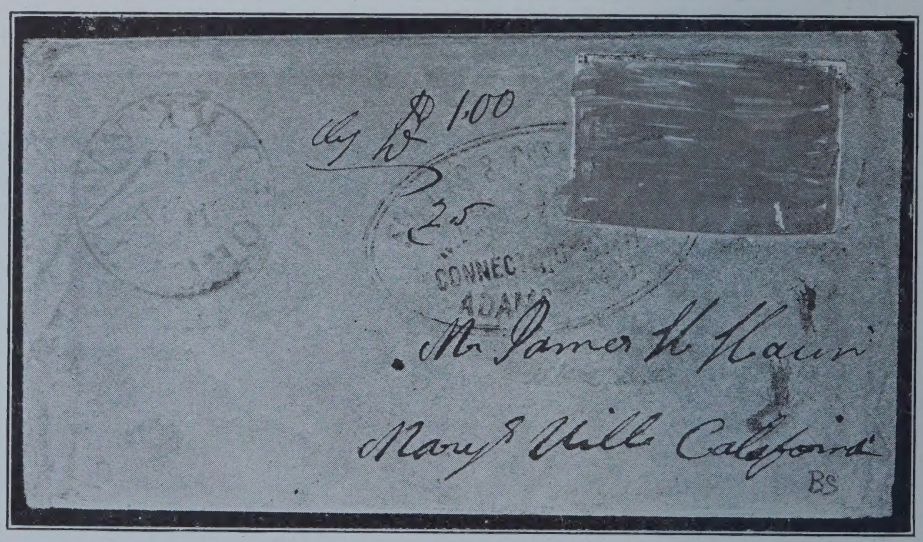
And to make our record complete and fixed, Henry A. Sturges has written across the front, as was usual in those days, "Rec'd March 11th, 1852".



Cover No. 3. W. H. Robinson, Express Agent.

No. 3 cover was also sent to Sacramento. It was mailed prepaid 6-cents at Schenectady, New York, September 12th, 1852, addressed to Mr. Dudley Emerson Jones, and received by him October 23, 1852.

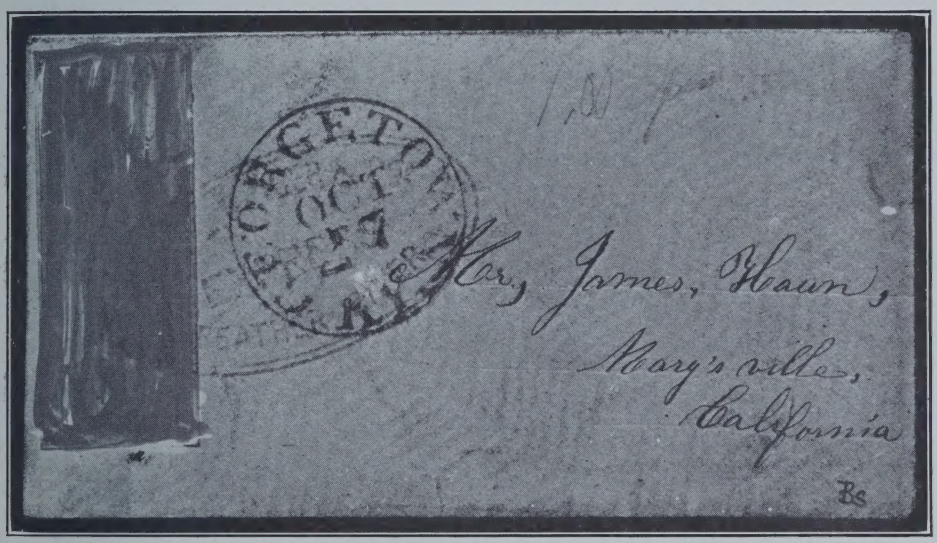
It was gathered in by W. H. Bobinson, who described himself as an "Express Agent" and not an "Express Company", but his function was to deliver to some distant camp or diggings where Jones was working. Unfortunately, we will never know where that was.



Cover No. 4. Everts & Co's. Express. Marysville Connecting with Adams & Co.

Cover No. 4 is interesting in many ways. It was mailed at the hamlet of Georgetown, Kentucky, and collectors of postmarks have called my attention to the fact that it is a rare orange cancellation, and not red. It was addressed to James H. Haun, at the base town of Marysville, and bears the 6-cent prepaid

cancellation, a pair of 3-cent 1851's. It was picked up at Marysville, by *"Everts & Co's Express, Marysville, connecting with Adams & Co."* It bears the delivery charges of $1.00, and 25-cents, a total of $1.25; probably $1.00 to Everts and 25 cents to Adams & Co. This cover does not bear its express destination, but collateral testimony tells us that it was Nelson Creek, near Quincy, in Plumas County, seventy miles from Marysville. James H. Haun mined there, and lived and died in Quincy, as his descendants, from whom this cover was obtained, have testified. A rough and rugged pack mule trip, for the Feather River country was the most rugged and inaccessible of all. On the writer's first trip to Quincy, in 1896, he was compelled to go to Reno, Nevada, take a train back into Plumas County, and then stage thirty miles to Quincy. The Western Pacific Railway up Feather River Canyon was only constructed twenty-odd years ago. It may be noted that this particular frank, "connecting with Adams & Company", is one of the rarest known.



Cover No. 5. W. E. Singer & Co's. Feather River Express.

Cover No. 5 is also postmarked at Georgetown, Kentucky, bears the 6-cent rate, is from the same correspondent, addressed to James H. Haun, at Marysville, but this letter was taken by "W. H. Singer & Co's Feather River Express", and delivered to Haun at the same place, Indian Creek, near Quincy, although no record is on the cover. It does, however, bear a paid delivery charge of $1.00, showing that different express companies served the same region.

Cover No. 6 is from the same correspondence, post-marked at Georgetown, Ky., also with a pair of 3-cent 1851's, making the 6-cent rate, but unfortunately it bears no destination outside of Marysville and no delivery charge. Also taken up by W. E. Singer's Feather River Exp. frank handstamped in dark green.

Cover No. 7 again tells us the entire story, with the exception of the year date. It bears a pair of 3c 1851's. It was mailed at Elk River, Kentucky, December 31st, year unknown but of course previous to 1855. Addressed to Marysville. It was taken up by *"Everts and Co's Express Marysville, connecting with Adams & Co."* But again the Express Agent, doubtless to prevent confusion, has written in the destination. In a handwriting clearly different from the fine, feminine hand of the sender, and in different colored ink, we note that

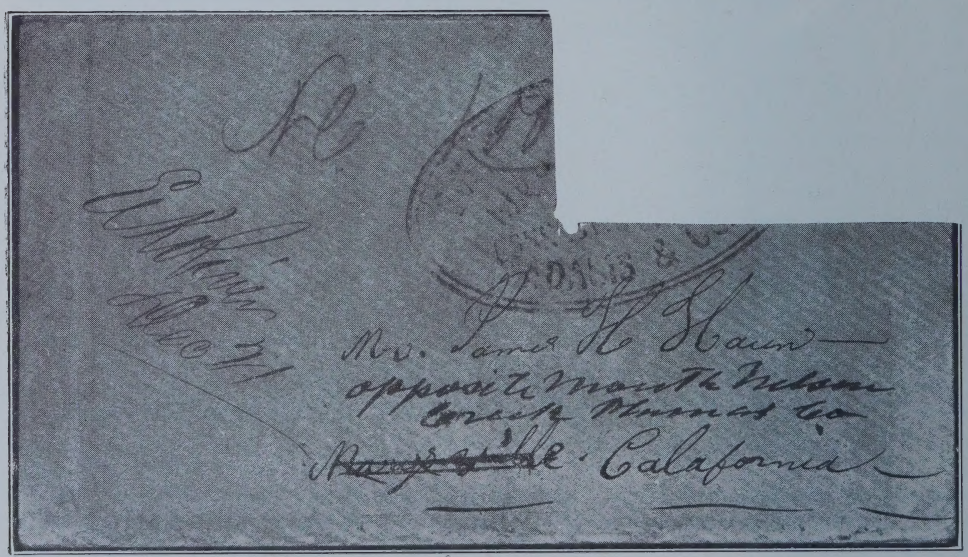
Cover No. 6. W. E. Singer's Feather River Express.

the "*Marysville*" is erased, and "*opposite mouth Nelson Creek, Plumas Co.*", written in by the Express Agent. Also the col' ' charge of $1.00 for delivery.

All four of these Haun letters were delivered by "pack-mule" Express, as nothing else could penetrate this rugged region at this period; and in fact remote points are only so reached to this day.

In 1917, the writer mined "Chrome ore" in Plumas County during the late war, all of which had to be "packed out" on mule back part way.

It is worthy of note that the Express Company's handstamps securely "tie" to these 4 covers all four of these pairs of 3-cent 1851's.



Cover No. 7. Everts & Co's. Express. Marysville Connecting with Adams & Co.

The rarest "Western Express" franks are those handstamps which were employed from 1850 to 1852 by the small, early, pack-mule "Express Companies". Later on as times got more prosperous, they used printed franks on their envelopes. Wells Fargo & Company entered California on July 13, 1852. They at once began a process of amalgamation, or rather purchase, of the smaller companies. In 1855 they began the practice of selling a franked envelope with a printed frank thereon, which also bore the United States envelope stamps, and the romantic glory of the early express franks was over.

In 1867, Wells Fargo & Company consolidated with Halladay and other Eastern companies running to the Missouri River, and increased their capital to $10,000,000.00. In 1869, they acquired the Pacific Union Express Company, and others, increasing their capital to $15,000,000.00, and thereafter reigned practically supreme from the Pacific Coast to the Missouri River.

And so we must conclude the story of those early day times, when the hardiest adventurers the world has ever known worked through this wild, beautiful, and rugged region; penetrating and cleaning up every gold stream, no matter how small and remote, and pouring out to the United States mint the hundreds of millions of gold, which coming at a most opportune time, in no small measure contributed to the prosperity of our country at large. It formed a solid basis for our finances, started our nation from a debtor to a creditor nation, and to ultimate prosperity, and practically financed the North in the serious Civil War which shortly after ensued.

But even these hardy miners could not have worked, supported life, and sent out their flow of the precious gold from their beautiful mountains and their golden streams, had it not been for the hardy and sturdy "Express Companies" with their long strings of "Pack animals", threading the dangerous canyons and gorges, and bearing to the toiling miners their food and supplies, and incidentally the "U. S. Mail". They played a most useful and necessary part in the mining life of the entire region; and almost unheralded and unsung have so long ago passed away.

To one who knows this beautiful foothill region, now so largely deserted, with its "ghost towns", whose sites in many instances alone remain, it adds to that beautiful and romantic story, a little chapter as to those faraway days, when the "Pack Mule Express was the United States mail."

Note. Since writing the above the writer has obtained a letter written July 31, 1853, by a miner working at Michigan City, twenty-five miles from Auburn, Cal., to his wife in Auburn, N. Y., closing with the following words: "Write often and direct to Sacramento City as before. Yours as ever and forever, Geo. Hewitt." And this, although Sacramento was sixty five miles away, and other U. S. Post Offices were near by. Letters written in the early "50's" often contained instructions to "Reply by .....s Express". The U. S. Mail was slow, inefficient, and most unreliable. The miner desired his eastern correspondents to address him care of the "base" towns.

WOLSIEFFER HOLDS HIS 300th SALE.

On March 27th, 1929, P. M. Wolsieffer held his 300th Auction Sale in the Club Rooms of the Philadelphia Stamp Club. P. M. has an unbroken record of continuous sales since he started in Chicago in 1893 and his legion of friends congratulate him upon reaching this impressive milestone.

General Collecting

By Charles Curie.

(Read at the Collectors Club, Dec. 19, 1928.)

ASIDE from the interest in the Stamps themselves, a General Collection, as it is called, of the stamps of all countries offers a fund of information on other topics. It is an aid to, and stimulates the knowledge of history, geography, monetary systems and standards, old and modern, national flags and coats of arms, colonial possessions, national historical personages, as well as a knowledge of printing, engraving, etc., how various papers are made and in general how various stamps have been produced.

Who was Bolivar? Who were Hidalgo, Rivadavia, Don Carlos, Maceo? Who was Napoleon III of France? How did he become Emperor, and when? Who was Vasco de Gama? When and how were the Kingdoms of Naples, Sicily and Sardinia, the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany, the Dutchies of Modena and Parma, and the Papal Provinces of Roman States and Romagna founded into the Kingdom of Italy? What part in this great event was played by Garabaldi, the Great Italian Liberator? Who were the Princes or Counts of Thurn and Taxis? What was the North German Postal District? How, when and by whom were the many Kingdoms, Grand Dutchies, Dutchies, Principalities and Free Cities that issued their own postage stamps, consolidated into the German Empire? How is it that Bavaria issues its own postage stamps today, when Prussia and Saxony do not?

While all of these questions and many others are not answered entirely by the collecting of postage stamps generally, the history and geography contained in the answers are greatly assisted and remembered by so doing, and the general interest in these events and personages, as well as many others, is fostered.

The many Colonies of Great Britain, of France, of Germany, of Italy, of Spain and of Portugal, are a valuable and interesting fund of knowledge, and information as to their names, locations and characteristics is gained and fostered by collecting their postage stamps.

What is a Rix Dollar, a Leva, a Silber Groschen, a Colon, a Sucre, a Grano, a Soldo, a Scudo, a Dinar or a Thaler? How much in American money is a Piastre, a Lira, a Lepta, a Balboa, a Bolivar, a Bani or an Att? When was the Groschen and the Kreuzer of Germany superceded by the Pfennig and the Mark, and why?

These and other data and facts concerning the currencies of the various countries, are perhaps not important, but interesting and add to one's general information.

The National Ensigns and Coats of Arms of various nations as well as other data pertaining to their history, appear on many postage stamps and the general collector can learn much from them. The names of the brave and liberty-loving patriots, who fought for the freedom of our Central and South American sister Republics; the long years of war and trials to gain their liberty; in fact the entire history of these countries, is unfortunately, practically unknown to the American boy or man today. Our schools are remiss in this. Did we know them better, our relations with them would be closer. The collecting of their postage stamps is an incentive to learn more about them and their history. Their heroes and many of their important events are depicted upon their postage stamps.

The various kinds of paper, and the processes of printing and water-marking which have been used in producing postage stamps, as well as the devices used to separate them, are a large field, and to a General Collector, the incentive is greater to acquire knowledge on these subjects. In fact this knowledge may be said to be essential.

For the above reasons, I am a General Collector. Someday, perhaps, I may promote myself into the Specialist Class, but not yet.

*"It is impossible to present the man apart from his environment."**

William H. Russell

Originator and Developer of the Famous Pony Express

By Victor M. Berthold

With a Foreword by Henry C. Needham.

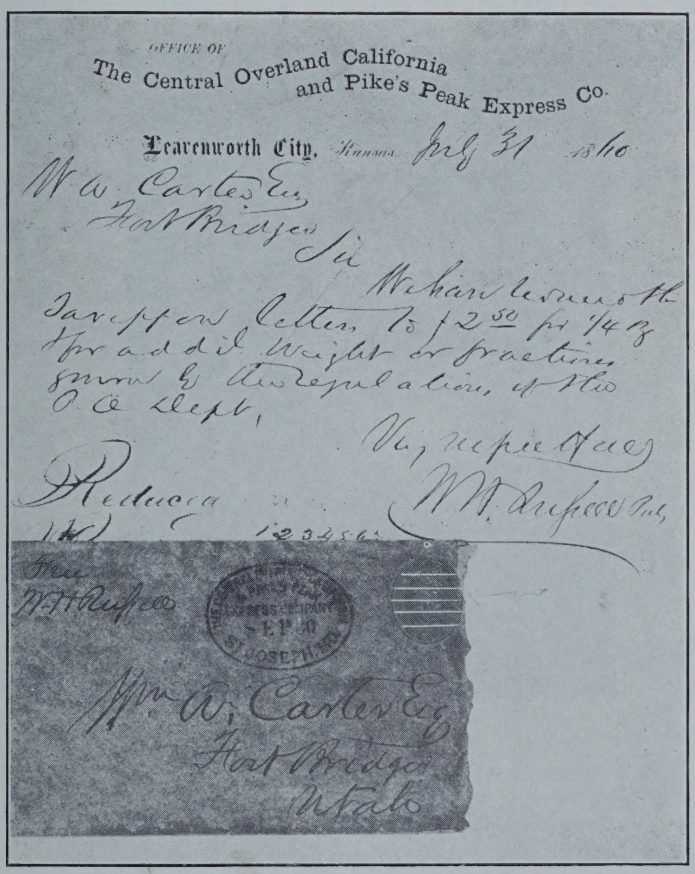
(Copyright 1929 by Dr. Victor M. Berthold.)

(Continued from page 11.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Political Role of California.

Our story has now advanced to the point where it becomes necessary to center the attention of the reader on the State of California, which played a most important part in the preservation of the Union, and it was largely enabled



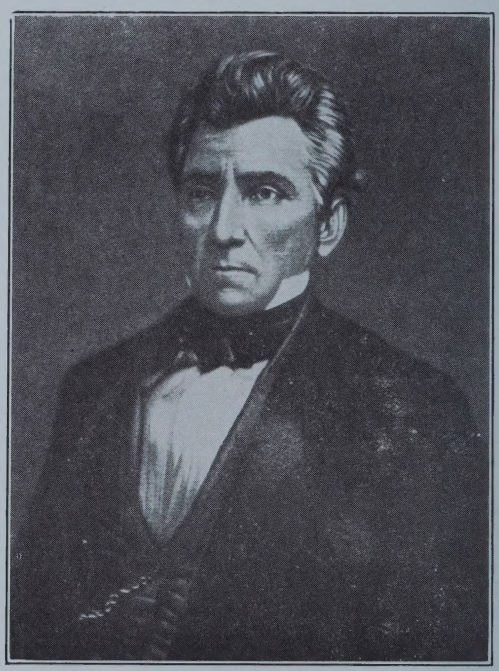
to do so by the creation of the Pony Express, the work of Wm. H. Russell, the alleged receiver of stolen bonds, and conspirator to defraud the United States Government.

In his *"Story of the Pony Express"* Glen D. Bradley* very succinctly sums up the reason why both the North and the South made every effort to hold California.

"To the South the acquisition of California meant enhanced prestige, involving as it would, the occupation of a large area whose soil and climate might encourage the perpetuation of slavery; it meant a rich possession which would afford her a strategic base for waging war against her northern foe; it meant a romantic field in which opportunity might be given to organize an allied republic of the Pacific, a power which would, perchance, forcibly absorb the entire Southwest and a large section of Northern Mexico. By thus creating counter forces the South would effectively block the Federal Government on the eastern half of the continent.

"To the North to hold this region would give it a base of operations to check her opponent in any campaign of aggression in the far West, also the possession of California would offer to the North the very best means of protecting the Western frontier, one of the Union's most vulnerable points of attack."

"While a majority of the people of California were loyal to the Union, there was a vigorous minority intensely in sympathy with the southern cause and ready to conspire for, or bring about by force of arms if necessary, the secession of their State. Just as soon as trouble should start, the Confederacy could and most certainly would gain control of the southern railroads, or she might take advantage of these lines of travel and by striking swiftly and suddenly organize and reenforce her followers in the South."



WM. M. GWIN

Perhaps even greater than the strategic value of possessing California was her Midas-like mineral wealth in gold and silver mines, the amazing production of bullion, the very nerve center of every modern war.

"California's mines helped notably to support the nation's credit. Had the gold and silver mined in the coast states during the years 1861-1865 been turned into the treasury of the Confederacy * * * the whole result of the war

*G. D. Bradley—Story of the Pony Express, p. 7 et seq.

might have been different. The total value of the precious metals shipped out of the coast states during the years 1861-64 incl. was $186,012,460. This real money was a factor of immense importance to the nation during the whole contest. It enabled it to pay the interest on its bonds according to agreement, thus restraining and limiting the depreciation and vastly lessening the volume of debt incurred by its enormous expenditures. No one can estimate with any degree of certainty the value of this sustaining force to the national credit."**

All historians of note are unanimous in their testimony that those who had planned secession had likewise schemed the creation of a Pacific Republic to be taken into the Federation.

"The idea of a Pacific Republic had been considered early, and appears to have had from the first, a more important place in the plans of those who were plotting to divide the Union than many have supposed. The possibility of such a thing had been suggested by politicians in California before the constitutional convention was organized in 1849."*

"A week before the Lecompton Convention, held at Sacramento in April, 1860, which declared that its members were prepared to maintain the independence of California. **Senator Latham had told the Senate that a separate republic would be organized on the Pacific in the event of a separation between the North and South, and Senator Gwin had more than once, though not so conspicuously, made a similar declaration."

Later on the same author, referring to the views entertained by the most prominent politicians of California, writes:

"Again Weller, the governor of California, in his message had said that if the wild spirit of fanaticism should destroy this magnificent Confederacy, she (California) would not go with the South or with the North, but here upon the shores of the Pacific found a mighty republic which may in the end prove the greatest of all."

"Both members of Congress (**Latham and Gwin) were in hearty accord with the secessionists, and both wrote home recommending that steps be taken at an early day to form a confederacy of coast states."

Finally a few lines from the greatest authority on the history of California. In his *"Chronicles of the Builders"* (Vol. II, pp. 217-218), H. H. Bancroft referring to the political strife between M. S. Latham, D. C. Broderick, J. C. Breckenridge and W. M. Gwin, states:

"Latham entered the U. S. senate to share in the most momentous of congressional struggles, and California herself became the scene of strife between the factions of the two great parties. The relations between the northern and southern states were approaching a crisis. The former were determined to take a stand against the growing pretentions and insolence of the slavery party, and the latter declared that the election of a republican president would be ground for secession. Upon this then hinged the issue. The Lecomptonites, who aimed to carry slavery into the territories and so degrade or drive out white labor, facilitating their retention as slave states, nominated for their candidate J. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, while the anti-Lecomptonites chose for standard-bearer S. A. Douglas of Illinois, the sole associate of Broderick in the Senate, with the principle that slavery in any territory was to be optional with the people, not with Congress. Gwin and Latham, although at variance, decided for the former, and persuaded the entire democratic delegation to join them, despite instructions. Gwin hinted at a Pacific Republic bounded by the Rocky Mountains and declared that in case of secession California would side with the south. * * * Latham drifted gradually into pronounced slavery ideas."

In the introduction of the present dissertation the opinion was expressed that, unless the reader had in his mind a clear picture of the times, especially of the year preceding the Lincoln administration, he would scarcely be in a position to judge upon the guilt or innocence of William H. Russell who by a

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**History of California—Z. S. Eldredge, V. 4, p. 213.
*Z. S. Eldredge—History of California, V. 4, p. 213.
**Speech of April, 1860—Congr. Globe.
***Latham, M. S.—formerly Governor of California.

marvelous perseverance and determination created the Pony Express, an enterprise of inestimable value in the preservation of the Union, which will forever stand on the pages of the nation's history to his everlasting credit.

In the preceding chapters we have attempted to depict the political situation as it existed in the North and South, and to delineate briefly the character and deeds of the principal actors. In doing so we have honestly striven to furnish the most authentic information available, but on account of the vast amount of ground that must be covered only the most essential facts have been touched upon, omitting much interesting information which would complete the picture. We entertain the hope, however, that meagre as may be the data given, we have succeeded in painting a sufficient background on the strength of which the reader may judge intelligently the events which we are about to narrate.

The week of December 25, 1860 to January 1, 1861, was ushered in by a revelation of fraud which startled the entire country. The story, as published in the press, added much to public excitement and turned popular sentiment strongly against an Administration which had so utterly failed to respond to the demands of the hour. Moreover, rumor, as is usual in such cases, magnified the amount of stolen bonds into the millions, and linked the name of the Secretary of War as a principal in the robbery, thus intensifying the feeling of indignation among all classes of the North against the Southern members of the President's cabinet. Unfortunately also the abstraction of the bonds occurred only shortly after the retirement of Mr. Cobb, who had left the National Treasury bankrupt, and now that, both Mr. Floyd and the Department of the Interior were held responsible for a gigantic breach of public trust, the country was filled with the most exaggerated tales of official perfidy and recklessness in the very Cabinet of the Chief Executive. The story that was published on December 25, 1860, by a Philadelphia journalist, who claimed to have made a thorough investigation of the matter, was as follows:

> "Floyd, to aid Russell, Majors & Co. in complying with their huge contract for transportation of army supplies from the Missouri River to Utah, accepted their drafts in some instances absolutely, in others conditionally, for a sum not exceeding $800,000. Subsequently he allowed Russell, Majors & Co. to draw the whole amount due them under their contract, with the assurance on their part that all of his acceptances as Secretary of War should be retired. Drafts matured and Russell, Majors & Co. were unable to meet them, and others were soon to mature which, unless money could be had, would be protested also. Under these circumstances Mr. Bailey, the clerk in charge of the Indian Trust Fund (who, it is said, married a niece of Secretary Floyd) was approached by an agent of Russell, Majors & Co. and told that, unless the acceptances referred to were provided for immediately, the Secretary of War would be disgraced irredeemably. He was then asked to lend to Russell, Majors & Co. temporarily, State bonds of the Indian Trust Fund to the amount of $870,000. Bailey, influenced by the conviction that this breach of trust was the only means of saving the honor of the Secretary of War, and satisfied also that Russell, Majors & Co. would be able to replace the bonds according to promise, delivered bonds amounting to $870,000 to Maj. Russell, the principal of the firm, who hypothecated them to the Bank of the Republic, N. Y. **This is said to be Bailey's version of his unfortunate breach of official trust,** which it was impossible to conceal longer, inasmuch as the Indian Bureau had applied for the coupons to collect the January (1861) interest on the bonds abstracted. Hence the confession of Bailey to the Secretary of the Interior, of the whole affair."

The reader cannot fail to have made a mental note of the frank admission that all of the above is "said to be Bailey's version." Naturally we should likewise possess a complete record of Mr. Russell's version, but, despite a most careful research in the Congressional Globe, and a request addressed to the Library of Congress for information as to whether or not there exists in their records "Russell's version," we have been unable to discover such document, and this despite our knowledge that on January 18, 1861, when cited before the Committee, Russell presented a statement of the transactions.

On the same day (Sunday, Dec. 25, 1860) the Secretary of the Interior

Thompson, returning from a trip to North Carolina, called upon President Buchanan to advise him that he had been informed by a letter of Bailey of a large robbery in his department. An official investigation was immediately ordered. On December 31, 1860 the Speaker of the House laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, giving his version of the acceptances extended to Mr. Russell, and justified the advance issue of these acceptances "as absolutely necessary to assist the contractors in forwarding supplies, since the enormous sum required to carry out the provisions of the contract exceeded the ability of any ordinary firm."

On January 30, 1861 the Grand Jury in Washington found true bills of indictment against Goddard Bailey, Wm. H. Russell and John H. Floyd, as follows:

Three cases against Bailey for larceny in abstracting the bonds intrusted to his custody, one joint indictment against Bailey and Russell for abstracting the missing bonds, three indictments against Russell for receiving the stolen bonds, and one joint indictment against Bailey, Russell and Floyd, for conspiring together to defraud the United States Government.

A dispatch from Washington, February 1, 1861, gave to the public some additional information:

> "It is ascertained that Mr. Floyd's whole acceptances were $6,900,000. Of these Mr. Russell and partners retired about $300,000 first and last and can account for half a million more. It therefore appears that at least $3,000,000 are still floating about, held by innocent parties, or were discounted by banks and individuals. Mr. Bailey, who abstracted the bonds from the Interior Department, **has never been examined before the Committee of Investigation,** and for legal reasons which may appear hereafter. The Act of 1857 which is supposed to relieve witnesses of Congressional Committees from prosecution, will doubtless be pleaded for the benefit of some of the parties of this mammoth robbery. Lawyers already maintain that the indictment against Messrs. Russell, Floyd and Bailey for a conspiracy to defraud the Government is for a crime not known in the criminal statutes. They will all probably escape punishment."

A very important point to bear in mind is that, as far as the Committee of Investigation was concerned, that body was satisfied to accept Mr. Bailey's version at par.

On February 2nd, 1861, the House Committee handed in their report, which is printed in full in the Congressional Globe of Feb. 12, 1861, pp. 874, etc.

Prior to the transmission of the report Mr. Floyd, disdaining to give any explanation of his private transactions with Russell or Bailey, and having hanging over his head an indictment for malfeasance in office and for conspiracy with others to defraud the government, left Washington for Virginia. Consequently, what real facts this witness might have been forced to reveal are buried in oblivion. Is it conceivable that Bailey shouldered responsibility without consulting or obtaining the authority of Floyd?

As the report is quite a lengthy document we cannot reprint it in full. It opens with a very significant declaration that the Committee considered the mere abstraction of the bonds from the Interior Department "an incident of minor importance" in comparison with the transactions preceding and connected with this act, "and your Committee therefore considered it incumbent upon them to trace as accurately and thoroughly as possible through the tortuous windings of vast and complicated interests, and extensive, though concealed ramifications, the motives and purposes and deeds of those who have been the parties to a daring and unprecedented fraud upon one of the Departments of the Government."

It is regrettable that this praiseworthy intention of the Committee bore no results whatever as regards Bailey and Floyd, and we are left to guess what it had in mind when it spoke of the "vast and complicated interests, and extensive, though concealed ramifications."

In regard to Russell, the report states that the latter testified as follows:

That he saw Bailey between the 12th and 15th of July, 1860; that he was introduced to him by Col. Drinkard; that the same day Bailey delivered to him $150,000 of bonds which Russell took to New York, leaving with Bailey a note of Russell, Majors & Waddell, as security; that he did not see Bailey again until the following September when he obtained 387 other bonds, leaving again, as security the paper of Russell, Majors & Waddell. Finally, Mr. Russell testified, that only during his second visit to Washington did he learn from Bailey that the bonds in his possession belonged to the Indian trust fund, also that he had agreed with Mr. Bailey that the bonds first handed to him would be returned within 90 days, but at the second interview this time had been extended to March 4th, 1861. As part of the contract covered transportation of supplies to Indian Reservations, Russell apparently thought the delivery of the bonds to him was quite proper.

Shortly after the interview between Russell and Bailey a news item appeared in the *Sacramento Union* of August 2, 1860, to the effect that the Pony Express was to be permanently discontinued if Russell & Co. failed to obtain a contract with the Government, calling for $67,000 in consideration of past mail service.

Overland Stage-Coach Leaving Atchison.

On August 21, 1860 Mr. Russell informed the public that at the last meeting of the directors a resolution had been passed to continue the Pony Express until January 1, 1861, and then, if Congress refused aid, to abandon the enterprise. This information was published in the *"Alta California"* of September, 1860.

That Mr. Floyd was fully cognizant of the financial condition of the enterprise represented by William H. Russell is a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless he continued the issuance of acceptances, even after President Buchanan had positively forbidden this practice. As a matter of fact, Floyd's last acceptance for $155,000 was issued December 13, 1860.*

On January 14, 1861, Russell addressed a letter to the Chairman of the House Select Committee, which read:

> "I am anxious to make a full statement in regard to the bonds. **I claim to be an honest man** and would prefer to make out a statement of the whole transaction in writing and have you spread it at length on your records. I ask that as a favor from your Committee. I am under criminal prosecution and think it due to me that I should be permitted to make a full statement, although I do not fear the result of the criminal prosecution."

*Report of the House Committee.

To complete this part of our story we add another paragraph from the report:

> "Russell states that on the day he made his last application for securities, Mr. Bailey agreed to furnish them on the condition that there should be deposited with him in their place the acceptances of Gov. Floyd as Secretary of War. It would appear that Mr. Russell had then on hand $735,000 of acceptances, of which $72,000 were unconditional and the balance conditional and payable out of the earnings of Russell, Majors & Waddell for 1861."

This ,then, is the case of the Government vs. William H. Russell, based largely upon the letter and statement made by Bailey to the Secretary of the Interior. On the face of it, it is a strong indictment of the commercial probity of Russell, were it not that Mr. Bailey, who was the main witness, and whose statements apparently were unsworn, was never called before the Investigating Committee, and that Mr. Floyd disdained to reveal his part in the transactions. On the other hand, we have the clear-cut assertion of Mr. Russell in his letter of January 14, 1860: "I claim to be an honest man!" He did not deny that he had received the bonds in question, but claimed that he should be permitted to make a full statement of the entire transaction in order to clear himself.

Obviously various surmises suggest themselves, especially when one recalls the words of the Select Committee concerning the "tortuous windings of vast and complicated interests and extensive though concealed ramifications." Nevertheless, the writer prefers to withhold his own conclusions. Instead he offers the judgment of H. H. Bancroft, dean among the historians of California, who in his monumental work "*Chronicles of the Builders,*" Vol. II, page 323, writes:

> "In January (1861) while these matters were pending Russell, president of the company, fell into difficulty—if, indeed, it were not a **trap** set for him by the friends of the southern route. The company was largely in debt, owing about $1,800,000; and although a large company, and with considerable assets, was embarrassed to a degree which made borrowing necessary to a greater amount than was convenient. The government was also in debt to the company on its contracts, congress having failed to pass an appropriation bill. While Russell was in Washington endeavoring to procure some relief, **he was induced to take $830,000 in bonds** of the Interior Department, **as a loan,** and giving as security acceptances on the War Department furnished him by Secretary Floyd, a part of which were not yet due. The bonds, as it turned out, were stolen by Godard Bailey, a family connection of Floyd's, and law clerk in the Interior Department. Both Russell and Bailey were arrested, and after a brief confinement in jail were bailed out by their respective friends. In the temporary confusion which followed the discovery of the fraud, Russell lost his opportunity, **as, perhaps it was meant he should,** and Congress in February authorized the postmaster-general to advertise for bids for a daily mail over the central route."

We offer no comments on Bancroft's surmises. We only remind the reader that in accordance with an advertisement in the "*Alta California*" of April 30, 1860, or a few days after the starting of the Pony Express, the Butterfield Overland Mail Company had passed to the control of the Wells Farge & Co., and that the new contract for daily mail over the central route, carrying a government subsidy of $1,000,000 was *not* awarded to the original projectors of the Pony Express, Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, but was given to the Butterfield Overland Mail Company. By an arrangement between the Central Overland California & Pike's Peak Express Co. the latter was to operate the daily mail and the Pony Express upon the division of the line east of Salt Lake City.* At the meeting of the stockholders of the C. O. C. & P. P. Ex. Co. on April 26, 1861, the Board of Directors was reorganized by the election of Bela M. Hughes as president, in place of William H. Russell.**

*The Overland Mail by Leroy R. Hafen, Ph. D., p. 217.
**Rocky Mountain News (Denver) May 8, 1861.

One last question: Was Mr. Russell's reputation injured by the indictment? Fortunately we have the strongest evidence to the contrary, and that he continued to stand high in the estimation of his contemporaries.

Nearly half a year after his indictment we find Russell and Hughes undertaking a trip to Denver, where they arrived on May 6, 1861. The *"Rocky Mountain News,"* of Denver, speaking of Russell's visit, said:

> "The people of Pike's Peak will extend him a warmer welcome than to **any other man** who has ever visited us."

and to testify to their high regard of Russell a complimentary ball was given him at Golden, Colorado, "where he and the newly arrived Governor Gilpin shared honors. It certainly passes the bounds of credulity to assume that the new Governor of Colorado would have been willing to share honors at a public occasion with a person justly convicted of conspiring to defraud the United States Government.

I cannot close the last chapter without adding a pertinent paragraph from Bancroft's *"History of California,"** which is a high tribute to the character of the triumvirate, Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell:

> "After all, it was to the flying pony that all eyes and hearts were turned; and to the praise of the St. Joseph company be it recorded that they kept up the service, at a loss, until the telegraph was completed across the continent in October, 1861. Their first object was to exemplify the practicability of a mail or railroad line, on or about the 41st parallel. After that was demonstrated they had no further interest in the pony express, except through **patriotism.**"

And so our story ends with the simple statement of William H. Russell: *"I claim to be an honest man."*

*Bancroft, Vol. VII, page 281.

OLD POST BAGS A CHARMING BOOK.

Written by Alvin F. Harlow.

Romance has always blossomed round about the letter, and it richly garlands this most interesting account of how the sending of letters to and fro, far and wide, over the surface of the earth began in ancient days and developed through the centuries to the present time.

Beginning with the means by which messages were sent—they were many and varied—in the ancient civilizations, Mr. Harlow goes on to an account of the earliest organized postal system, the relay system of carrying messages which existed in the sixth century B. C., in the kingdom of Darius of Persia. This system is described by Herodotus, who says of it, in the translation carved on the facade of the New York Postoffice: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." How the carrying of letters was done in Greece and Rome, and later in both Europe and the Orient during the middle ages, how the first city mail service was established in Paris, how that remarkable family of postmen, Thurn and Taxis, developed the business in several European countries, fill the early chapters and bring the author to the struggle, the romance and the gradual development that attended the growth of the British post. But it is to our own United States that he devotes the larger part of his narrative. For here the development of the postal service has been so much part and parcel of our history that it takes on both historical and romantic features that are distinctive. He tells the whole story with much detail down to the present time. The book is as valuable for reference as it is interesting for straight reading. The illustrations, of which there are a hundred or more, are mostly from old prints.—*N. Y. Times.*

Published by D. Appleton & Co. at $5.00.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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China

(Continued from page 34.)

Translated by A. E. SEAL

And published through courtesy of JOHN A. AGNEW.

Stamps for illustrations furnished by JAMES STARR.

The surcharge of Nos. 16-25 was (see above) produced from December 1896 to February 1897, while, according to Mencarini Nos. 26-28 were not overprinted until between 10 Feb. and 17 March, so that, if this opinion is correct, they could only have been issued at the earliest shortly before mid-Feb. For Nos. 16-25 the remainders still in hand of the Tokyo printing of the Memorial Issue were used almost exclusively, along with which the remainders of the 1885 issue were still employed for the most-used values. On the other hand, of the supplementary stamps printed in Shanghai from the newly prepared plates of the Memorial Series, (for surcharge purposes, see above), apparently only Nos. *11* and *12* were used for this first auxiliary issue. No. 16 (error II) occurred on the first stamp of the first row of a group, in an impression of 100 sheets which reached Canton and Amoy. The inverted surcharge No. 23 error II is not due to the tete-beche, (No. 13 error I), but to the reversal of the sheet under the printing plate. As, however, Tokyo printings were used for No. 23, an inverted surcharge may be found in the normal sheets and vice-versa a stamp with normal surcharge may be found in the reversed sheets, and perhaps only on that account not recognizable as such because these tete-beche, like for example the Argentine tete-beche No. 7 error II (which see) were used entirely as single stamps. The variety of No. 4 with oblique white stroke through the upper left-hand corner* also occurs in No. 26.

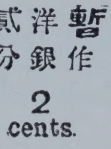
*A die with (wholly or partly visible) sharp oblique break through the left-hand upper corner was in Plate II the 17th stamp of a group. As this variety, which also occurs in the Cent-surcharges, is found only or almost only with perforation 11¾, the injury to the die must have happened immediately before setting up Plate II.

Partly unperforated specimens (or pairs unperforated between), occur, as in the Japanese printings, without surcharge, on most of the numbers 16-25, and in the case of the small size stamps it is mostly a horizontal perforation that is missing. Entirely unperforated specimens only occur of No. 24, and are rare (about 20 mk.).

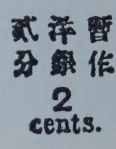
1897 (March/May). Auxiliary issues with black surcharge A2, A3 with large figures of value; produced in two Chinese private presses.

I (March): Shanghai printings Nos. **7-15** and remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7, 8, 10-15 with surcharge A2. (Distance between Chinese characters and figures of value 2½ mm., height of surcharge on Nos. 29, 30, 17½ mm., or 17 mm.)

II (May): Shanghai printings Nos. **7-15** and No. (*), remainders of Memorial Stamps Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 13-15 and Nos. 4-6 (1885 issue) with surcharge A3. (Distance between Chinese characters and figures of value 1½ mm., height of surcharge 16½ mm. or 15½ mm.).



A2



A3

1. Surcharge A2. (Wide spacing).

		Stamp No.	Price.	
29 I	½ cent on 3 C. (a) light yellow (Vert. & Hor.)	**9**	.60	.60
	(b) dull yellow	**9**	.70	.60
	Error 1: cen inst. cent (Vert., Hor.)	**9**	——	?25.00
30 I	1 cent on 1 C. (a) brick red	7	12.00	12.00
	(b) orange red	**7**	1.00	1.00
	(c) salmon red	**7**	1.25	1.00
	Error 1: ce nt	**7**	——	——
31 I	2 cents on 2 C. (a) light green	8	3.00	8.00
	(b) dull yellow green	**8a**	.80	.70
32 I	4 cents on 4 C. (a) rose (Vert.)	10	——	——
	(b) light rose	**10**	2.40	2.00
33 I	5 cents on 5 C. (a) dull orange	11	12.00	12.00
	(b) yellow	**11**	2.00	2.00
34 I	8 cents on 6 C. (a) brown	12a	——	——
	(b) chocolate brown	12b	——	——
	(c) light red brown	**12**	7.00	7.00
35 I	10 cents on 9 C. (a) dull green (deep)	13	——	——
	(b) light green	**13**	8.00	4.50
	(c) light yellow green	**13**	8.00	4.00
	Error 1: Surcharge inverted	**13**	——	——
36 I	10 cents on 12 C. (a) dull orange	14	——	——
	(b) yellow	**14**	5.50	4.00
37 I	30 cents on 24 C. (a) rose carmine	15	——	——
	(b) blood red	**15**	7.00	7.00
	Error 1: "30" midway (Vert.)	15, **15**	——	——

As the remainders of the Memorial Stamps had been in great measure used up for Nos. 16-25, the newly prepared Shanghai printings were utilized for this issue. That the color of the Provisionals varies slightly from the Shanghai printings Nos. *7-15* (without surcharge) may be explained by the fact that not all the shades of the unsurcharged stamps reached the public.

Of the surcharge errors No. 29 I error I occurs on the last stamp of a second horizontal row, and this variety is only found in a third delivery, No. 30 I, error 1, (wide spacing between ce and nt) returns on the fourth stamp of a bottom row. No. 37 I, error 1, ("30" in the middle between the lower Chinese characters and cents, thus placed too high) occurs in both the Tokyo and Shanghai printings, in the upper right-hand corner of the sheet. Both in No. 30 I and No. 37 I examples occur without a stop after cents.

II. Surcharge A3. (Narrower Spacing).

1. Shanghai Printings and remainders of the Memorial Series.

		Stamp No.	Price		Surcharge Inverted
29 II	½ cent on 3 C. (a) dull yellow	**9**	.50	.40	
	(b) yellow orange	**9**	.40	.40	?20.00
30 II	1 cent on 1 C. (a) orange red	7	——	——	
	(b) salmon red	**7**	.50	.75	
31 II	2 cents on 2 C. (a) light green	8	——	——	
	(b) dull yellow green	**8a**	.80	.80	
	(c) clear green	**8b**	.75	.75	?20.00
31IIi	2 cents on 2 C. light green (retouched plate)	(*)	2.40	1.40	
32 II	4 cents on 4 C. (a) rose	10	20.00	20.00	?24.00
	(b) dull light rose (tinted p.)	**10**	8.00	7.50	——
33 II	5 cents on 5 C. (a) dull orange	11	25.00	25.00	
	(b) yellow	**11**	7.50	8.50	
34 II	8 cents on 6 C. brown	12a	38.00	——	
35 II	10 cents on 9 C. (a) dull green (deep)	13	16.00	12.00	
	(b) dull grey green	**13**	8.00	5.00	——
36 II	10 cents on 12 C. (a) dull orange	14	30.00	30.00	
	(b) yellow	**14**	7.00	7.00	
37 II	30 cents on 24 C. (a) carmine	15	——	——	
	(b) deep rose red	**15**	——	——	

2. Stamps Nos. 4P2—6P2, of the 1885 issue.

? 38	1 cent on 1 C. green	?	10.00	——
? 39	2 cents on 3 C. rose lilac	?	12.00	——
? 40	5 cents on 5 C. olive yellow	?	10.00	——

Nos. 29 II-37 II. The colors of the Shanghai printings in these Provisionals differ also somewhat from those without surcharge; see above on this point. For No. 31 IIi, (figure of value "2" of the stamp with straight foot), see note on the reserve plates on page 32 (Jan. 1929 issue), and illustrations on page 702 of the catalog. The quantities issued of this variety, according to Mencarini, were 202,740. In individual values, as for example No. 31 II and No. 31 IIi, a stop is missing. Disproportionately frequent in A3 are badly-centred surcharges sideways or downwards. Inverted surcharges may have been to some extent not necessarily officially issued, but reached the public through a disloyal official. Nos. 31, 32 are reported with double perforation.

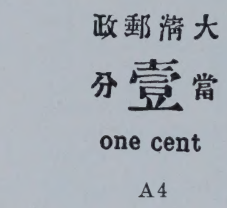
Nos. 38-40. These, known as "Pakhoi-issue", are due to the fact that after all the older remainders had been called in by the Postal Administration, the stocks from Pakhoi did not arrive until April. According to Maus (D. B. Z. 1901, Page 137) it is a matter on the other hand of unofficial surcharges by a postal official who on that account was, after an enquiry, dismissed. As the surcharges were scarcely recognized nothing is proved by the existence, (in the Harte-Lovelace, Melville and other collections), of assumed unobjectionable overprintings of May 1897 from Pakhoi whither it is claimed they were returned after being surcharged. It is remarkable that the greatest portion of the stamps is marked in sets with a large circular stamp Shanghai 1 March 1897, a date which, after what is said above, allows the conclusion that they were dated back out of complaisance. Opinions also differ very widely respecting the quantities issued; while, according to Mencarini only a few sheets of each value were issued, according to Gibbons' M. J. VIII, Page 8, 1,000 sets were produced, which probably does not even reach the numbers to be found in the trade. The 1 C.

stamp of the 1885 issue, with oblique break through the left hand upper corner, occurs also with No. 38.

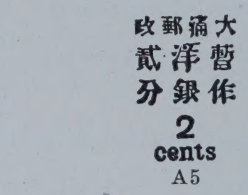
No. 2 Group.

3 Cent revenue stamp (illustration St. 12 same as A5.) prepared for issue (engraved and printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London: perforated 14-16, more rarely 12½ 14-16) altered by black surcharges A4-A6, later A7-A9 into postage stamps of various values.

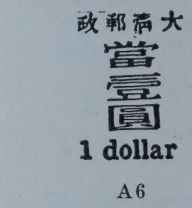
1897 (Feb.). A4, A5, A6. First surcharge produced by the Press of the Statistical Office in Shanghai.



A4



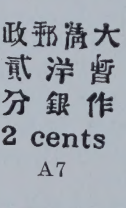
A5



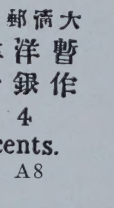
A6

		Surcharge	Price.		Inverted
41	1 cent on 3 Cents. (a) brownish carmine....	A4	.50	.50	
	(b) dark deep red	A4	.40	.40	
42	2 cents on 3 Cents. (a) brownish carmine...	A5	.50	.50	
	(b) dark deep red	A5	.45	.45	
43	4 cents on 3 Cents. dark deep red	A5	2.80	2.80	
44	1 dollar on 3 Cents. dark deep red	A6	7.50	10.00	
45	5 dollars on 3 Cents. dark deep red	A6	150.00	——	150.00 ——
			?		?

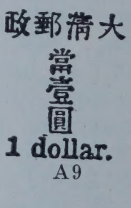
—— (April ?). A7, A8, A9. Second surcharge, produced in a non-Chinese private press in Shanghai.



A7



A8



A9

		Sur-charge.	Price.		Surcharge. Inverted.		Double.	
46	2 cents on 3 C. dark deep red	A7	1.30	1.30	22.00	15.00	—	—
47	4 cents on 3 C. dark deep red	A8	125.00	——			—	—
48	1 dollar on 3 C. dark deep red	A9	? ——	——			—	—

The revenue stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10x10). In the first surcharges, Nos. 41-45, produced in the Statistical Office, the printing plate consisted of 25 dies, and the sheets were presumably divided for the printing plate into four groups; 25 small variations can therefore be distinguished. In the second surcharges produced in a private press the entire sheets were overprinted with a surcharge block of only 10 stereotypes. According to Mencarini who

had official sources at his disposal, the issues of this group were produced from February to April, while Harte catalogues the first issue as already appearing in January, and the second in March; other authors on the other hand give the latter as not appearing until May. According to Maus, (a. a. O. Page 138), surcharge A8 with small figure was produced before A5 (with large figure), and it is as a matter of fact remarkable that in this case, contrary to Nos. 16-40, the small figures are the later ones.

Surcharged Stamps Nos. 41-45 of the State Press show no precise errors, except the inverted surcharge No. 45 error 1, which is almost more frequent than the normal surcharge. The 25 small differences in type can be more particularly determined by the Chinese characters; thus for example the middle character of the second Chinese row in No. 41 shows varieties in almost every stamp (of the group of 25). The highest value No. 45 (issue: 5,000) was used in the post almost entirely on the so-called "Remittance Certificates" (corresponding somewhat to the British Postal Notes, see British India and Ceylon, Pages 634/35), and then not as a postal frank but as showing the amount itself, beside which the carrying or commission fees had to be paid. No. 45 stamps really postally used for franking purposes are, if they occur at all, at any rate extremely rare, although very high Chinese frankings occur at an early date, as the private posts often put together in one parcel a great number of single letters for the State Post, (and even in correspondence with Indo-China and Siam.)

In the case of the surcharged stamps Nos. 46-48 produced in a private press the figures of value are not only smaller, and the arrangement more unskillful, but a whole series of surcharge errors or irregularities is found, such as inverted "s", broken "n", comma instead of stop, thick and thin stops, missing stops, etc. As the printing plate (see page 78 of this issue) only consisted of 10 stereotypes, these irregularities are repeated correspondingly often, as is the case with the inverted surcharge No. 46, error I. The double surcharge of No. 47 is only partial. Nos. 47 and 48 were only produced in quite small impressions, (according to Mencarini only 200 stamps of No. 47, and 40 of No. 48), which were used in Tientsin and are amongst the rarest Chinese stamps.

The original (revenue) stamp 3 C. was never used fiscally, but some few specimens on the other hand reached the public by mistake, and apparently were also used postally, so that such also form a variety of No. 2 Group. It is therefore not quite correct to catalog them as unissued.

3 C. (St. 12) without surcharge (a) brown carmine	——	——
(b) dark deep red	——	——

After the appearance of the definitive issues all Provisionals were called in on the 30th September, 1897, and the remainders destroyed.

1897 (16 Aug.). Stamps 13-20 after designs by R. A. de Villard of the statistical branch of the Customs. (Concerning these sketches and the results thereof for M. de Villard see St. Coll. XVII, Page 109 and 116). (The statements referring thereto in I. B. J. are incorrect.) Lithographed in Tokyo. Inscription IMPERIAL CHINESE POST. Thin, white paper, wmk. W1: perf. 11-12.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

				Issued.
49	½ C. (a) brown purple	.50	.35	481,000
	(b) wine red	.25	.25	
	(c) dark brown	.20	.25	
50	1 C. (a) yellow	.50	.40	433,200
	(b) gold yellow	1.00	.40	
51	2 C. (a) dark orange (Imp. & Vert.)	.50	.40	1,248,000
	(b) yellow vermilion	75	.25	
52	4 C. (a) brown	1.50	.80	912,000
	(b) deep brown	1.25	.70	
	(c) yellowish brown (Hor.)	.75	.50	
	Error: olive green	——	——	
53	5 C. (a) flesh red	1.60	.85	360,000
	(b) deep rose	1.60	.85	
	Error: citron yellow ?			
54	10 C. Russia green	1.60	.85	360,000
55	20 C. (a) brown lilac	4.00	3.50	168,000
	(b) brown carmine	4.00	3.50	
	Error: leather brown	——	——	
56	30 C. rose carmine	5.00	4.50	168,000
57	50 C. green, yellow-green	10.00	10.00	360,000
	Error: deep green	50.00	50.00	
58	1 D. carmine/rose	24.00	20.00	51,600
59	2 D. orange/yellow	45.00	45.00	12,930
60	5 D. yellow-green, /rose. (Imp.)	45.00	——	7,200

Arrangement of the sheets. The stamps were printed in 4 groups of 20 each (5x4), separated by very narrow gaps. (We ourselves as well as Harte-Lovelace and London Phil. 1897 or Ph. J. G. B. have only had such sheets, whereas, according to Maus the sheets of the cent values contained 240 stamps in 6 groups, and those of the dollar values on the other hand only 40 stamps; the former statement is certainly wrong). Of the color errors No. 52 error is known both used and unused: a complete group of 20 stamps is in the Harte-Lovelace collection. No. 53 color error is quoted from Senf's catalog, but we have not seen this color: possibly there may have been some chemical change. In No. 55 color error there was an incorrect color mixture, a quite dull brown, without a trace of a lilac or reddish shade. No. 57 color error must also be a misprinting (color of No. 54); it occurs however in several shades and according to Gibb. M. J. VIII, Page 97, was printed in 40 sheets.

Perforations are found in all possible combinations of 11, 11½ and 12. No. 51 imp. about 20.00. No. 51, imp. horizontally is found in vertical strips of five. (Pair imperf. between — — — —). Recently (1924?) the French technical press also reports No. 60 imperf. Double perforations are, at least mostly, only apparently so, and are caused by the very narrow spacing (see above).

After the appearance of the following London issue the remainders were called in and destroyed; apparently however remainders were sold before the destruction took place, especially of the 5 dollar value, which subsequently frequently came on offer unused.

1898 (28 Jan.). Stamps 21-23. Engraved on copper by Waterlow & Sons, London. Inscription now CHINESE IMPERIAL POST. White paper with wmk. W.1: perf. 13½ or 14, or 14½ or 15, all round or mixed, or 16. White, shiny gum, No. 65 b also with yellow gum.

21

22

23

61	½ C. dark brown	.10	.08
62	1 C. ochre yellow (28 Jan.)	.15	.06
63	2 C. scarlet red	.25	.06
64	4 C. red brown	.25	.20
65	5 C. (a) dull rose	2.50	.90
	(b) salmon red	1.25	1.00
66	10 C. deep green	1.00	.35
67	20 C. brown lilac	2.00	.70
68	30 C. carmine rose	3.00	1.75
69	50 C. green	4.50	2.50
70	1 D. carmine & salmon rose	7.50	3.75
71	2 D. carmine & yellow	15.00	6.50
72	5 D. dark green & rose	45.00	20.00

The stamps appeared gradually during 1898, No. 62 being the first. The cent-values were printed in sheets of 240 stamps in 3x4 groups of 20 each (vertical distance apart 25 mm., horizontal 7 mm.), the dollar-values in sheets of 48 (6x8) stamps. On the margins of the sheets are found only in the upper right corner the numbers of the automatic numbering machine. The colors show, except in No. 65, only slight variations.

Perforations (for perforations of the 1898-1910 issues see Gib. M. J. XX, Page 369): Waterlow used for this issue quite a number of line perforations, so that the perforations 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 16, refer to different machines; perforations 14 and 13½ as well as 14½ and 15 occur frequently mixed. Amongst the machines perforating 14 there was one which owing to wear or some defect perforated for short distances 12½, 13½, so that besides the mixed perforation 14 to 13½ or 13½:14 stamps also occur which with the same line machine are perforated part 12½, 13½ part 14. This (apparently mixed) perforation which in the following issue (which see) is a rarity, is also specially collected in this issue.

No. 65 b with yellow gum (see above) is rare. No. 61 is found used as a supplementary stamp about 1900 on letters to China from abroad, the amount being paid by the recipient. For the same stamp with overprint B. R. A. 5 Five Cents (in three lines) see Pages 502/03 of the Handbook. For bisections of No. 62 see the following issue.

At the Brussels Exhibition 1910 the imperial postal administration showed proofs of the 2 C. in carmine, blue and black, yellow and red, of the 10 C. in red, of the 20 C. in yellow, of the 2 dollars in yellow and blue and of the 5 dollars in yellow and red.

On the 26 May, 1899, the Chinese Government sent a parcel of 110 reams of wmk. paper (sufficient for 13,000,000 stamps) to Waterlow and Sons with

instructions to use it up without particular reference to the stamp values; after this was exhausted the following paper was used without wmk.

1902. Stamps 21-23. London print as before, but somewhat thicker, duller paper, without wmk. Perf. as before, but seldom 12½, 10½: 14, or perf. 16. (Vert. and Diag. refer to vertical and diagonal bisections, respectively.)

73	½ C. (a) dark brown	.05	.05
	(b) chocolate brown	.05	.05
74	1 C. (a) ochre orange (Vert. & Diag.)	.10	.05
	(b) gold yellow	.10	.05
	1. top right hand character as illustration		
75	2 C. scarlet red (right and left Diag.)	.25	.05
76	4 C. dark brown	.40	.10
77	5 C. (a) salmon rose	1.80	1.40
	(b) dull orange	1.60	1.25
	(c) gold yellow	1.20	.90
78	10 C. dark green	1.60	.10
79	20 C. brown carmine	1.90	.20
80	30 C. carmine red	3.50	.30
81	50 C. green	5.00	.40
82	1 D. carmine and yellow-rose (1908)	8.00	1 00
83	2 D. carmine and yellow	10.00	3.60
84	5 D. dark green & rose	40.00	12.50

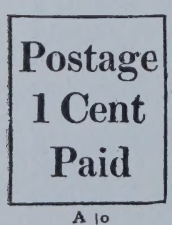
The appearance of the stamps without wmk. extended over several years. Arrangement of the sheets as before. According to the technical press at that time the D. values had not yet appeared in 1906. The number of shades in stamps without wmk. is greater than in the former issue, the 5 C. value showing a complete change in the basic color from reddish tones to a distinct orange (gold yellow) the last color of No. 77. In the case of No. 74 in black brown and No. 75 dark violet, reported by the Ph. J. Gr. Brit. 1909 as duly used in Tientsin, this is no doubt due to decomposition.

The same perforations occur as before but the perforation 12½, 13½ to 14 (see above) was apparently corrected about 1903, so that this machine again perforated 14 regularly, and perf. 16 was also apparently at latest 1903 put out of use, these two perforations now fetching special prices.—Partly imperf. specimens (or pairs imp. between) are also known in some of the values of this issue.

No. 74

No. 74 I

No. 74 I, in which the top character in the upper right hand corner shows three (instead of two) diagonal strokes only occurs in a few impressions of this value and indeed as the last stamp in Row 3 at the right hand side of the group. The same stamp is found also in later prints of the Republic. (The second retouch illustrated is not mentioned in Kohl's Handbook but will be described by James Starr in a supplementary article that will also include other additions.—EDITOR.)



Bisections:—In October 1903 there was a temporary shortage of stamps in Foochow, especially of the 1 C. because the steamer bringing the fresh supply was delayed by bad weather. The Foochow post office met this difficulty, consent having been received, by officially, on the 22 and 23 October, bisecting the 2 C. stamp diagonally, either left or right, and surcharging the bisected stamps after they had been affixed to the mail matter with the obliteration A10 in black: the proper date-mark was stamped alongside; the bisected stamps were not supplied to the public. Our prices are for bisected stamps on entries, Foochow 22/23 Oct.

? 1 Cent (A10) on right or left, bisected 2 C. scarlet red ..... ? 24.00

In August 1904 the lower values were exhausted at Chungking, on the upper Yangtse and the post office there was obliged to bisect the 2 C. value in similar fashion. A purely Chinese obliteration was used at first, later bisections showing the bi-lingual date-stamp. (Price of such bisections to order ———).

Finally, in 1909/10, after the alteration in the tariff, and the introduction of postage rates such as 1½ C, more frequent bisections of the 1 C. and 3 C. stamps were used and officially tolerated. Such bisections are found both of No. 74 and No. 62. About the same time stamps cut out of postcards were used as postage stamps without being officially challenged.

1905/10. Stamp 21. Change of color and additional values: print as before, unwatermarked paper: perf. 13½ or 14 or 14½ or 15 all round or mixed perforations between 14½ and 15.

85	2 C. (a) Russian green (20.10.08)	.30	.05
	(b) dark yellow green	.30	.05
86	3 C. (a) grey blue green (1909) (Vert. & Diag.)	.20	.05
	(b) green slate	.40	.05
87	4 C. (a) scarlet (1909)	.30	.05
	(b) vermilion red	.40	.05
88	5 C. (a) violet (10.7.05)	.40	.05
	(b) deep violet	.80	.08
	(c) lilac (1909)	.80	.05
89	7 C. (a) deep wine red (1909)	.75	.60
	(b) brown carmine	.70	.60
90	10 C. (a) ultramarine (End '08)	1.50	.10
	(b) dull ultramarine	1.50	.08
	(c) Prussian blue	1.50	.08
91	16 C. olive green (1907)	1.40	.85

Arrangement of the sheets. In the old values as before; in the additional values No. 86, No. 89, No. 91 sheets of 100 stamps in four groups of 25 each. For perforations see above. For bisections of No. 86 see note preceding No. 85.

1909 (8 Sept.) Stamp 24. Commemorative issue for the anniversary of the coronation of the little emperor. Two-color copper print by Waterlow & Sons: oblong with the Temple of Heaven at Pekin. White paper without wmk. Perf. 14.

			Printed	
92	2 C. orange and green	.08	.08	2,000,000
93	3 C. orange and light blue	.12	.12	1,000,000
94	7 C. orange & lilac purple	.30	.30	1,000,000

Sheets of 100 stamps. Mass-obliterations for collectors were expressly arranged for in the disposal of the issue. Proofs of variations in colors both of the centre and the border were shown at the Brussels Exhibition 1910.

The memorial issue and all other issues of the empire became invalid on the 1st. April 1914 (Order of the 1.10.1913).

Chinese Republic.

Provisional Native Overprints. (See the official statement of the General Postal Administration I. B. J. 1913, Page 417, and the publication of the official correspondence, Gibbons M. J. XX, Pages 163/64. The difference between the quantity of impressions of Nos. 99 to 106 as recorded by I. B. J. and Gibbons is explained by the fact that in the M. J. only the quantities issued in Nankin are given.)

The fall of the Empire placed the Postal Administration under the necessity of correcting the inscription CHINESE *IMPERIAL* POST on the current stamps. As after the fall North and South were still, at the beginning of 1912, hostile to each other, the General Postal Administration in Pekin caused the stamps to be provided at first with the overprint A11 (Ling shih chung li—Provisional Neutrality), which was intended to a certain extent to give expression to the non-political or supra-political character of the Postal Service. The first stamps with this overprint were sent to Foochow (the capital of the Province of Fo-Kien) which had just asked for fresh supplies. Immediately after their issue in Foochow (at the beginning of February) the Minister of Communications of Fo-Kien telegraphed direct to the Republican Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking it to get the Postal Administration to call in the issue at once, as the overprint offended against the prerogatives of the Republic. As the result of these representations the stamps were withdrawn a few days after they had been first given out and the unsold stocks sent back to Pekin. About the beginning of March the Governments of Pekin and Nankin agreed upon the overprint A13 (Chung Hua min Kuo—Chinese Republic). As there were still in Pekin stocks of the first provisional issue with the overprint A11, the Postal Administration, in order to use them up, had these stamps (already overprinted horizontally with A11) surcharged vertically with an additional overprint corresponding to A13. The issue thus provided with the cruciform surcharge A12, (which therefore ran: Provisional Neutrality of the Republic of China), was sent to the Postal Administration of Hankow, Nankin, and Changcha shortly before the 20th March, a few days previous to the dispatch of the final overprint A13. The offices concerned however immediately lodged a protest with the President against this overprint also, so that by the 22nd March, (the first day of issue of Nankin and probably also in Hankow and Changcha), orders were received to call in the stamps. A few days later, round about the 24th March, the stamps were issued with the final native surcharge A13.

1912 (2 Feb.). Provisional Native Overprint issued in Foochow: current stamps 21, 23 (see illustration Page ??) overprinted horizontally with A11 in red or black respectively.

		Surcharge AII				Issued
		Red.		Black.		
95	3 C. blue green	20.00	20.00			6,000
96	1 D. carmine & flesh			300.00	——	96
97	2 D. carmine & yellow			300.00	——	96
98	5 D. dark-green & pink . . .			280.00	——	288

立中將臨
A11

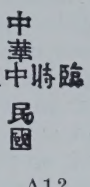
Not Issued.

III	1 C. orange-yellow	——
IV	16 C. olive	

The 1 C. and 16 C. are known with overprint A11, but according to the official statement of the consumption figures, were never issued. As the result of their rarity the overprints were soon forged. Marks of the forgeries are: in the first (left hand) character the left vertical stroke is too short; in the second the rectangle is too high; in the third the left vertical stroke is longer than the right (the opposite of the original). For period in use and stocks see the foregoing.

(About 22 March). Using-up issue of the Provisional native overprint, issued in Hankow, Nankin, Changcha, (not in Foochow): Nos. 95-98, III, IV, with additional vertical overprint "Chinese Republic"—A12. Stamp No. 81 (listed on Page 26) is also included.

		Surcharge A12 Red.	Surcharge A12 Black.	Issued
99	1 C. orange-yellow	22.00 —		2,289
100	3 C. blue-green	22.00 —		2,818
101	7 C. brown-carmine		55.00 —	492
102	16 C. olive	150.00 —		200
103	50 C. green	200.00 —		87
104	1 D. carmine & flesh		180.00 —	156
105	2 D. carmine & yellow		200.00 —	93
106	5 D. dark-green & pink		—— —	52

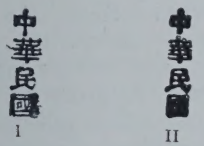


A12

Nos. 101 and 103 were only given out in Hankow, in Changcha only No. 99, (120 copies). As regards Nankin the number of stamps post-marked and therefore (presumably) of those unused is fixed definitely for each of the eight values. No. 102 is known with horizontal badly centred overprint.

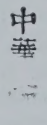
Final Native Overprints.

1912 (about 24 March). Current stamps of the Empire Nos. 21-23 (see illustration Page 24) overprinted vertically with surcharge A13 in red or black at the Statistical Department, or with A14 at the Commercial Press (both in Shanghai). Overprint (see above)—Chinese Republic.



I II

A13



A14

			Surcharge. Red.		Surcharge. Black.		Error I Inverted		Error II Double
107	½ C dark-brown	A13			0.15	0.15	3.50	3.50	
108 I	1 C brownish orange (Vert.)	A13	0.20	0.15			——	—	
" II	1 C brownish orange	A14	0.40	0.20				?	
109 I	2 C dark-green	A13	0.20	0.10					
" II	2 C dark-green	A14	0.30	0.15					
110	3 C blue-green	A13	0.20	0.10			——	—	
111	4 C cinnabar-red	A13			0.35	0.10			
112	5 C deep violet	A13	0.35	0.20					
113	7 C brown-carmine	A13			0.55	0.35			
114	10 C prussian blue	A13	0.75	0.20					
	overprint red-brown	A13	3.50	——					
115	16 C olive	A13	1.00	1.00					
116	20 C brown-carmine	A13			1.00	0.60			
117	30 C carmine	A13			2.00	0.65			
118	50 C green	A13	3.00	0.65					
119	1 D carmine & flesh	A13			6.50	1.50			
120	2 D carmine & yellow	A13			12.00	3.75	55.00	—	
121	5 D dark-green & pink	A13			40.00	——			

Overprint A13 of the Statistical Department occurs both fine (I) and coarse to entirely smeared (II): the last being the middle of the three printings in point of time. The color varies from light to brownish red. Of the inverted overprints a sheet of No. 107 was issued in Yunnanfu, whilst another reached

Woochang; of No. 108 inverted overprints were used in Shanghai, of No. 110 in Tientsin; the sheet of No. 120 inverted was issued at an office in Tientsin. Of the double overprint of No. 118 a strip of 15 stamps was produced, whilst the neighboring strip only showed a blind impression. No. 114 overprinted red-brown was issued in Foochow at the end of 1912. Badly centred overprints, where for example a character occurs upon the next stamp, or upon the margin, occur in several values. Of No. 108 a strip of four is known in which the right-hand stamp, on account of the sheet being wrongly placed, received no overprint, so that the value occurs in a connected pair with and without, (the corresponding overprint falling to the left on the dividing panel). Scott cites the same as occurring with No. 114.

According to information received from the Commercial Press itself (Ph. J. of Ind. 1913, Page 97) only Nos. 108, 109 were surcharged with overprint A14, recognizable by its fine characters which differ in details from A13. The bottom character is broader and appears to stand on two short feet. In unused copies a distinction can be made between dull and bright overprints.

Contemporary with these official Shanghai overprints, to some extent perhaps before they had been received, local overprints were fabricated in individual places, partly by means of rough wooden handstamps. Some, at least, of these overprints were not produced by the local post offices concerned, but entirely by private people as a speculation, as has been proved for example in the case of the blue Tientsin overprint; yet such local overprints have as a matter of fact served in individual cases as "frankings" to other postal districts also, without being challenged, and even occur on registered letters. As soon as the General Postal Administration became aware of such overprints, instructions were issued that they were to be regarded as invalid, and letters carrying them were to be charged as unfranked: shortly afterwards, in order to render useless all similar frankings there were issued to the post offices special stamps (i. e. stamping instruments) with the inscription "Fraudulently surcharged" and even "Surcharge forged". Frankings or registered letters with local overprints can therefore only have been allowed to pass by the connivance, tolerance, oversight or ignorance of individual postal officials and belong to the period before the postal officials became aware of the above prohibition. We confine ourselves therefore to a representation of the various local overprints, to which we add a summary showing the overprints on the individual values and their colors so far as they are at present known. On the other hand, under the circumstances we decline to affix any valuation; a firm price has not yet been evolved for them, as they scarcely ever come into the market. The earliest offered low values (up to 5 C. inclusive) were at the time priced at 30-50 gold marks. Inverted overprints and other overprint irregularities are known in several cases (see communication Kohl IV). The letters R. Bk. B. signifying red, black and blue respectively, refer to the colors of the overprints.

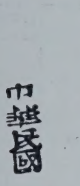
Issued in:—

I

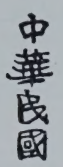
II

IV

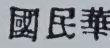
V



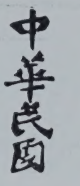
III
Tuchanghsien



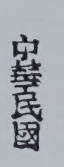
VI
Tungchow



VII
Liuchow



VIII
Kongmoon



IX
Futschau

Value.	Hwang-Do. I	Hochow-An. II	Tuchanghsien. III	Kien-Yang-Fu. IV	Tientsin. V	Tungchow. VI	Liuchow. VII	Kongmoon. VIII	Foochow. IX
½ C.	R, Bk.	R, Bk.	R, Bk.	R, Bk.	B.				
1 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.				
2 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.		Bk.	R.	
3 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.	Bk.	Bk.		
4 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.			R.	Bk.
5 C.	R, Bk.	Bk.	Bk.	R, Bk.	B.			R.	
7 C.	R, Bk.		?	R, Bk.	B.			R.	
10 C.		Bk.			B.				
16 C.		Bk.	?		B.				
20 C.			?		B.				
30 C.			?		B.				

During the war between the troops of the northern Government and those of the southern under Dr. Sunyatsen (for the establishment of the Republic), the post in the Province of Hunan had mostly stopped working. Communications were principally forwarded through missionaries, chiefly Germans, who enjoyed every liberty from both parties. Letters forwarded through them bore no stamps or postal marks, but for the most part merely the name of the mission station concerned printed by a rubber hand-stamp on the back of the letter, for example:—

LIEBENZELL MISSION

China Inland Mission

Tchungking.

On such stamps there occasionally occur sealing stamps 5 Pf. blue, 10 Pf. red, or 50 on 10 Pf. red as in the accompanying illustration, (the 5 and 10 Pf. stamps also exist with the Chinese overprint 60 Cash or 1 Mace). In these cases it is simply a matter of charity stamps without any franking power, as is evident from their value in German currency. The perforation is rough.

LONDON PRINT ISSUE.

1912 (2nd. Half). Current stamps of the Imperial Post, stamps 21-23 with black or colored vertical London overprint A15, 19 mm. high, produced by Waterlow & Sons.

			Overprint.		
	122	½ C. dark brown	blue	.12	.08
	123	1 C. ochre	red	.15	.08
	124	2 C. green	red	.20	.08
	125	3 C. grey green	red	.20	.08
	126	4 C. (a) bright red	black	.40	.30
		(b) pale red	black	.30	.15
	127	5 C. purple	red	.40	.20
中	128	7 C. brownish carmine	black	.75	1.50
華	129	10 C. Prussian blue	red	.70	.25
民	130	16 C. olive	red	1.00	1.00
國	131	20 C. brown carmine	black	1.20	.60
	132	30 C. carmine	black	2.00	1.20
	133	50 C. green	red	3.00	1.50
A15	134	1 D. carmine and flesh pink	black	6.00	1.50
	135	2 D. carmine and yellow	black	18.00	——
	136	5 D. dark green and pink	black	28.00	——

No. 123 occurs also with the variety No. 74 I (which see). (Price ———). Gibb. II and others also quote No. 125 with inverted overprint.

1912 (16 Dec. (or end Nov. ?). Stamps 25, 26, Memorial issue for the anniversary of the Revolution or the Republic, Oblong, Copper print in one color by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Pekin. White paper without wmk. Perf. 14½.

Likeness of Dr. Sun Yat Sen (Stamp 25).

25

137	1 C. orange	.30	.30
138	2 C. yellow green	.40	.40
139	3 C. blue green	.30	.30
140	5 C. lilac	.45	.45
141	8 C. black brown	.75	.75
142	10 C. blue	.75	.75
143	16 C. olive	2.00	2.00
144	20 C. brown carmine	3.00	2.75
145	50 C. dark green	7.00	7.00
146	1 D. carmine	8.00	8.00
147	2 D. brown	22.00	——
148	5 D. slate grey	30.00	——

Likeness of Yuan Shi Kai (Stamp 26).

26

149	1 C. orange	.30	.35
150	2 C. yellow green	.40	.50
151	3 C. blue green	.30	.30
152	5 C. lilac	.50	.50
153	8 C. black brown	.75	.75
154	10 C. blue	.75	.75
155	16 C. olive	1.75	1.75
156	20 C. brown carmine	3.00	3.00
157	50 C. dark green	7.50	7.50
158	1 D. carmine	8.00	8.00
159	2 D. brown	15.00	18.00
160	5 D. slate grey	30.00	30.00

For the role and share of both "Fathers of the Republic" in its establishment and preservation see I. B. J. 1913, Page 577. Sheets of 100 stamps each.

The name of the printing firm and the plate No. occur twice in each case on the top and bottom borders of the sheets.

Both issues were withdrawn by the sales Bureau on the 31.3.1913, were valid however up to 31.7.1913 and were then at certain post offices, for example the Chinese post office in Tsingtau, still sold in sets. The whole of the remainders should have been burnt in the Shanghai electricity works. The suspicion that large parcels had been disloyally introduced into the trade led to judicial proceedings in 1914 (see B. B. Z. 1914, Page 410).

1913 (about July) 1914 (Dec.). Stamps 27-29. Copper print in one color, the dollar values in two colors, first by Waterlow & Sons, London (I); from December 1914 from new plates made by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Peking (II); perf. 14.

27

Junk on the Peiho

(Nos. 161-170)

28

Rice-cutter

(Nos. 171-175)

29

Temple of Confusius in Peking.

(Dollar values)

		I. London Print		II. Peking Print	
161	½ C. brown	.05	.05	.05	.05
162	1 C. orange (Diag.)	.05	.05	.05	.05
163	2 C. yellow green	.20	.08	.08	.05
164	3 C. blue green	.15	.05	.15	.05
165	4 C. red	.40	.08	.15	.05
166	5 C. reddish lilac	.20	.05	.20	.05
167	6 C. slate grey	.25	.08	.35	.25
168	7 C. violet	.25	.25	.40	.25
169	8 C. brown orange	.60	.05	.40	.10
170	10 C. dark blue	.60	.05	.55	.10
171	15 C. brown	.90	.75	.90	.30
172	16 C. olive	.90	.70	.90	.30
173	20 C. brown carmine	1.10	.40	1.10	.15
174	30 C. dark brown lilac	1.75	.40	1.75	.15
175	50 C. dark green	3.00	.75	2.75	.20
176	1 D. ochre & black	7.00	.90	5.50	.75
177	2 D. blue and black	16.00	4.00	——	——
178	5 D. red and black	35.00	——	——	——
179	10 D. green and black	75.00	——	——	——
180	20 D. yellow and black (Jan. 1918)			150.00	——

1919. Supplementary values in Stamp 27 (No. 181) or Stamp 28 (No. 182). Peking printing.

181	1½ C. violet	.10	.08
182	13 C. reddish brown	1.00	.50

(To be continued.)

Minneapolis to Hold Stamp Exhibition

By Victor Rotnem.

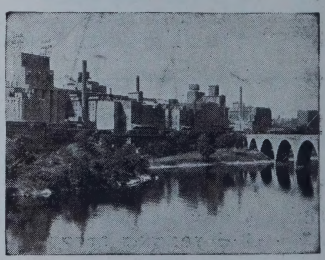
The dreams of years seems to materialize. At the Toronto Convention of the American Philatelic Society last August, an important A. P. S. Committee was appointed consisting of Gustave Mosler, representing the American Philatelic Society, A. F. Lichtenstein, representing the Association for Stamp Exhibits, and Hugh M. Clark, representing the American Stamp Dealer's Association. The purpose of the committee was to devise ways and means of perfecting plans, already in the making, for the establishment of yearly postage stamp shows in conjunction with the A. P. S. conventions.

The Twin City Philatelic Society invited the organization to Minneapolis and St. Paul, for the 1929 convention, and plans have since developed to hold the first National Postage Stamp Show under the A. P. S. guidance at Minneapolis.

The Exhibit will be managed by a specially created corporation; exhibits will be solicited from all stamp collectors and will be competitively judged under a system which will look forward to further entries of exhibits in other annual shows, but not under the same class as hitherto. The English fair system of dealer's and trader's booths will be used; in short the successful exhibit which was undertaken in Cleveland last May will be duplicated in Minneapolis.

The time of the National Stamp Show has been set for the week of August 12, 1929, starting Monday, August 12th through Saturday, August 17th. The show will occupy one full floor in the new Hodgson Building, Minneapolis. Details as to exhibits and booths will be released in the near future.

The convention of the A. P. S. will be held in the New Nicollet Hotel, which is two blocks from the Hodgson Building. The convention opens on Tuesday, August 13th, and morning sessions will be devoted to the society business, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.



The proposed Board of Directors of the National Stamp Show is as follows: President, Philip Little, Jr., Minneapolis; Vice-President, Ernest R. Reiff, St. Paul; Secretary-Manager, Victor W. Rotnem, Minneapolis; Treasurer, Edwin C. Brown, Minneapolis; Additional Directors: George Brach, St. Paul; Alfred B. Cassell, Minneapolis; Gerald Burgess, Minneapolis.

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under Act of March 3, 1879.

MORE HISTORICAL DATA ON THE PONY EXPRESS.

We are indebted to Dr. Victor M. Berthold for the following interesting account of the early days of the Pony Express:

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

(By Edgar White in the Macon "Republican," February 8, 1927.)

The second year of the road's operation is was subjected to a severe test—the putting on of a mail run against time. The train was known as the PONY EXPRESS, and it carried across the state the tissue mail destined for the miners of the Far West. The run was made April 3, 1860. Addison Clark, a top-notcher engineer, and the best locomotive on the road, the "Missouri" were selected to haul the little mail car from Hannibal to St. Joseph. The only instruction Engineer Clark had from the superintendent was this:

"You are to make a record run that will stand for 50 years."

A somewhat dangerous order in those days. The road bed was not seasoned. The rails were light. The grades and the curves were not standardized as they are now. But Clark accepted the commission like a good soldier. The 206 miles between Hannibal and St. Joseph were covered at an average running speed of 50 miles an hour. The fastest train on the system is not allowed to exceed that speed today.

At St. Joseph there was an immense crowd assembled to see the start of the real Pony Express, a man on horseback who was to cross the ferry with his mail sacks filled with tissue letters and ride as hard as he could to the first relay station ten miles away, when another rider would take the mail for the next ten miles and so on until the Pony riders had covered the long journey of 1,900 miles between St. Joseph and Sacramento in eight days.

(Reprinted in the MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW, January, 1929, page 330.)

R. ROBERTS EXTENDS HIS PREMISES.

The many friends of R. Roberts of London will be glad to know that he has taken increased space at 430 Strand and now has additional rooms on the first floor which will enable him to give better attention to his many callers. Our readers are cordially invited to visit him when in London.

DESIRABLE PROPAGANDA FOR PHILATELY.

Stephen F. Harris of the firm of H. E. Harris and Co. of Boston is the author of a splendid little booklet issued under the title of "The Fiery Throne," the title of the first of a series of interesting stories told in stamps. The little

booklet brings out the romance of collecting very effectively and emphasizes in a constructive manner the educational value of a collection. It is distributed through the dealers handling the packets and sets of Harris and Co. and should be a valuable aid in recruiting new collectors.

NEW JAPANESE ISSUE.

We are indebted to B. Yu. Kojima of Kyoto, Japan for a complete set of the new Japanese issue in blocks of four. The stamps were accompanied by folders containing postcards showing the new emperor and his bride as well as two interesting sets of Japanese stamps. The present tendency to "illustrate" the stamp album with appropriate matter is given an added impetus with this timely and striking set of stamps and cards.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MIDWESTERN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION CO.

The final financial statement of the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Co. is another indication of the efficiency with which the entire affair was conducted. Out of total receipts of $13,481.95, $5920. was received from sale of stock with which to underwrite the undertaking, and of this sum $2723.20 has been returned to the stockholders in the form of a 46% Liquidation Dividend. This splendid record should be an incentive to other organizations to hold similar exhibits.

* * * * *

CORRECTIONS IN DENMARK TRANSLATION.

We are indebted to Frank Aretz, Toronto, Canada, for a very careful checking up and revision of the second installment of the translation of Denmark which appeared in our issue of July 1928 (Vol. VII No. 3). In a number of instances he has indicated an improvement in the choice of words in the translation but we give below only such corrections as effect the meaning:

Page 156. In the issue of 1912 (third line from top of page) the surcharge should be **blue** instead of black.

Page 160. Description of 1919 issue opposite illustration of A8. **Double lined** may lead to misunderstanding as if lettering in surcharges were double lined. Should read "With local black surcharges in two lines".

Page 167. In first table of Postage Dues, seventh line should read "7. 50 ore, etc." instead of "70".

Page 170. Item No. 22 is repeated and first one should read: "21. 5 ore brown. (Sept. 23) ..... .50 .50.

We very much appreciate these corrections and solicit criticisms and suggestions at all times for we wish to make these translations as perfect as possible.

* * * * *

CORRECTION IN THE KOHL TRANSLATION OF FRANCE.

L. Meinertzhagen, the author and translator of the Kohl Handbook article on France, just calls our attention to an error in the following interesting letter: "My small son, who has some quantity of the common French 10c stamps in his own collection, has drawn my attention to a somewhat sensational error. In the list of the 1853 Empire Issue 9 I f (Page 250) is priced at 40.— instead of 0.40 and my son, who was valuing his stamps accordingly, saw himself rapidly becoming a millionaire". We hope that we will not shatter the dreams of any of our other readers who may have valued their stamps on the same basis.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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New Members

Since the January number the following applications have been elected members of the Club.

910 G. A. Hagemann, Istad, Sweden.
911 C. A. Carroll, Atlanta, Ga.
912 J. K. Tracy, Portsmouth, N. H.
913 W. J. Gould, Southington, Conn.
914 G. C. Ham, Naugatuck, Conn.
915 F. C. Athterton, Honolulu, H. I.
916 E. J. Lee, Surrey, England.
917 F. W. Coning, Seattle, Wash.
918 Count C. Spingardi, Spigno Monf., Italy.
919 C. C. Lieb, New York City.
920 Joseph Holmes, New Berlin, N. Y.
921 James H. Barr, New York City.
922 Mayo Dudley, Washington, D. C.
923 K. E. Parker, New Britain, Conn.

Applicants.

The following applications for membership are pending.

R. E. Platt, Waterbury, Conn.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by W. D. Pierson

O. Hill, Waterbury, Conn.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by W. D. Pierson

M. F. Heberger, New Haven, Conn.
Proposed by B. C. Charter
Seconded by E. A. Young

O. L. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Proposed by Dr. K. M. Day
Seconded by G. Firth

A. A. Baldwin, Waterbury, Conn.
Proposed by Lamont Hall
Seconded by W. D. Pierson

C. G. Bartlett, Jr., Providence, R. I.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by A. W. Claflin

L. H. Hazard, Providence, R. I.
Proposed by C. J. Phillips
Seconded by A. F. Lichtenstein

Russell E. Prentiss
Proposed by J. P. Benkard
Seconded by Wm. H. Hays

Edward J. Bernstein
Proposed by H. M. Konwiser
Seconded by H. L. Lindquist

Deaths

The following members have died since January 1, 1929.

Th. Berg, High View, New York
Arthur C. Kaufmann, New York City
C. P. Skinner, London, England

JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Through the courtesy of Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, Member of Congress, New Jersey, and a life member of the **Collectors Club,** the Library has been enriched with a donation of the **Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1879** in 25 Volumes.

These are the full records of the Continental Congress and were published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, 1904, and contain the entries, made day by day by the Secretary, Charles Thomson.

Information gathered from endorsements made upon the reports which were historical books and to the student of laid before Congress also appear in these American history, postal or otherwise, they afford a remarkable means of study.

The work was compiled by Washington Chauncy Ford, Chief of the Division of Manuscriptal (Herbert Putnam, Librarian) and gives the daily record of the doings of the Sessions of the Continental Congress.

No study of the earliest philatelic history of the United States can possibly be made without recourse to this group of books and some of the philatelic history now being written in the philatelic press was developed from these books.

The Library Committee extends its appreciation to Mr. Ackerman.

H. M. K.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUHICS CONFERENCE.

On December 12th the U. S. Post Office placed on sale in Washington 2c and 5c stamps in honor of the International Civil Aeronautics Conference. These were cancelled with a bright green cancelling device which also advertised the Conference. We are indebted to Philip H. Ward, Jr. for a cover containing the stamps and he also promises an article on the issue, which contains some points of particular interest.

A NEW 1929 B. N. A. BOOK.

Fred Jarrett, Box 214, G. P. O. Toronto, Canada announces that the 1929 British North American Book is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution about January 15, 1929.

The book will contain approximately 650 pages about 5 by 7 inches in size and bound in embossed keratol leather. It is exhaustive in scope and lists and prices practically everything known including covers, pairs, strips and blocks. Over 1500 illustrations of cancellations are shown; stampless covers are described and priced; revenues, essays and proofs, airmails and precancels are included

It is sold only on advance subscriptions at $6.00 per copy and every specialist in these issues will surely want a copy.

President's Message for 1928

January 16, 1929.

To the Officers and Members of the Collectors Club:

It is a pleasure to be able to report another year of progress for the Club. We have gone forward in every department. Our membership has increased; our meetings have been interesting and well attended; our Library has been materially increased; the Collectors Club Philatelist has completed the largest volume in its history and all expenses have been met without a deficit.

The details of these achievements will be elaborated upon to some extent in this report and we believe that we have some reason for satisfaction in having reached a stage where a substantial annual deficit is no longer a problem. On the other hand we must successfully solve even greater problems during the coming year if the club is to be established upon a permanent basis and it is to the solution of these problems that we wish to direct the particular attention of our members.

Membership.

The growth of our membership has been steady and consistent. The continued efforts of the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Charles J. Phillips, have been productive of many applications from prominent collectors and this has been ably seconded by many of our members who have actively assisted in enlisting the support of their collecting friends. The Collectors Club Philatelist has also played an important part in this growth for many applicants are secured through its influence.

On Jan. 1st, 1928 our total membership was		647
We have added during the year		62
Making a total of		709
From this total we have lost the following:		
Resident Members:		
Resignations	6	
Deaths	2	
Dropped	0	8
Non-Resident Members:		
Resignations	5	
Deaths	8	
Dropped	9	22
Grand total dropped from rolls		30

This leaves us with a total membership on Jan. 1, 1929 of 679, of which 148 are resident members and 531 non-resident members, an increase of 32 for the year.

On Tuesday March 20, 1928, the Collectors Club suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden who had been the most important factor in the splendid growth of the club during the past few years. It is a tribute to his memory that the work of the club was so well organized that it has been able to cary on without pause in its progress.

The members will never forget its debt of gratitude for the tremendous labors that Dr. Chittenden devoted to the interests of the Club and suitable provisions have been made for the perpetuation of his memory.

There have been other losses by death which have been keenly felt not only by the club but by philately in general. Chief among these are Dr. Carl Lindenberg of Germany and Maj. Joseph A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia. These have been reported in our magazine from time to time so we will make no effort to present the complete list at this time.

Our continued growth is still an important problem to be considered and we recommend the continued plan inaugurated by the Membership Committee two years ago of proposing desirable members by invitation, which has already proven so successful. We also advocate that a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of creating a Junior Membership as advocated by Theodore Steinway some time ago and which would bring into the club desirable material to carry on our work during the next generation.

Meetings.

As usual the regular meetings have been held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month throughout the season and the exhibitions have been of outstanding merit. The attendance has been slightly larger than in previous years but we still feel that there is considerable room for improvement in this connection.

Several experiments have been tried during the year to vary the type of exhibits and to introduce informal displays and discussions at the meetings. The success of these have been apparent from the start. The meeting devoted to 10 minute talks and small displays was one of the best we have held in some time and several members took the trouble to write and express their approval of this meeting. I strongly urge that this type of meeting be continued and elaborated upon. While it may seem advisable to present one outstanding display at each meting I believe that some time at each meeting should be devoted to informal timely displays and discussions of current interest. It will give every member an opportunity to participate and will develop so much valuable information that members will feel compelled to attend regularly. I am convinced that solve the problem of a larger attendance such a policy will in the course of time at the meetings.

Our Annual Dinner was held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evenuing January 21st and while the attendance was not especially large, the dinner was so successful that it was decided to follow the same plan for our dinner this year.

The Interchange visits to other clubs were continued and have proven highly successful. Following the trip to Springfield reported in my last message, we made similar trips to Philadelphia and Boston and in each case delegations from the cities visited have exhibited at the Collectors Club.

A meeting of delegates from various philatelic organizations in the Metropolitan District was held at the Collectors Club early in the year and resulted in an informal exhibition at the Club Rooms on Saturday April 7th from 2 to 6 P. M. Various clubs and individuals provided exhibits for single frames and an attractive exhibition was thus assembled. This first exhibit was in the nature of a trial and was sufficiently successful to justify continuing and enlarging the scope of the enterprise. Such exhibitions will bring our Club in contact with others in this vicinity, will result in much desirable publicity, will bring philately to the attention of many non-collectors and should prove of value to both the Club and to Philately in general. We are more or less committed to a series of six such exhibitions, preferably on alternate Saturday Afternoons during the months of February, March and April, and we sincerely hope that the new administration, with the cooperation of the members, will strive to put them over in a big way.

Publications.

During the year the seventh volume of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** was completed and contained 316 pages of text and 132 pages of advrtising. It contained many articles of both philatelic and historical value including some especially important articles on the early development of the U. S. Posts by Dr. Victor M. Berthold, Henry C. Needham, Ernest Wiltsee and Harry M. Konwiser.

The translation of the **Kohl Handbook** was commenced in the January issue with the stamps of Denmark as the first installment. This required two installments and was followed by the stamps of France in the October issue in a single installment of nearly 80 pages. This particular issue we believe to be one of the largest ever published by a philatelic magazine and was made possible by the financial assistance of L. Meinertzhagen, the translator, and Alfred F. Lichtenstein. To secure suitable translations was quite a problem at the start but at this writing, we are pleased to state, sufficient material is on hand and in sight to meet our needs for at least one year ahead.

The translation of the section devoted to France was considered so important that it was entirely reprinted in handbook form and is available in paper binding at $1.00 per copy and in cloth binding at $2.00 per copy. It should prove

to be a standard handbook on these issues for some time to come.

The article by Henry C. Needham and Dr. Victor M. Berthold entitled "Ahead of the Mails" was also reprinted in handbook form and has been sought by many libraries on account of its historical significance.

In addition to our Year Book this has covered our publication activities for the year but we still look forward to the Handbooks on the stamps of Canada which have been in process of compilation for several years.

Club Property.

Owing to the seeming certainty that we must secure other quarters after the expiration of our lease in May 1930, no particular effort was made to greatly improve the appearance of our Club Rooms as they had already been placed in serviceable condition.

An outstanding acquisition made through the cooperation of Herman Toaspern and the financial assistance of Charles Curie, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Charles J. Phillips, Joseph S. Rich and Theodore E. Steinway was an original Postmasters appointment signed by Benjamin Franklin while Postmaster of the Colonies. It is being suitably framed with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin under the supervision and at the expense of Mr. Toaspern.

The library has continued to grow at a rapid rate and the acquisitions have been reported in detail in the columns of the **Collectors Club Philatelist.** The loving attention which Dr. Chittenden had lavished on the Library for years has been missed but he had left his work in such completed form that it has been carried on as completely as possible. This has been due to the attention given it by Joseph Rich who has assumed the active supervision of the library and Harry M. Konwiser who as assistant Librarian has checked over the current publications and seen to it that the files were kept in complete shape. William R. Ricketts has also been active in securing the current publications and books that should be in our library and has been provided with a fund underwritten by five of our generous members to purchase the current publications that might be required. A further highly important work has been completed in the copying of the index cards of the works and papers in the library. This work was all accomplished by Miss Mitzi Neuman our efficient office secretary, who was reimbursed for her effort by Joseph S. Rich and Theodore E. Steinway. This work required intensive effort for over one year as there were many thousands of cards to be copied. These had been originally written in long hand by Dr. Chittenden and further attests to the many hours which he spent in working on the Library.

That the work will be continued is now assured through the creation of the **J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund** through the efforts of Charles J. Phillips. This fund is being created as a permanent trust fund, the proceeds of which will be used to defray the expenses of buying new books and binding publications. It is hoped that eventually it will also permit the payment of a salary to a competent librarian. The fund is now reported as amounting to $6010.32 and is invested by Trustee, Theodore E. Steinway.

Percy de Worms of the Royal Philatelic Society has been a visitor among us for some weeks and we are indebted to him for a framed copy of an old diary containing interesting information about the founding of the original Philatelic Society of London.

Finances.

The finances of the club continue to remain in splendid shape. We have been able to meet every obligation promptly and end the year with a substantial balance in addition to having advanced the expenses of the January 1929 issue of the **Collectors Club Philatelist.**

The following is a Summary of our Receipts and Disbursements with a tabulation of our Accounts Receivable and our Trust Funds.

Cash Receipts for Year 1928.

Dues Resident Members	$3,272.00
Dues Non-Resident Members	1,554.50
Initiation Fees	175.00
Life Membership Fee (Non-Resident)	100.00
Room Rentals for Auctions	510.00
Interest on Bank Balances	60.00
C. C. P. Advertising Revenue	2,967.50
C. C. P. Net from Subscriptions	402.75
Total Receipts	$9,041.75

Disbursements for Year 1928.

Rent	$2,499.96	
Salaries	1,895.00	
Printing and Stationery	370.67	
Library Expense	3.70	
Miscellanous Exp., phone, ice, etc.	697.31	
C. C. P. Vol. VII, Printing, etc.	2,988.63	
Total Disbursements		$8,455.27
Gain for the Year		$ 586.48

Summary of Assets.

Cash on hand	$1,410.11
Accounts Receivable	742.01
Auction Rentals Due	160.00
Total Cash and Outstanding	$2,312.12
Advanced on Vol. VIII No. 1	600.00
Balance	$1,712.12

Trust Funds.

Life Membership Fees	$ 600.00
Permanent Home Fund	18,394.40
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund	6,010.32
Total Trust Funds	$25,004.72

The books of the Club are now being audited by our member Mr. Schmiel, who has rendered us so much assistance in our bookkeeping, and the above figures are subject to such revisions as he may make.

Publicity and Influence.

The meetings of the club have been rather completely reported in all of the leading philatelic papers and this has kept our activities and policies constantly before collectors everywhere. It is this constant publicity that is largely responsible for the continued growth in membership and to the influence which the club enjoys.

The New York Times has regularly reported our activiteis, due to the interest of our fellow member Frank W. Crane, and some of the stories have had so much news value that other newspapers have assigned reporters to cover special meetings. It has also been growingly apparent that stamp collecting was receiving serious consideration from other publishing sources and various editors and publishers have applied to the club for data for articles for their publications.

The Club has supplied speakers for several educational and industrial groups of stamp collectors and has been helpful to organizations and radio broadcasters who have sought its aid in presenting stamps from a commercial standpoint. There are many undeveloped opportunities for constructive work in securing an untold amount of favorable publicity for philately and the Collectors Club should be an active factor in organizing a bureau which could act as a clearing house for the dissemination of the proper material.

Requirements for the Future.

As we stated in the preliminary paragraphs of this report the real work of the Collectors Club lies ahead of it. We have only laid the foundation for our future activities and our present position as a leader in our hobby has brought with it responsibilities which we cannot shirk. Some of our problems are immediate and pressing and must have careful thought and action. Others while desirable can be left for future development but even these can best be pushed to advantage during a period of intense activity when our best thought is being devoted to the subject.

Our most important problem at the present time is in connection with our future home. Although we have been unable to secure a definite decision from the holders of our leasehold as to their requirements at the expiration of our present lease, it seems certain from newspaper information regarding the future use of this section for the Metropolitan Opera House, that we must plan on some other location. As practically every other plan that we might make is dependent upon this major decision it is apparent how necessary it is to bring this matter to a head.

The ideal solution would of course require the outright donation of a suitable building for the club and the raising of a sufficient endowment to enable it to function with our present income, without a deficit. Such a satisfactory solution should not be impossible of fulfillment. At least one member has signified an interest in placing the club on an independent footing and there are others among our membership who could afford to assist substantially if they were convinced that the project was permanent and worth while.

The opportunity that our club would have to stage continuous exhibits, to obtain vast amounts of publicity, to build up and maintain a library, to carry on extension work, in addition to functioning as a real club for the benefit of members, is worthy of the serious consideration of anyone in a position to assist the project. If we are to continue to progress this solution must come early during this year so that our plans can be made accordingly.

In the issue of the **Collectors Club Philatelist** for July 1928 I advanced some suggestions on the possibilities of the Club which brought me a number of interesting replies. The more I have thought of the matter, the more I am convinced that the basic idea, subject to such revisions as may be deemed advisable, is sound and practicable. I sincerely hope that some plan along this line will soon be possible of achievement.

In closing I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the many members who have supported the work during the two years that I have served as your president and hope that the same friendly cooperation will be extended to my successor.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. LINDQUIST.

LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1928.

Jan. 16, 1929.

Mr. President and Members
of the Collectors Club:

Owing to the untimely death of Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, the duty of continuing his work has fallen upon me, and it is only just and proper to mention how much we all now realize more than ever before just what an amount of labor and time Dr. Chittenden had devoted to the library. He left it in very fine shape, practically complete and in such condition that almost anyone could carry on.

It was necessary to find someone who might possibly be able to carry on the work so efficiently done by him. I consented to attend to this temporarily but have not at all succeeded.

The cooperation of H. M. Konwiser, Assistant Librarian, has been very valuable to the Club for he has taken care of the donations and exchanges which have come to us in the past year.

We have received numerous additions from J. Paalzow and we are especially indebted to him for many volumes completing the file of the "Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal," which were lacking in our Library, seven volumes of Philatelic Gazette, bound, and many others.

Mrs. H. C. Quinby, through the courtesy of T. E. Steinway, sent us several boxes, containing Mr. Quinby's Library. This donation enabled us to supply many items previously lacking.

The working material of the Library has been enriched by the addition of three German dictionaries which are found very useful, especially at this time when the translations are being made from the Kohl handbook.

Another outstanding gift was one by Hon. E. R. Ackerman, a complete file of 25 volumes of the United States Formation of the Union, Documents, 1927. This was sent us at the request of Mr. Konwiser. Other donors are Hans Lagerloef who contributed several valuable Swedish items and Scott Stamp and Coin Company. All Gifts are listed separately in the January number of the**Collectors Club Philatelist** and it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate them in this report.

At the last annual meeting it was mentioned that a duplicate set of cards was being made, to be sent to our Co-Librarian Wm. R. Ricketts, so that in case of fire we may be able to claim insurance. The cost of these cards at that time quoted at $150.00 was pledged by Mr. Steinway. Due to the fact that the amount of work was far greater than estimated, the remuneration for this work was raised to $300.00 and the difference pledged by one of our Governors.

At the Governors Meeting held on June 6th, 1928, it was resolved to rename the Library of the Collectors Club in memory of J. Brace Chittenden and it is hereafter to be known as the

Collectors Club Library—J. Brace Chittenden Memorial

In the event that a suitable tablet be erected, there shall be added to this tablet the names of

Theodore E. Steinway
Joseph S. Rich and
Wm. R. Ricketts
Foundations

A Library Fund was also established and Messrs. Lichtenstein, Morgenthau, Steinway, Rich and Curie who each pledged $100.00 per year for the period of five years for the purchase of such literature as the Library may need, the balance, if any, to be used for binding.

It was also resolved that there be established a J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund, the income of which shall be devoted exclusively to the uses of the Collectors Club Library—J. Brace Chittenden Memorial, and that such fund shall be in the custody of the Trustees of the Club. Should a sufficient fund be accumulated in this memorial to carry on the work of the Library, then the pledged $500.00 per year shall fall.

I have previously mentioned that the duplicate set of cards has been prepared. This work is now complete and the Club is in possession of a full set of cards representing every item in the Library, indexed by author and title. This work has taken Miss Neumann more than a year to copy from the manuscript cards of our late friend Dr. Chittenden, and will be of great value to anyone using the Library.

The one need of the Library is a Librarian. Nothing would suit me better than to fill that place, but my health will not permit me to undertake the work.

I hope the Collectors Club will be fortunate enough to find someone who will take pleasure in carrying on this work. It is very important and the rewards are great.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH S. RICH, Librarian.

Air Mail Catalog—The 1929 Air Mail Catalog issued by K. Lissiuk Philatelic Company is a cloth bound book of 166 pp, and is a splendid list of such Air Mail Stamps as have been legitimately issued. The book is nicely illustrated throughout and should be of value to collectors of Air Mail Stamps.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

TEN MINUTE PAPERS ON DECEMBER 19th, 1928.

The meeting of December 19th was devoted to 10 Minute Papers accompanied by small exhibits and proved to be one of the most interesting meetings that we have held in some time.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein opened the meeting with a splendid talk on the Post Office Mauritius illustrated with a pair of the 1d on Cover and a 2d on part cover and specimens of proofs made from the original plate which is still in existence. Much interesting information developed but we will not go into detail as we hope to publish the complete story in some future issue.

Charles J. Phillips followed with a paper on the stamps of Afghanistant, wonderfully illustrated, and again won our admiration at the exhaustive fund of information which he possessed on these issues. His paper will be published in full in a future issue.

Percy de Worms, of London, next read an interesting paper on the early history of the London Stamp Club which lead up to the founding of the Royal Phoilatelic Society. In the course of his paper he told of many interesting historical discoveries he had made including that of a diary which contained the only known record of the first meetings of the London Stamp Club. A photograph copy of a page from this diary was donated to the **Collectors Club** by Mr. de Worms who also had it framed at his own expense.

R. C. Bach gave an informal talk on Packet Boat Cancellations, in which he specializes, and pointed out the interest that can be created in such a collection at very little expense.

Charles Curie then read an interesting paper on "General Collecting" which will also be reprinted in this magazine.

These papers stimulated much additional discussion of an interesting character and it is planned to develop this feature in future meetings.

THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 16, 1929.

The annual meeting of the Collectors Club was held on January 16th, 1929, with about 40 members in attendance. The minutes of the previous annual meeting were read and approved and a letter from J. J. Kleeman, Jr. suggesting a change in the tariff law was read and approved.

As a result of Mr. Kleeman's letter the following letter was sent to all members and the president was instructed to place the club on record as favoring the amendment, before the Committee on Ways and Means.

To the Members of the
Collectors Club.

At the Annual Meeting of the Collectors Club held January 16, 1929 the letter reproduced below was read and favorably acted upon.

The President of the Club was instructed to write to Clayton F. Moore, Clerk, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and every member of the Collectors Club is urged to write his Congressman endorsing the project.

The following is the form of letter that it is suggested you write to your Congressman:

Dear Sir:

The partial revision of the tariff law will shortly take place and I am particularly interested in Paragraph 1671 of Schedule 15, Free List. This paragraph is as follows:

> "Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps canceled or uncanceled, and foreign government stamped post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon."

This paragraph permits the free importation of foreign postage and revenue stamps and foreign post cards but discriminates against United States stamps.

I can see no justification for this discrimination, and I would suggest eliminating the word "foreign" where it appears, and adding the words "envelopes or" after the word "stamped."

Respectfully,

Following is a copy of the letter which stimulated the above action:

"There is a matter coming up shortly which we believe to be of considerable importance to stamp dealers and collectors in this country and should be presented to the membership of the Collectors Club so that proper action can be taken.

"On December 4th by agreement among the leaders of the House of Representatives at Washington, wheels were set in motion for a general revision of the tariff which Republicans believe will be undertaken at a special session of Congress in the Spring or Fall of 1929. A resolution was adopted by the Ways

and Means Committee directing that hearings on fifteen schedules of the tariff law shall begin on January 7th.

"The hearing relating to stamps, Paragraph 1671 of the Tariff Act of 1922, comes under Schedule 15, Free List, and will be held on February 20, 21 and 22. This paragraph reads as follows:—

> "Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps canceled or uncanceled, and foreign government stamped post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon."

"This paragraph permits the free importation of foreign postage and revenue stamps and foreign post cards but discriminates against United States stamps.

"By a ruling of the Honorable McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 18, 1923, uncancelled postage stamps were declared not subject to duty, as they were not considered goods, wares or merchandise, as ordinarily understood, and United States stamped envelopes and post cards were also declared free of duty, as the value of the envelope was insignificant as compared with that of the stamp. On the other hand, the value of cancelled postage stamps resulted from the desire of stamp collectors to secure them for their collections and this created a commercial value and, therefore cancelled United States stamps were declared dutiable as printed matter on their foreign market value at the rate of 25% ad valorem under Paragraph 1310 of the Tariff Act. These rulings created considerable confusion, and it is our belief that Paragraph 1671 should be amended so as to remove the discrimination against used United States stamps.

"We would therefore suggest that the Collectors Club and its members take up this matter with their Congressmen and prepare a proper brief to be submitted at the hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means, making a change in the paragraph by eliminating the word "foreign" where it appears, and adding the words "envelopes or," after the word "stamped," making the paragraph read as follows:—

> Par. 1671. Stamps: Postage or revenue stamps canceled or uncanceled, and government stamped envelopes or post cards bearing no other printing than the official imprint thereon.

Very truly yours,
Nassau Stamp Co.
(Signed) J. J. Klemann, Jr.

We hope that every member of the Collectors Club will cooperate in this effort.
H. L. Lindquist.

The reports of the officers and Committee Chairmen were read and several of them are incorporated in this issue.

The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted and the following directors were reelected for a three year term: C. J. Phillips, Chas. Curie and Stephen G. Rich.

The Board of Governors meeting which was held following the Annual meeting resulted in the following elections:

President: H. L. Lindquist.
Vice-President: Chas. Curie.
Secretary: O. G. Reichelt.
Treasurer: Joseph S. Rich.

EXHIBITION NIGHT JANUARY 16TH.

Twenty-page exhibits, for competition, were shown at the meeting of January 16th, 1929, and certificates were awarded as follows:

First: Admiral Harris for his Ceylon pages; John J. O'Donohue for variety display of 1851, 3c covers; Sigmund Rothschild for his Miscellany.

Other exhibits were shown by Alfred E. Lichtenstein, Hans Lagerloef, Paul MacGuffin, Elliott Perry, Fred C. Eaton, Lawrence Mason and John Paalzow.

The judges for the evening were Wm. C. Kennett, J. Murray Bartels and C. H. Imhoff and as the rules called for exhibiting philatelic items for their "interest rather than rarity", they were hard pressed to make final decision; practically every exhibit lending itself to grouping in the class for general interest.

These general competitions of odd items certainly prove that collectors may specialize in "this or that" or remain general collectors but the dilettante is ever amongst us. H.M.K.

THE 33RD ANNUAL DINNER, FEB. 2, 1929.

Over 90 members and their ladies attended the 33rd Annual Dinner held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, February 2, 1929. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lindquist (President), Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curie, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lichtenstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morganthau, Lt. Col. J. P. Benkard, Admiral Fred Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clark, and many other leading collectors and dealers. A capital orchestra was in attendance and dancing took place during dinner and was kept up afterwards to nearly 1 A. M.

After dinner our President said there were to be no formal speeches but he had to call upon a few members to make certain announcements.

He first called on Charles J. Phillips as Chairman of the Memorial Fund to the late J. B. Chittenden.

Mr. Phillips stated that he himself

had lost one of his best friends, and a man he loved and admired for his sterling qualities, and the Club had to deplore the loss of a man who gave ungrudgingly of his time to build up our great Library and who had done a stupendous work in cataloging the contents of many hundreds of volumes. In memory of our lost friend the Governors of the Club had founded "The J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund" and up to date he had received about $6080.00 which was invested in Trustee securities and only the income could be used to purchase new books and bind old ones.

So far only about 48 out of the 670 members of the Club had contributed to this fund so there was good hopes that it would be materially increased. An income from invested funds of fully $500 a year is necessary to fulfill all the purposes for which this fund was started.

Theodore E. Steinway was then called upon to present to J. C. Morgenthau an engrossed testimonial in celebration of his 70th birthday. Mr. Steinway certainly made the speech of the evening, eulogistic, graceful and learned, and was very much applauded.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke briefly in reply and said he highly valued this testimonial and that it would be handed down to his children's children. He said it had been signed by the Governors, but asked all other members present to add their signatures.

Herman J. Toaspern was then called on for a few remarks and told a couple of rollicking stories in his usual inimitable manner.

Charles Phillips, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee announced the arrangements for the Collectors Club visit to Providence, R. I. on February 19th and ten members of the Club expressed their intention of making this trip.

Admiral F. R. Harris when called upon for a few remarks on the Social side of philately related his experience in interesting a very rich man in the Club.

Frank Crane was called upon to say a few words for the press and in a very witty speech said how glad he was, at all times to be able to give publicity to our activities.

J. J. Klemann, Jr., told us about the bill no wbefore the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington and of the necessity of us all urging our Senator and Representatives to make certain alterations in the law as regards the importation of stamps into this country, and John Klemann followed with some appropriate remarks.

Others that spoke included Eugene Klein, Dr. Victor Berthold, Chas. Curie and Alfred Lichtenstein while Mr. Imhoff of Newark took a bow for his interest in bringing a goodly delegation from New Jersey.

The Dinner was generally voted a great success and the ladies seemed to enjoy it quite as much as the men, which is rather unusual.

C. J. PHILLIPS.

WATERBURY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 6TH.

Wednesday, February 6th, was quite a gala night at the Collectors Club when a strong delegation from the Waterbury Stamp Club visited us. This delegation consisted of the Rev. A. T. Gesner, and A. A. Baldwin, I. W. Day, John P. Elton, L. A. Hall, G. C. Ham, O. C. Hill, L. C. Leonard, J. V. Reid, M. Taschenberger, and W. D. Pierson.

Our visitors were entertained at dinner at the New York Athletic Club where about fifteen members of the Collectors Club joined the party. After dinner we drove to the Collectors Club when the following interesting displays were shown by the visitors.

The Rev. A. T. Gesner showed United States and Canada, early issues on covers, among them a number of scarce interesting items such as New York 3c. blue City Dispatch—New York 5c. black 1845—a few interesting Locals well tied on and a number of general issues. 5c. and 10c. of 1847 and in the later issues interesting cancellations such as one cover showing the Potomac Steamboat cancellation. A fine specimen of the 1c. 1857 Type II. broken plate was also shown on cover. The Canada stamps included a number of 3d. and 6d. from an original find and a fine specimen of the 10c. black-brown.

W. D. Pierson showed a highly specialized and well worked out collection of early issues of Great Britain, the chief item of interest being a marvelous series of charts of the early issues arranged to show the alphabets, papers, perforations and watermarks and other important varieties at a glance. The layout of these charts was very interesting especially in the Perkins, Bacon stamps. Mr. Pierson also showed some interesting varieties he had discovered in the penny of the King Edward VII. issues.

I. W. Day showed a special collection of United States Revenues and Department stamps. Amongst the Revenues we noted a 6c. Proprietary with full gum. First issue $200.00 both imperf. and perf. Second issue $500.00. A very fine copy in the Proprietary set of the $5.00 on violet paper and also on green paper and a strong lot of the later issues. In the United States Department stamps there was a magnificent set of the four high values State complete—a fine 2c. Navy Error, and all the regular issues complete in very fine condition.

O. C. Hill showed an extraordinary collection of United States 3c. of the issues 1851 to 1857, all on entire covers,

and showing dated cancellations of every day of the year for a whole year. He was luckily able to make this interesting collection from a great find he made some time ago. In his exhibit there was also a few interesting Locals and early United States, such as New York 1845, 5c. on cover, 10c. 1847, and a remarkable series of rare New York cancellations, one of the finest lots I have ever seen at the Club.

L. A. Hall showed a collection of the first stamp issued in every country in the world as far as he had been able to secure them, all on entire original covers. It is surprising how difficult it is to find covers of some of the small countries in which such a difficulty would hardly be looked for. Among others that we noted were a fine specimen of the Brazil 60c.—Cape of Good Hope four 1d. of the first issue used on one cover—Hungary lithographs on cover, and so on.

G. C. Ham showed a remarkably interesting collection of scarce and well selected Patriotic Covers of the United States arranged in groups such as, Flags —Eagles and Flags—Eagles, Globes and Flags, Presidents, Soldiers, Soldiers with Flags, Soldiers on Horseback, Sailors, Farewell between Soldiers and Sweethearts, Series of Envelopes of the 6th Division and of the 19th Connecticut Regiment. Long envelopes with interesting views of camps on the back and a magnificent series of stickers with Patriotic designs. Amongst other very interesting Patrioics was one inscribed "Corn not Cotton", also views of "Tremont and Cochrane", "Lincoln and Hamlin". Mr. Ham also showed a few interesting covers of Confederate Locals such as one cover with a pair of the two types of the 5c. Athens, Baton Rouge 5c., Petersburg, Knoxville, Memphis and others, all on original covers.

J. P. Elton showed a remarkable and very complete collection of the rare Waterbury cancellations and gave a very interesting account of Mr. Hill, the Postmaster of Waterbury, who made these designs. As Mr. Elton has been good enough to write an article for our Journal with photographs of some of the more interesting pieces, we are not describing this exhibit here as details will appear in his article.

The meeting was voted a great success and a wish expressed that these Inter-Club visits should be continued.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

RHODE ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY PROVIDENCE, VISITED FEBRUARY 19TH.

On Tuesday, February 19th, the Annual Banquet of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Providence.

This occasion was selected for one of the exchange visits between the Collectors Club of New York and the Rhode Island Philatelic Society.

Eleven members of the Collectors Club went up, the list being as follows: S. F. Barrett, G. Burger, A. F. Lichenstein, V. Mozian, J. Nicklin, Elliott Perry, C. J. Phillips, O. Reichelt, G. Sloane, T. E. Steinway and H. Toaspern.

A. W. Claflin, President of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, presided, and a fine banquet was served on the 16th Floor. The menu was interesting, the front page being a reproduction of a sheet of the Providence stamps.

The following exhibits were made by some of the delegation.

Mr. Barrett showed Mr. W. E. Hawkins collection of United States Revenue and Telegraph stamps, all unused.

Mr. Lichenstein showed his magnificent collection of the Newfoundland pence stamps.

Mr. Mozian showed a small collection of Mulready Envelopes.

Mr. Perry showed a remarkably fine collection of United States Match Stamps.

Mr. Phillips a selection from the collection of Afghanistan of Sir David Mason.

Mr. Steinway his very fine collection of the stamps of Hamburg.

Each of these members gave particulars of their collections and anecdotes of the stamps which seemed to be much appreciated by the exceptionally large gathering.

Mr. Phillips who was in charge of the delegation as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee called on all the other members of the Club who did not bring any exhibits to make a speech or tell some anecdotes, which were very much appreciated.

These Inter-Club visits are turning out a great success and I am told that endeavors are being made by local Societies to try and institute other exchanges of visits in the near future.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

"PATS" ARE SHOWN AT RECORD BREAKING MEETING.

February 20th was Patriotic night at the club and judging from the crowd who attended, it must be that no small number of philatelists are interested. Or perhaps the turnout was occasioned by curiosity for the news had been spread that patriotic collectors were to assemble en masse and tell the world why they collected such things. Be that as it may the crowd was there, quite the largest gathering that has attended a meeting in a long, long time.

Hugh M. Clark in the role of chairman of the evening had marshalled together the premier patriotic collectors of the country and each had brought a portion

of his collection which was exhibited in the frames surrounding the walls of the room.

In addressing the meeting Mr. Clark openly admitted his addiction to the terrible havit and announced the purpose of the meeting was an effort to find out once and for all just why patriotic covers were worthy of being collected. He explained that in his personal collection he included over ten thousand different designs. Mr. Clark then introduced Wm. S. White who owns one of the most valuable collections of these covers in existence and asked Mr. White to explain "why he did it."

Mr. White countered by explaining that his interest had bee naroused when he stumbled on a magnificent lot of high value 1861-63s all on patriotics! Later Judge Robt. S. Emerson remarked that he had known of this lot before it was offered to Mr. White but that the wires crossed somewhere and much to his disappointment the lot got away from him. From authoritative sources we have learned that Judge Emerson and Mr. White got together after the meeting and now the covers belong to the Judge while Mr. White is trying to console himself with $35,000 of the Judge's money (Ah me—such is life.—"Here today and gone tomorrow"). Frankly we don't know who to sympathize with, the Judge, or Mr. White.

The second speaker called upon was George C. Ham, who promptly surprised us by exhibiting and talking about Spanish War and World War Patriotics! It seems these are much scarcer than Civil War envelopes and a more or less virgin field as few collectors are aware of their existence. We venture that Mr. Ham was somewhat chagrined when Sid Barrett later in the evening pointed out his Spanish War "Pats." Sid said he liked Civil War Pats but he couldn't afford them so he, like Mr. Ham, was on the trail of the scarcer Spanish War "Pats", which at the present time were still to be obtained at prices far below their actual worth. Sid pointed out that the Civil War lasted four years with two million men involved whereas the Spanish American War only lasted five months with only 280,000 men under arms.

The fourth speaker of the evening, George Walcott, gave us the first tangible reason why Patriotic envelopes were interesting to collectors. Stepping up to his exhibit Mr. Walcott gave a brief concise history of some of the major incidents of the Civil War, pointing out individual covers that illustrated his subject. Mr. Walcott seemed to strike the real reason of "Pat" collecting and his opinion was concurred in by all of the other speakers of the evening.

Edward S. Knapp who is writing a series of articles on Patriotic Covers in **Scott's Monthly Journal** explained the origin of some of the designs on the covers thus illustrating how these envelopes reflected the frame of mind of the populace during the Civil War period.

Albert J. Squire gave a very interesting talk stating that he had been first attracted to collecting patriotics because of his position as Secretary of the American Flag Society. His collection had originally consisted of only flags but his interest in history had led him to include other designs and he now possesses over fifteen hundred different.

O. W. Fowler and Arthur H. Keyes exhibited and talked on patriotics of Vermont. Mr. Fowler preferring to call the envelopes propaganda rather than patriotic covers. Mr. Keyes exhibited a beautiful Black Jack "Split" on a patriotic cover which he said he had picked up for only $2.50 (Some picking say we).

A. L. Moeldner furnished the best laugh of the evening by stating for his reasons for collecting patriotics that he had always been attracted by things which were pretty but that they usually were expensive. He found that "pats" satisfied his desire for things pretty and with the aid and sympathy of the dealers he had been able to get some of them pretty cheap.

Not to be outdone by Mr. Moeldner, Elliot Perry spoke to the occasion and explained that he was tired of using a microscope to determine whether his stamp was the $50.00 one or not. He liked Patriotics because they were big and you could see the fifty dollars without using any imagination. Elliot exhibited a "pat" of the home made variety used just four days after the battle of Fort Donaldson. The soldier who had drawn the crude design of General Grant walking through snow and woods had added the inscription, "Atlanta—Sherman and Co."

H. C. Brooks gave a most interesting talk and furnished us some food for serious thought. After humoruosly explaining how, as a boy, he had assembled the largest collection of cigarette pictures in the state of Michigan which undoubtedly accounted for his present interest in patriotic envelopes; Mr. Brooks emphasized the point that it was the pictures on the envelopes that were the interest and not the fact that a 24c "August" might have been used on the cover (incidentally Mr. Brooks exhibited such a cover). He very clearly illustrated how a collection of designs on patriotics had in his own knowledge won many a scoffer to the ranks of philately. Mr. Brooks recalled many personal incidents where many of his business friends had chided him on his "childish passion for stamps" becoming intensely interested when shown his collection of "pats."

In line with Mr. Brook's suggestion that it was the picture and not the stamp that constituted a true patriotic collec-

tion Richard E. Townsend came to the defense of the unused Patriotic. He pointed out that there was still opportunity for everyone to enjoy all of the romances surrounding this epoch in the development of our country (the Civil War) at very little expense by forming a collection unused. Mr. Townsend also illustrated an interesting side light on another field for the "pat" collector. He explained how he had traced the life of the writer of a letter enclosed in a patriotic by looking up the history of the regiment to which the writer of the letter belonged. In one instance he was able to trace the man's history to his death in a prison camp.

Mr. Hoffman read a letter from John Aspinwall who is in Florida and who expressed his regret at his inability to be present. Mr. Aspinwall did, however, send a paper explaining why he collected "pats" which Mr. Hoffman read.

In summing up the meeting, Chairman Hugh M. Clark explained his own exhibit which he called, Plating Patriotics. To the amusement of all present he demonstrated that even this field was ope nto the "pat" collector and proved it by exhibiting a series of envelopes, each one of which pictured a section of a map of the City of Washington. He then exhibited several other series of envelopes that pictured parts of this same map but when matched together formed only one section of the entire picture.

All in all it was a most interesting and instructive evening enjoyed by every one present. P. H. Thorp.

WILLIAM E. HAWKIN'S U. S. EXHIBITED MARCH 6th.

At the regular meeting of the Collectors Club on March 6, 1929 the 20th Century section and the Carrier stamps of William E. Hawkin's collection were shown.

The 20th Century was a very fine lot of mint unused singles with occasional blocks to improve the appearance or show interesting varieties. The outstanding items were 1901 Pan American Issue with inverted centres 1c two singles and a block of four, 2c three singles, 4c without "SPECIMEN" two singles. 1902-3 issue 4c brown, a line pair with Shermack perforation. 1903 issue 2c block of four, horizontally imperforate and a vertical block of six, imperforate horizontally. 1904 Louisiana Purchase Issue 2c vertical pair, imperforate horizontally. 1908-09 issue Complete set on bluish experimental paper. 1916-17 Issue 5c red error in the centre of a block of nine, **imperforate.** 1918 Airmail Issue 24c with inverted centre. 1917-19 Issue 5c horizontal pair, imperforate between (Only 2 pairs known). 1918-20 3c Surface printed type III block of four printed on both sides and a single of type IV, 1c Perf 12½ block of four, imperforate vertically. 1919-21 Rotary Press 2c horizontal pair, imperforate vertically. 1922-23 10c vertical pair, imperforate horizontally 25c vertical strip of three, imperforate horizontally 5c and 10c in horizontal imperforate pairs.

Considering the rarity of unused Carrier stamps this group was very well represented. The Franklin Carrier was represented by a single and a horizontal pair. Baltimore, 1c blue on laid paper, 1c red "EYE" block of four (probably unique), 1c black Horseman, horizontal strip of four and a block of nine (3x3), Boston 1849 Issue 2c black, two copies, Charleston 1849-50 Issue, 2c yellow, 1851-58 Issue 4 copies various types, Louisville, 2c green, complete sheet of fifty. New York 3c rosy buff, single copy, 3c blue, glazed paper, vertical block of twelve (3x4), Philadelphia 1c rose, four copies various initials, 1c blue glazed, 1c vermilion glazed.

The meeting was very well attended with more than usual interest being shown in the various fine points of the varieties and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hawkins for his kindness. Sidney F. Barrett.

POSTMARKS OF NAPLES.

The Postmark Collectors Group of the Austrian Philatelic Club has just issued a twenty page booklet on the Postmarks and Cancellations of the Kingdom of Naples and it is a desirable reference for those interested in the interesting postal marks employed on these stamps. This booklet was translated into German by R. Rudlof Mendl, from the original Italian article by Prof. Vincenzo Vittozzi. Published by "Die Postmarks", Ges. M. B. H. Wien, IX, Rotenlowengasse 7, Austria. Mk. 1.50.

VALUABLE AMERICAN DIRECTORY.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, member of Congress and a member of the Collectors Club, the library has been enriched by the donation of a 1740 page book, recently compiled, known as "The Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927."

This book lists every member of Congress and contains a complete list of the Presidents and the Cabinet officers, giving the exact dates of the TENURE of office.

This work was compiled by Ansel Wold,, after many years of research and study and can be had from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $4.50 per copy. (H. M. K.)

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VIII. JULY, 1929. No. 3.

Postal Franks of Presidents' Widows

By James S. Brownell.

THE Universe has its Holy Bible; the Farmer has his Sears-Roebuck catalog and the Postal Service has its Postal Laws & Regulations. So says W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General and the very good friend of Postage Stamp Collectors.

Section 482 of the above mentioned Postal Laws & Regulations tell Postal Workers "All mail matter sent by the post by Frances F. Cleveland (Preston) widow of the late Grover Cleveland, under her written autograph signature and by Mary Lord Harrison, widow of the late Benjamin Harrison, under her written autograph signature, and by Edith Carow Roosevelt, widow of the late Theodore Roosevelt, under written autograph signature, will be conveyed free of postage during the natural life of each respectively. Under date of March 5th, 1924, Edith Bolling Wilson, widow of the late Woodrow Wilson, was added to the above paragraph.

It will be noted "all mail matter sent by the post" "will be conveyed free of postage." This means that the four above mentioned First Ladies of the Land are granted a privilege which Uncle Sam now grants to no one else. In time past Franks have been granted which allowed the personal use of the mails free. Now however all from the President down pay postage on personal use of the mails. A rather severe penalty is prescribed for infraction of this law.

During the existence of our Postal Service fifteen Presidents Widows, have by special act of Congress, been granted free personal use of the mails. Of the fifteen, four, above mentioned, are still enjoying the Frank.

Data as to Time Franks Were Granted by Congress, Date of Death and Approximate Time Used.

Widow	*Date Granted*	*Deceased*	*Time Used*
Martha Washington	April 3, 1800	May 22, 1802	2 yrs. 1 mo.
Dolly Madison	July 2, 1836	July 12, 1849	13 yrs. 10 da.
Anna Harrison	Sept. 9, 1841	Feb. 25, 1864	23 yrs. 6 mo.
Louisa C. Adams	Mar. 9, 1848	1852	4 yrs.
Sarah Polk	Jan. 10, 1850	Aug. 14, 1891	41 yrs. 7 mo.
Margaret S. Taylor	July 18, 1850	Aug. 18, 1852	2 yrs. 1 mo.
Mary Lincoln	Feb. 10, 1866	July 16, 1882	16 yrs. 5 mo.
Lucretia R. Garfield	Dec. 20, 1881	Mar. 13, 1918	26 yrs. 2 mo.
Julia D. Grant	June 28, 1886	Dec. 14, 1902	16 yrs. 10 mo.

Ida S. McKinley	Jan. 22, 1902	May 26, 1907	5 yrs.	4 mo.
Frances F. Cleveland	Feb. 1, 1909	Living		
Mary Lord Harrison	Feb. 1, 1909	Living		
Edith Carow Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1919	Living		
Florence Kling Harding	Jan. 25, 1924	Nov. 22, 1924		10 mo.
Edith Bolling Wilson	Mar. 4, 1924	Living		

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

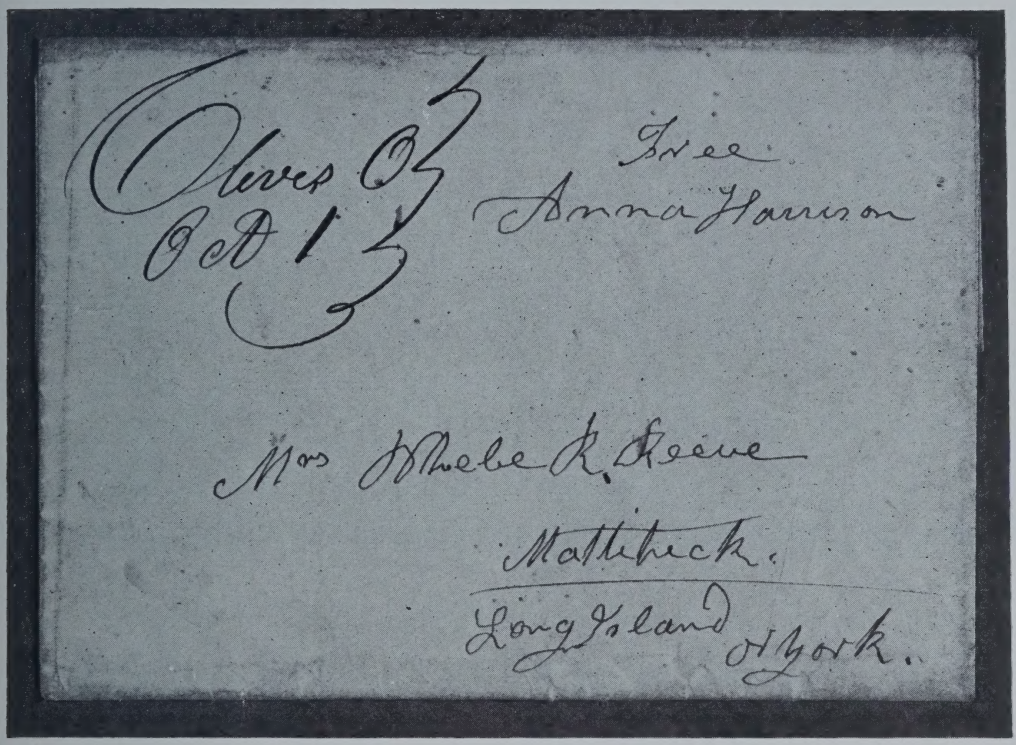
Martha Washington was the first First Lady of the Land. She was the first woman to have her likeness appear on the postage stamps of the United States. She was also the first to receive the Franking privilege. Congress granted her this right April 3, 1800. She lived to enjoy the Frank about two years. The writer has never seen or heard of her Frank. It is however likely to exist for according to history she had a wide acquaintance and should have had much correspondence.

DOLLY PAYNE MADISON.

By act of Congress, July 2, 1836, Mrs. Madison was granted the Franking rights. Mrs. Madison was a fair young Widow, a Mrs. Todd who became known in history as the "Charming Dolly Madison." It has been said that her reign at the White House was socially the most delightful. For fifty years in all she was one of Washington's most popular women. Even after she left the White House her popularity was not diminished. Of this fifty years, thirteen years she used her Frank.

Handwriting experts find an individuality in everyones writing. Mrs. Madison had a peculiarity, in the fact that a straight base line connected each letter. The effect is that a line were drawn and the writing placed on the line. This is apparent in the Frank and is very prominent in her letters.

Mrs. Madison usually wrote the word "free" ahead and on the same line as her autographed signature. Postmarks are usually Washington D. C. or Washington City D. C. and are accompanied by the printed "Free." Red ink being the most common.



ANNA HARRISON.

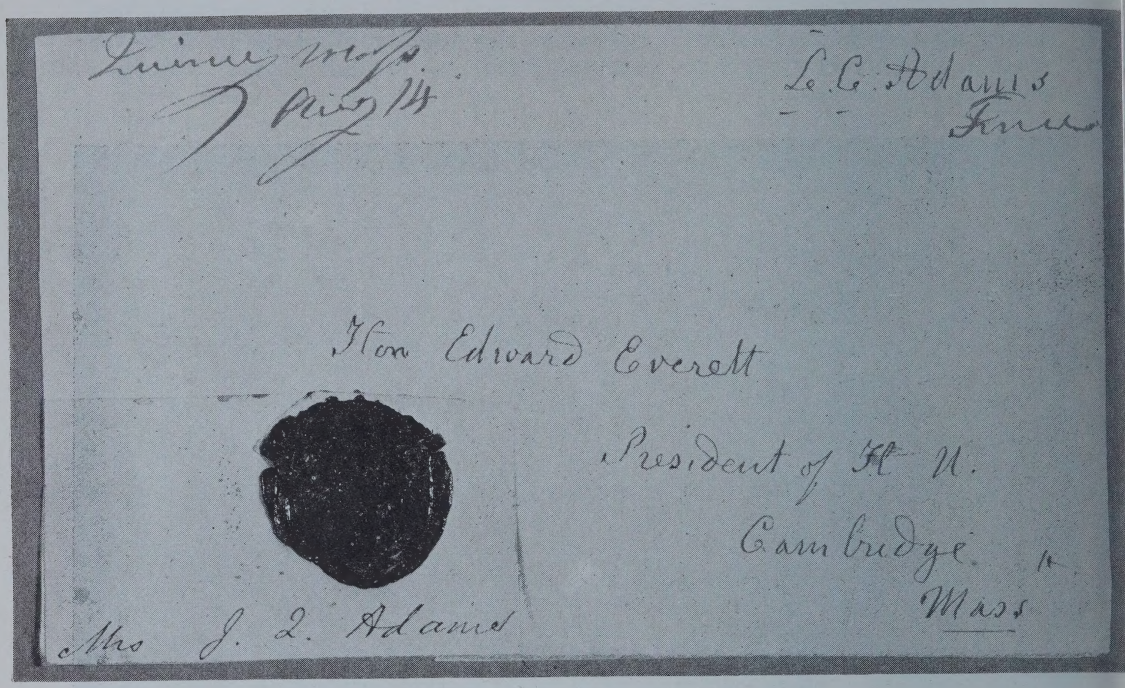
Wife of William Henry Harrison was granted the Frank Sept. 9, 1841. The postmark, on what specimens have been seen by the writer, are of the written variety, Cleves Ohio. This little place was founded and named by Judge John Cleves Symmes, the father of Anna Harrison. It was a small hamlet and the written postmark would indicate that the postal authorities had not furnished it with a postmarking stamp.

Mrs. Harrison used the word "free" and generally placed it above her written autograph. The outer sheet of the letter usually was converted into the envelope in folding, a custom of the times.

Mrs. Harrison died Feb. 25th, 1864, having the use of her Frank about 23 years. This gave her the third from the longest use in contrast with her husband, who had the shortest use of his Presidential Frank.

LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS.

Wife of John Quincy Adams was granted her Frank March 9, 1848. Mrs. Adams died in 1852, having the use of the Frank approximately four years. She was quite familiar with the privilege, however, for as early as 1830 her private letters were sent under her husbands Frank. Covers also exist about the same date, that carry her autograph, which also have the autograph of her husband.



The common postmark is that of Quincy Mass. The word "Free" was also used by Mrs. Adams.

Note.—The specimen here portrayed is from the collection of Edward Stern of New York City.

Sarah Polk.

Frank granted Jan. 10, 1850. Mrs. Polk lived until Aug. 14, 1891. A period of 41 years and 7 months, which is by far the longest use of any of the Widows Franks. The writer has not been successful in obtaining a specimen as yet, so unable to illustrate, or give other than the above information.

Margaret Smith Taylor.

Her Frank, like Mrs. Polk's, has been elusive to the writer. Permission for free use of the mails was granted her by Congress July 18, 1850, which was about a week after Mrs. Polk received the grant. Mrs. Taylor died Aug. 18th, 1852, and thus had the use of the Frank two years and seven months.

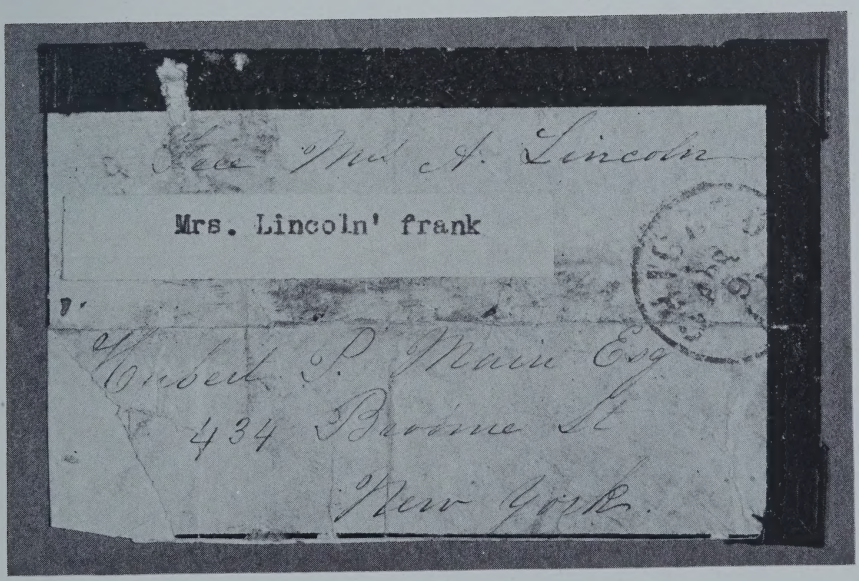
Mary Lincoln.

While Mary Lincoln had the use of her Frank for sixteen years and five months they are not easy to obtain because of the demand for Lincolnonia and the fact that Mrs. Lincoln was abroad a part of the period. The Franking privilege was issued to read Mary Lincoln, covers are available however, which received the service under the autograph Mrs. A. Lincoln.

Chicago, Ill. is the common postmark. Mrs. Lincoln mailed letters both with the word "free" and without it.

Note.—The illustration Mrs. A. Lincoln is from a cover in the collection of Mr. Edward Stern of New York City.

Mary Lincoln
Mrs Rhoda E. White
Suffern
Rockland Co


Mrs. Lincoln' frank
Robert T. Lincoln Esq
434 Fifth Ave
New York

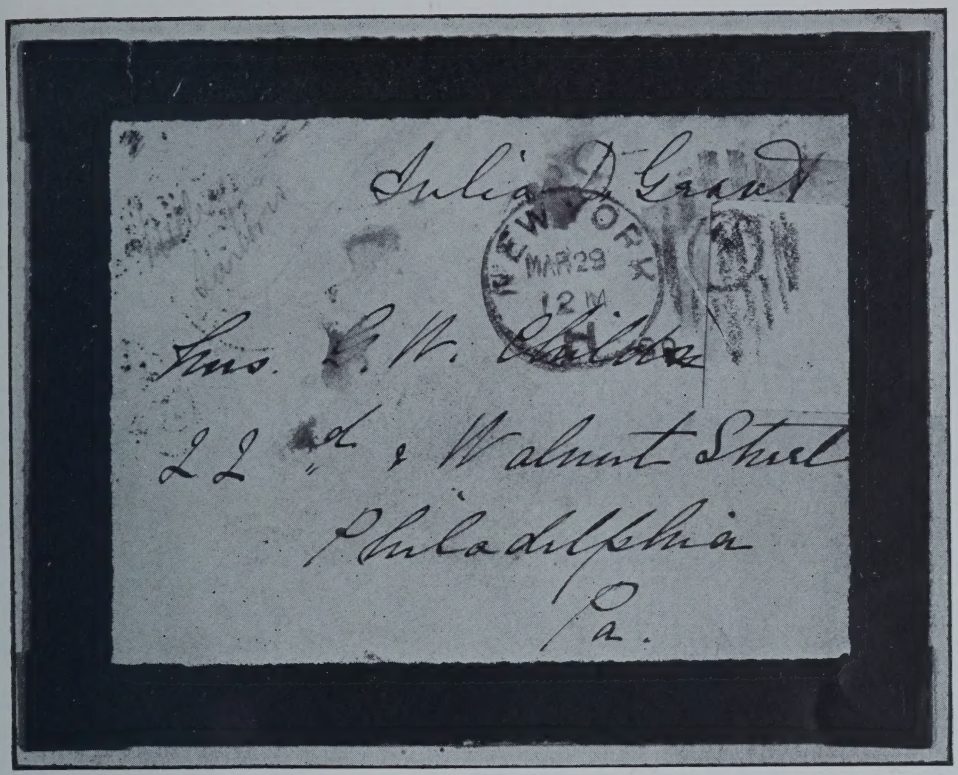
LUCRETIA RANDOLPH GARFIELD.

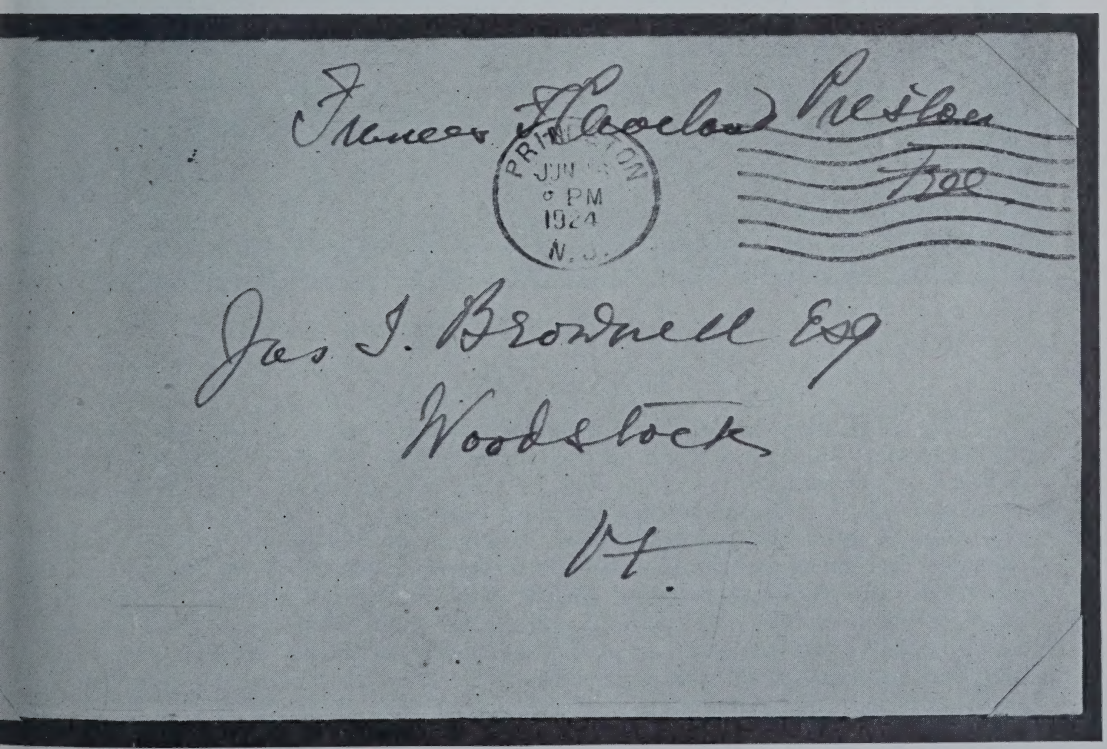
Mrs. Garfield enjoyed her Frank the second longest to date. It was issued Dec. 20th, 1881. She lived until March 13, 1918, thus covering a period of 26 years and 2 months.

The postmark most frequently found is that of Pasadena, Cal., where she spent a great deal of her life after the death of her husband. Others are Los Angeles, South Pasadena, Cal. and West Mentor, Ohio. She invariably used the word "free" with her written autograph.

JULIA DENT GRANT.

Congress gave Mrs. Grant the free use of the mails June 28, 1886. She died Dec. 14, 1902. A period of 16 years and 10 months. Envelopes bearing her Frank frequently have both the dispatching stamp on the front and the receiving stamp on the back. New York being the dispatching office in a great many cases. She did not always use the word "free."


NEW YORK
MAR 29
12 M

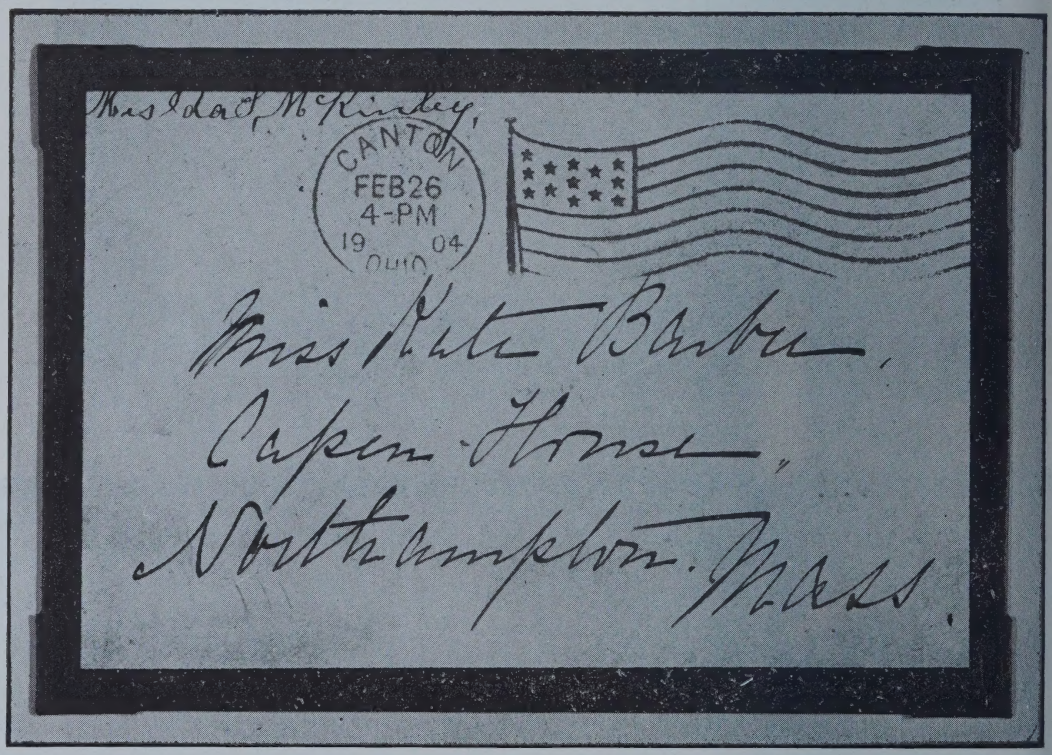

PRINCETON
JUN
PM
1924
N.J.

FRANCES F. CLEVELAND (PRESTON).

Mrs. Cleveland became First Lady of the Land during President Cleveland's first term. With a charm and dignity that were irresistable, which gave her a popularity that she still lives to enjoy.

Her Frank was granted under date of Feb. 1, 1909 as Frances F. Cleveland. This autograph signature she used until her marriage to Mr. Preston in Feb. 1914, at which time she was informed by the Postmaster General that her Frank was for lifetime use and was instructed to add Preston to the name.

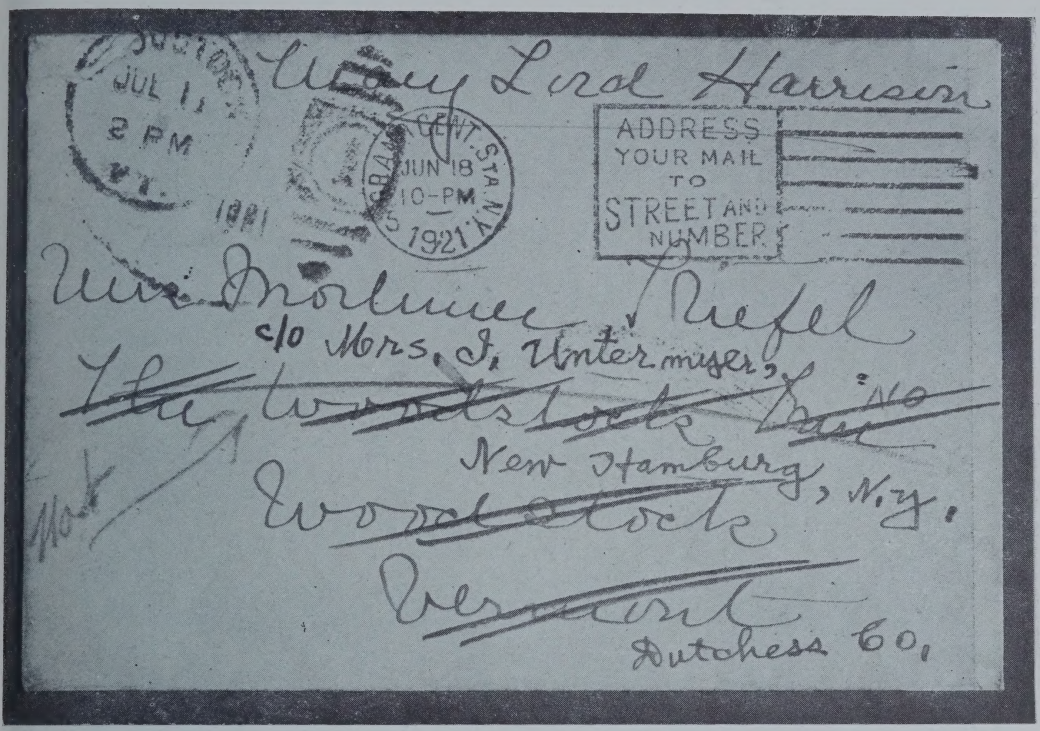
The postmark will usually be Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Preston uses the word "free" in her autograph signature.



IDA SAXON MCKINLEY.

Mrs. McKinley was an invalid during a greater part of the time she was living at the White House and all the time after she left there. President McKinley we are told spent a great deal of time with his wife, in her room, and seemed to derive rest and courage from this contact.

It is thought that her illness must have in a way precluded her use of the Frank. Specimens seen by the writer are addressed by others than herself and the autograph signature is rather shaky. This would indicate that at times at least she could not be bothered and postage was paid rather than cause her to exert herself. Canton, Ohio is the only postmark the writer has seen. She did not use the word "free" but invariable used "Mrs." before her signature and is the only lady who has enjoyed the franking privilege to do so.



MARY LORD HARRISON.

Wife of President Benjamin Harrison was granted the Frank on the same day as was Mrs. Cleveland, Feb 1, 1909. These two appear to be the only ones that were taken up by Congress at the same time. While Mrs. Harrison was not actually a First Lady of the Land, as it was four years after President Harrison left the White House that she became Mrs. Harrison, she was one of his family while he was President.

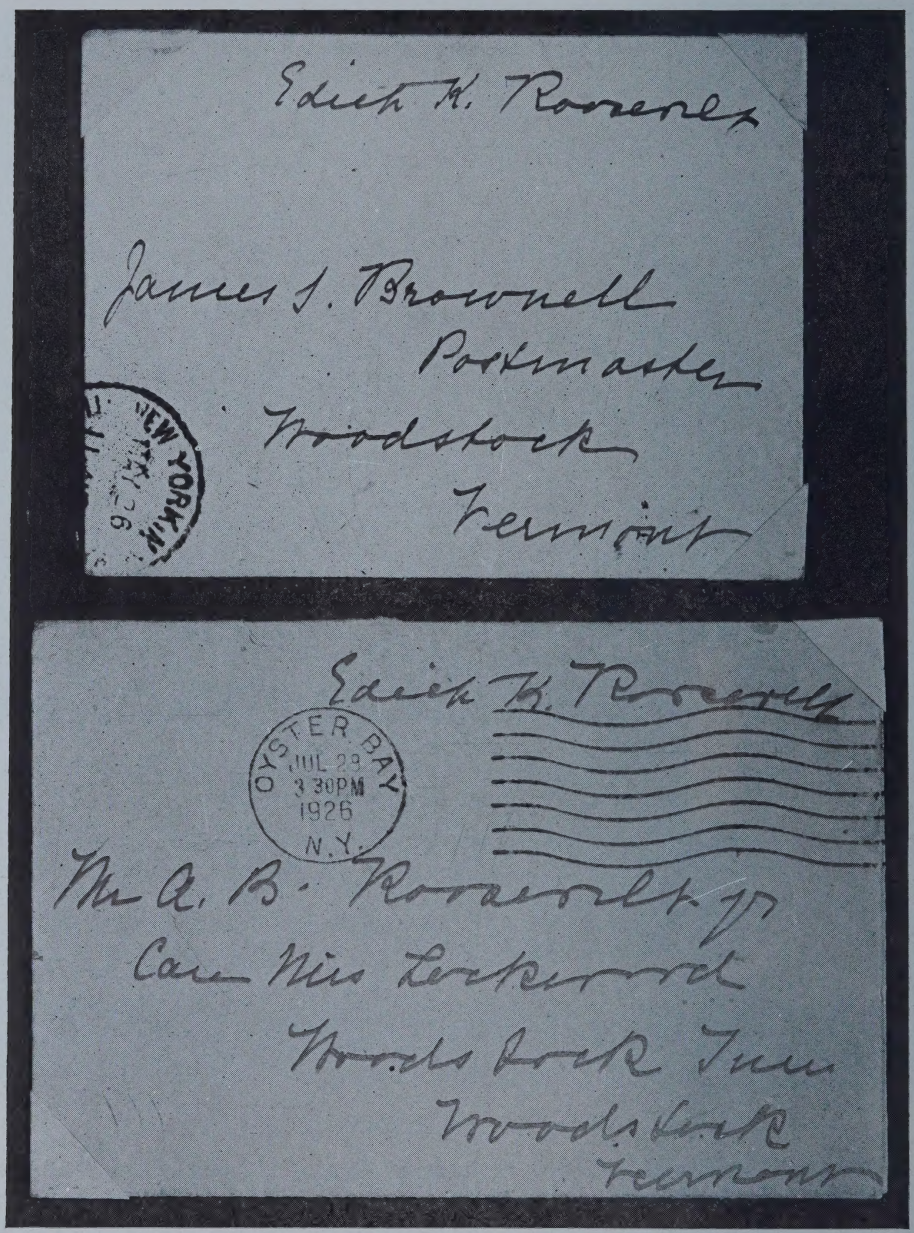
The common postmark on Mrs. Harrison's Franks are the New York City stations. She does not use the word "free" usually. She is still living and her Franks are in the mails.

EDITH CAROW ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt believed in a large family of children for all good Americans. He was not permitted to live to enjoy the full benefit of seeing this family serve their country. Mary Carow Roosevelt, his wife, however has, and is still keeping young and interested in life by her contact with her family of children and grandchildren.

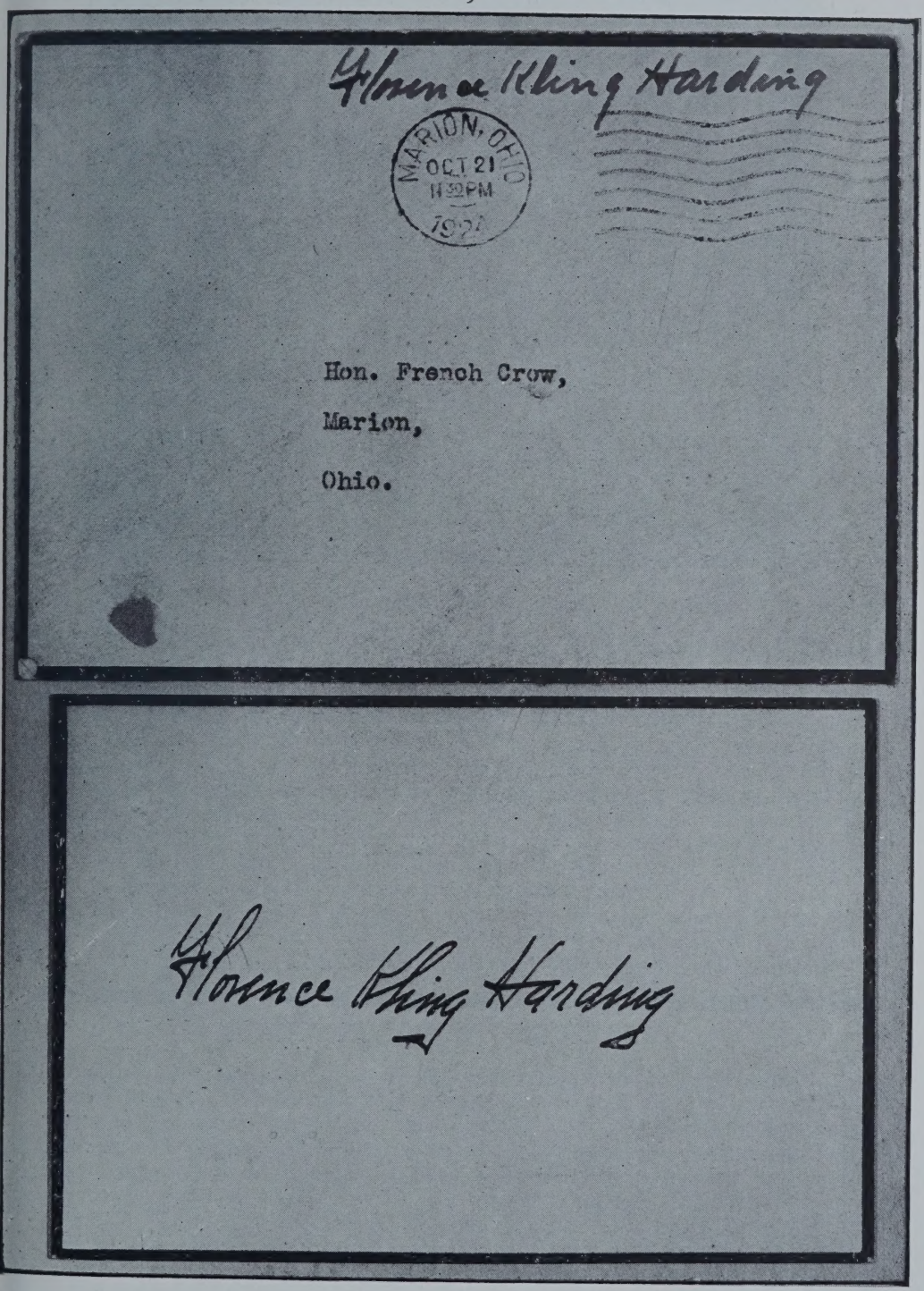
Congress granted the Franking privilege to Mrs. Roosevelt, under the written autograph signature of Edith Carow Roosevelt, Octo. 27th, 1919. Her usual way of writing the autograph, however, is Edith K. Roosevelt, the K standing for Kermit, her Christian name. Her Frank will therefore be found with both initials used, the K being the common one.

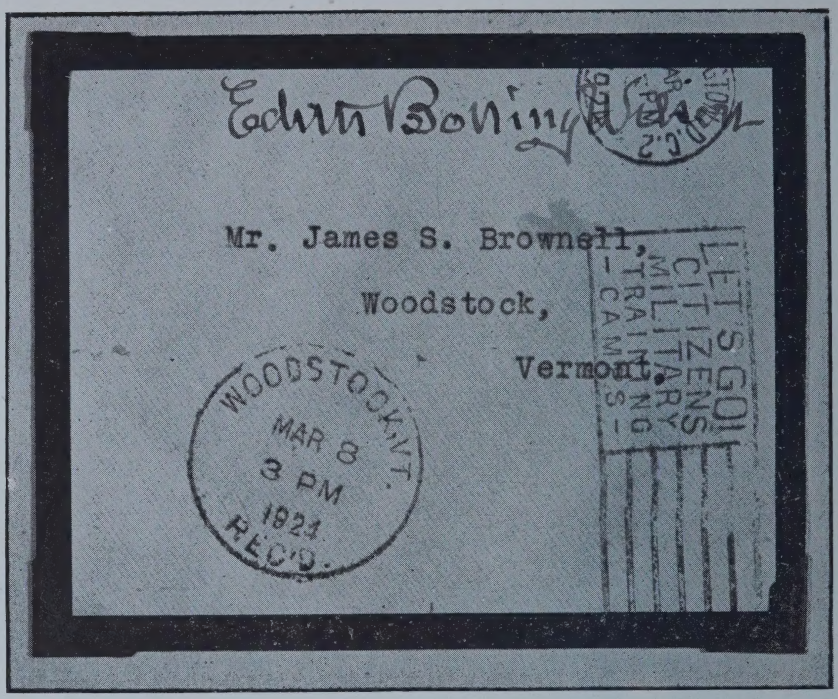
Her large acquaintance together with her family make her Frank an item that is often seen with interest by the postal employees. The common postmark is Oyster Bay, New York. She does not use the word "free."



FLORENCE KLING HARDING.

Mrs. Harding's Franks was granted Jan. 25th, 1924 and her death occurred Nov. 22, 1924. A use of not quite ten months, which is by far the shortest period of any of the Widows Franks. Postmarks of both Marion, Ohio and Washington, D. C. are to be found. She did not use the word "free."


Florence Kling Harding
MARION, OHIO
OCT 21
1:30PM
1921
Hon. French Crow,
Marion,
Ohio.
Florence Kling Harding



EDITH BOLLING WILSON.

The bill to grant Mrs. Woodrow Wilson the Franking privilege was introduced in the House of Rep. under HR6750 Feb. 7, 1924 and referred to the Comm. on Post Office and Post Roads Feb. 12, 1924. Reported out of the Comm. under No. 184. Passed the House Feb. 28th, 1924. Mrs. Wilson was notified by the Postmaster General Mar. 5, 1924 of her privilege and she at once began to use same. For a very short time she used her written autograph signature, about fifteen days, when permission to use a facsimile signature was granted, and has been in use since. It will therefore be noted that Mrs. Wilson's written autograph Frank will be rather uncommon. Her signature is outstanding in the fact that each and every letter is complete in itself and very legible.

The facsimile signature will not have the interest to the autograph or Frank collector that the written Frank would have. However it must relieve Mrs. Wilson of a great nuisance.

Postmarks are usually Washington, D. C. She does not use the word "free."

DEATH OF J. C. MORGENTHAU.

Philately in general has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of J. C. Morgenthau who died from Cancer on May 22, 1929. It is a particularly severe blow to the Collectors Club of which he was a Trustee and in which he took an active interest right up to the time of his death. The story of his life is the history of philately for the past generation and we hope some one qualified to adequately present his story to philatelists can be secured to prepare an exhaustive biographical sketch for our next issue. The Collectors Club and its members are raising a fund to be donated to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital for Chemical Research in Cancer in memory of "J. C. M." and any friends who desire to participate can send their donations to Joseph S. Rich, treasurer, in care of the Club.

The Story of Mormon Island

By Dr. V. M. Berthold.

Dedicated to my Friend
Henry C. Needham

(Copyright 1929 by Dr. V. M. Berthold.)

Based on the manuscript of H. W. Bigler, "Bigler Diary of a Mormon," and "A Concise History of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War 1846-7 by Sergeant Daniel Tyler."

AMONG the many highly dramatic episodes that occurred during the formative period of the United States, the westward migration of the Mormons has a special fascination for every student of American history. There is little doubt that the vast majority of the present generation, when attention is called to this subject, assume that when the Saints were driven out of Illinois in 1846 their leaders had decided to march their flock directly to the Great Salt Lake region, with the purpose of building there a new Zion. On the contrary, the truth is that the Mormons, represented by the council of Twelve Apostles under the leadership of Brigham Young, had by no means definitely decided where they would stop in the unknown west, and there was in their minds a strong tendency to settle in California. This will be brought out presently.

In connection with the story of "Mormon Island," it is of importance to call the reader's attention to the fact that on Feb. 4, 1846, or almost simultaneous with the start of the Latter-day Saints on their migration from Nauvoo (Illinois) to the west, a party of 200 Mormons had sailed from New York on the steamer "Brooklyn" (a ship of 400 tons, Richardson, master) to San Francisco, where they arrived on July 31st of the same year. Thus, as Bancroft* writes: "San Francisco for a time become very largely a Mormon town."

It is equally necessary to bear in mind:

First: that on May 13, 1846, Congress had declared the existence of a state of war between the United States and Mexico.
Second: that under the direction of General Winfield Scott armies had been dispatched into Mexico.
Third: that Col., later General Kearney had been directed in June, 1846, to lead a military expedition into Upper California, via Santa Fe, which resulted in the occupation of the latter place in August. In the following month Col. Kearney marched to California.

Recalling the above events which constitute the basis of the story which follows, we return to the spring of 1846, and shall briefly record the events which ultimately led to the temporary settlement of a band of Mormons near the South Fork of the American River—*"Mormon Island"*—and the establishment of relations between some Mormon laborers with Sutter, the potentate of the Sacramento, and Marshall, a carpenter in the employ of the latter, whereby the Mormons became directly connected with the discovery of gold, which in turn was the genesis of *Mormon Diggins* and *Mormon Island.*

Early in 1846 Elder Jesse C. Little, the eastern representative of the Mormons, went to Washington where he secured an interview with President Polk. The petition which he addressed to President Polk set forth:

"From twelve to fifteen thousand Mormons have already left Nauvoo for California and many others are making ready to go; some have gone around Cape Horn and, I trust before this time, have landed at the bay of San Francisco. We have about 40,000 in the British Isles, all determined to gather to this land, and thousands will sail this fall. There are also many thousands

*Bancroft Annals of the Conquest of California, V. 1845-8, p. 551.

scattered through the states, besides the great number in and around Nauvoo who will go to California as soon as possible. We are true-hearted Americans, true to our native country * * * If you will assist us in this crisis, I pledge my honor as the representative of this people that the whole body will stand ready at your call * * * and should our territory be invaded we will hold ourselves ready to enter the field of battle."

While the negotiations between Little and the Administration were still pending, news reached Washington that hostilities had broken out in Mexico. As the Administration had planned, in case of war with Mexico, to immediately occupy California with a thousand picked men, the President was inclined to accomplish this object by aiding the Mormons to hasten their journey across the continent. Consequently, Polk authorized the War Department to raise among the Mormons a battalion of 500 men, to be mustered into the United States service for twelve months, and to march them by Santa Fe to California, where they were to be discharged at the expiration of their term. Confirmatory despatches having been sent to Col. Kearney, the latter issued the following instructions to Captain James Allen, of the 1st Dragoons:

"It is understood that there is a large body of Mormons who are desirous of emigrating to California for the purpose of settling in that country, and I have to direct that you will proceed to their camps and endeavor to raise from amongst them four or five companies of volunteers to join me in my expedition to that country, each company to consist of any number between 73 and 109, etc. The companies upon being thus organized will be mustered by you into service of the United States. * * *

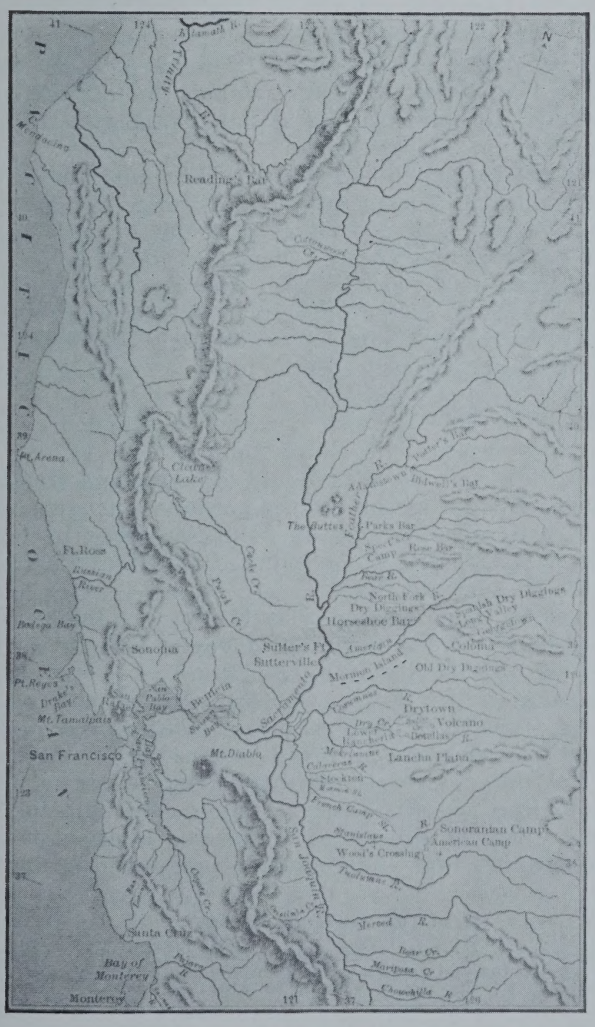
"The companies after being organized will be marched to this post where they will be armed and prepared for the field, after which they will be under your command, you to follow on my trail in the direction of Santa Fe where you will receive further orders from me."

In obedience to these instructions Capt. Allen proceeded to Pisgah, Iowa, then one of the principal camps of the Mormons, and issued a proclamation. The high council at Mount Pisgah sent Capt. Allen to Brigham Young at Council Bluffs, and there at a meeting held on July 1st, 1846 Brigham Young with his advisers gave an order that a battalion should be raised. Thus four companies, and a part of a fifty, were mustered in at Council Bluffs on July 16th. Starting out shortly thereafter, they reached Fort Leavenworth on August 1st, and on the 14th resumed their long march to Santa Fe, where the first two divisions arrived on Oct. 9th and 12th respectively. On their arrival General Kearney had already proceeded to California, but had left in Santa Fe as his representative Lieut. Col. Philip St. George Cooke, with orders to take over the command of the Mormon battalion and to open a wagon road to the Pacific coast by the Gila River route. The command of the troops was taken over by Cooke on Oct. 13th and six days later the battalion started out on a task which was second to none in the history of military expeditions of the world, a march of 1100 miles through an unknown wilderness. The hardships which these men endured and the obstacles they overcame are depicted in the Memoir of Bigelow. Suffice it to state here that the battalion reached Tucson, Arizona, in the middle of December. They arrived the day after Christmas at Gila and finally marched into San Diego, Cal., on January 29, 1847, when the war in California was practically over.

After a short stay in San Diego, on February 1st the battalion moved on and after a march of three days they occupied San Luis Rey, where a part of the force was stationed for two months. Toward the end of March the main body of the battalion marched to Los Angeles, a small number being left at San Luis Rey to hold the post. All of the four Mormon companies were, however, reunited early in April. At that time the enlisted soldiers petitioned for their discharge, which was not granted. On the contrary, one company of the Mormons was despatched to hold a position in Cajon Pass, while on March 24th a

detachment was sent to Los Angeles to assist in building a fort, the report having been received that a Mexican force was approaching this place.

As further details touching the story of the Mormon Battalion are not essential to our discussion, it suffices to say that earnest efforts were made by the authorities to reenlist Company B of the Mormon Battalion after their arrival from San Diego on July 15th. These efforts were so successful that on the 20th of the same month one company of Mormon volunteers were again mustered into service for an additional term of six months, but the main body, on the advice of Elder Tyler, refused to serve any longer. Thus 240 men were mustered out on July 16th, all ready to depart for Salt Lake City. These men formed themselves into companies of hundreds under Andrew Lytle and James Pace. Among the men mustered out was Henry W. Bigler, from whose diary the main facts of our story are taken. By July 27th the Mormons reached San Francisco rancho, near Santa Clara River, and continuing on their journey reached the Kern River by August 1st. After a vain attempt to find the Walker pass, in order to cross the Sierra Nevada, the Mormons directed their course toward Sutter's Fort. This they reached on August 26th and encamped on the



The Gold Region in 1848 From Tuolumne to Trinity.

On this Map is shown the location of Mormon Island on the American River.

American River, at a place about two miles from the fort. As several of the party wished to remain in California during the winter of 1847-48 in order to earn more funds, they obtained permission to do so, the Mormon leaders, Hancock and Pettegrew, deciding that it would be no sin to go to work. However, the main body of the Mormons left New Helvetia (Sacramento) to follow Kearney's trail over the Sierra, and after great hardships they came to the scene of the Donner disaster on September 5th. At Donner's Lake they met Elder Samuel Brannan,* on his return trip from a visit to the eastern Saints at Salt Lake, Utah, who brought them the news that an advance party of Mormon immigrants had already arrived at Great Salt Valley; bue he also discouraged the Mormon party at Donner Lake from further advancing inland, as the prospects at Salt Lake were unfavorable.

A few days after Brannan's departure Captain James Brown, who had commanded one of the Mormon Battalions, arrived and brought to many of the men letters from their friends in the east, also an Epistle from the Twelve Apostles, in which they were counseled that all persons of small means should remain in California during the winter. Only about half a dozen decided to do so and these few returned to New Helvetia where they were hired by Sutter to work on his mill race. In this party was Bigler, who had kept a careful diary of all events since the Mormon Battalion had been enlisted in 1846.

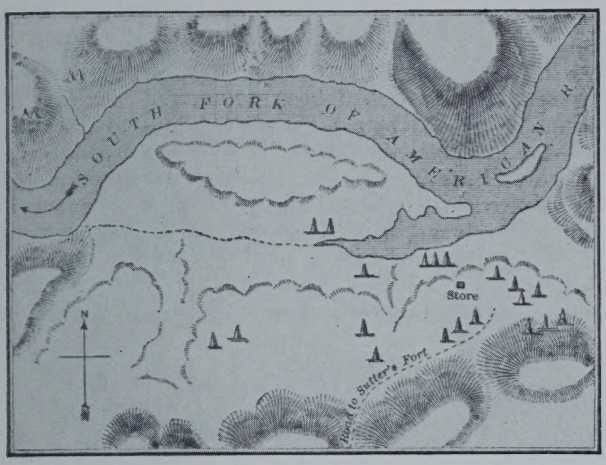
Here we take leave of the main body of the Mormons and turn our attention to that party of men who had taken passage on the "Brooklyn" from New York, for transportation to San Francisco. As before stated, the "Brooklyn" left New York on February 4th, 1846, and arrived at San Francisco on July 31st of the same year.

After their debarkation at San Francisco many of the Mormons camped on vacant lots while others went to Marion County in quest of work. A party of twenty were sent by their leaders to the Joaquin Valley to prepare for the coming of the Nauvoo Saints by the overland route. On the north bank of the Stanislaus River, about a mile and a half from the San Joaquin, they founded New Hope, or Stanislaus, which boasted of ten or twelve colonists and several houses, in April, 1847. Shortly thereafter a summons came from Salt Lake for their return, and the overflow of the rivers hastened the breaking up of the new colony.

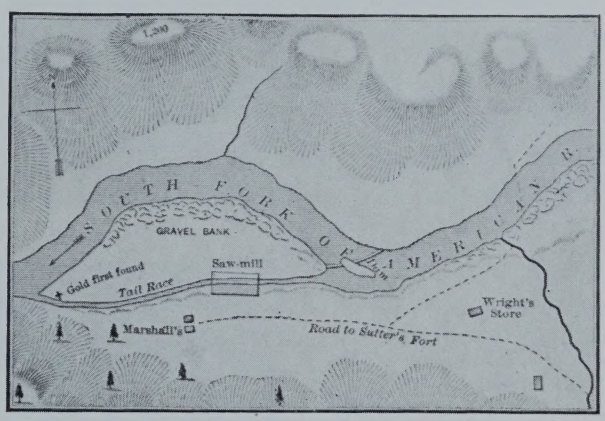
Again, a large detachment of the late Mormon Battalion, disbanded at Los Angeles, had started on their way overland to Great Salt Lake. Arriving at Sutter's Fort they stopped to work for a time so as to add to their slender means to obtain provisions, and to await a better season for the perilous journey across the mountains. Sutter's Fort had been founded by John A. Sutter in 1839. It stood on a small hill, skirted by a creek which emptied into the American River near its junction with the Sacramento River.

Among the large number of workmen employed by Sutter was James Wilson Marshall, 33 years of age, a native of Jersey, and a carpenter and farmer by trade. He had entered the service of Sutter in July, 1845, and had at once made himself valuable by his mechanical skill. Sutter, who through his many commercial enterprises, was then the wealthiest and most important person in the Sacramento Valley, hal planned to erect a saw-mill, and had instructed Marshall to find a suitable location. Having explored the country along a stream, now known as Weber Creek, and finding no satisfactory location, Marshall, finally arrived at the American River where he discovered Culuma, a location which, on account of the plentitude of water power and abundance of timber, appeared

*In his farewell message to the Saints in the East, dated New York, November 8, 1845, Orson Pratt explained the general plan to migrate en masse beyond the limits of this wicked nation. In his message it was stated that those unable to provide a proper outfit for the overland journey were counseled to take the cheaper route by sea, and announced that Brannan would be left to charter a vessel, to start in January for the Pacific coast.



Mormon Island.



Scene of the Discovery of Gold.

to be excellently well adapted for the construction of a saw-mill. As soon as Sutter had been informed of the fact that Marshall had found an appropriate location, he determined to proceed with the erection of a mill and for this purpose proposed to Marshall to become his partner in the enterprise. Thus, in the latter part of August, Sutter and Marshall signed partnership papers.

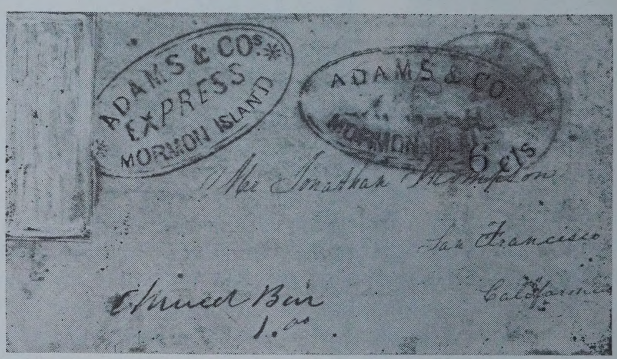
A few days later Marshall, fully equipped with tools and supplies, started with a gang of laborers for Culuma which he reached after a week's journey. As there was no shelter, Marshall erected first of all a log cabin, situated about a quarter of a mile from the site chosen. Later on he built two small cabins. Meanwhile the ground had been broken for the mill and the work was advanced so rapidly that by New Year's day (1848) the frame of the mill was finished and a fortnight later the brush dam was completed.

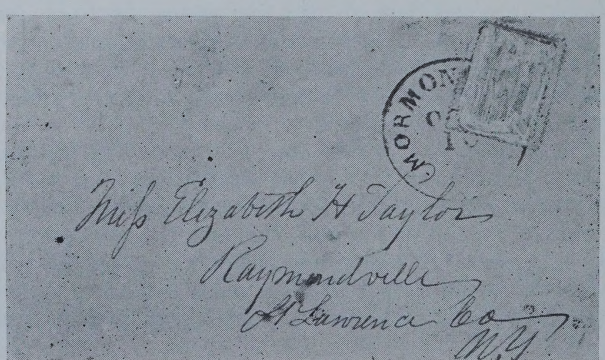
For the construction of the tail race, which was the most difficult task, Marshall decided to use a dry channel which needed deepening, and this involved some blasting at the upper end. Elsewhere, it was only necessary to loosen the earth in the bed, and to let the water pass through the sluice gate to carry away the debris. The half score of white men working under Marshall were nearly all Mormons from the disbanded Battalion, who intended to leave on their journey to Great Salt Lake as soon as the mill had been put in operation.

The discovery of gold by Marshall, either on the 18th or 24th of January, 1848, is too well known to need repeating; also his distrust and anxiety to keep the good news from becoming generally known. It was for this reason that he had instructed all the workmen to keep the discovery secret. However, such an important event could not be kept a secret for long, and the person who was mostly responsible for the dissemination of the news was Bigler, who about Feb. 21st went to certain of his comrades of the Mormon Battalion, namely Jesse Martin, Israel Evans, and Ephraim Green, all of whom were then working at Sutter's flour-mill. It is true that Bigler enjoined his friends not to betray the discovery of gold. The result, however, was that on the 27th three other men of the late Battalion, Sidney Willis, Fiefield and Wilford Hudson, came to the sawmill and asked Marshall for permission to mine in the tail race.

Covers Showing Cancellations of Mormon Island.

Connecting With Adams Express.





Sent to New York.

With his consent they started the next morning and Hudson was the first to pick up a piece of gold worth six dollars. Encouraged by this find the men continued until March 22nd when they felt obliged to return to the flour-mill, as they had left under the pretext of merely making a hunting trip.

The following paragraph is quoted from the work of Bancroft in his "*Annals of the California Gold Era,*" 1848-1859:

> "Willis and Hudson followed the stream to continue the search of gold, and Fiefield, accompanied by Bigler, pursued the easier route by the road. On meeting at the flour-mill, Hudson expressed disgust at being able to show only a few fine particles, not more than half a dollar in value, which he and his companion had found at a bar opposite a little island, about half-way down the river. Nevertheless the disease worked its way into the blood of other Mormon boys, and Ephraim Green and Ira Willis, brother of Sidney Willis, urged the prospectors to return, that together they might examine the place which had shown indications of gold. It was with difficulty that they prevailed upon them to do so. Willis and Hudson, however, consented; and the so lately slighted spot presently became famous as the rich **Mormon Diggings,** the Island, **Mormon Island,** taking its name from those battalion boys who had first found gold there."

In conclusion the writer desires to add a few data which will interest those who want to delve deeper into the fascinating history of Mormon Island.

(1) As the rush of miners in 1849 caused a great demand for transportation to the camps that had been formed along Mormon Island shortly after the discovery of gold, Jos. Birch is credited with the establishment of the first stage line from Sacramento to Mormon Island, service starting in September, 1849, charging from $16 to $32 per passenger. (*Sacr. Transcript*, Feb. 28, 1851).

(2) After the Mormon Island Mining Association had been formed in the summer of 1849, the first attempt was made to turn the course of the So. Fork of the American River for the purpose of mining its bed. Another company was prepared for a similar task, their shares selling at $5000 each. *Alta Cal.*, Aug. 2, 1849).

(3) In regard to the amounts of gold obtained from that region, the *Sacramento Transcript* of August 30, 1850, states that in 1850 "a green hand took out $19,000 in three days, and three pounds of dust in one afternoon." The same paper, under date of October 14, 1850, points out that in October, 1850, "there were 1500 miners at Mormon Island making more money than ever."

(4) Alta Newspaper. List of California Postoffices existing 1855 states: Mormon Island; Sacramento County—D. A. KNEASS.

(5) J. Tyrwhitt Brooks, M. D. N. Y. 1849:

> "FOUR MONTHS AMONG THE GOLD FINDERS IN CALIFORNIA", Chapter VII.
>
> "Sunday, June 4, 1848, I came to Mormon diggins which occupy a surface of 2 or 3 miles along the river. There were something like 40 tents scattered up the hill sides, occupied mostly by Americans, some of whom had brought their families with them. Although it was near sundown, everybody was in full occupation. At every few yards there were men, with their naked arms, busily employed in washing out the golden flakes and dust from spadefuls of the auriferous soil. Others were first passing it through sieves, many of them freshly made with intertwisted willow branches, to get rid of the coarse stones, and then washing the lump of soil in pots placed beneath the surface of the water, the contents of the vessel being kept continually stirred by the hand until the lighter particles of earth and gravel were carried away. A great number of the settlers, however, were engaged in making what are here called "cradles", partly I suppose from their shape and partly from the rocking motion to which they are subjected * * *."
>
> "June 18, 1848, went to Sutter's Mill, met Mr. Marshall. He had a gang of 50 Indians employed and Capt. Sutter had another party of nearly double that number on the same bank of the river. Next day I met Marshall again. Of course the operation of the saw-mill had been stopped."

The Waterbury Cancellations

By J. P. Elton.

JOHN WILLIAM HILL, the man who cut the Waterbury cancellations, was born in Straitsville, town of Naugatuck, Connecticut, April 13th, 1836. He died in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 31st, 1921.

Mr. Hill was serving apprenticeship as a die sinker at the time that the Civil War broke out. He was among the very first to enlist, and served most of his time in the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers. He was part of the time Regimental Postmaster.

During the time that he was postmaster of the regiment, he is said to have cut some cancellations. Any one of these I should consider a great find. On his return from the War, after being mustered out, he was employed as a clerk in the Waterbury Post Office.

The following is a summary of the history of the Waterbury cancellations, as I had it from Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill found, after being appointed clerk in the Post Office, that he was something of a supernumerary, and had difficulty in finding very much to do. Having always been more or less artistic in temperament, which showed he was a very young boy in the form of pen and ink drawings, and also having marked ability as a whittler, he was led into cutting cancellations for the Waterbury Post Office.

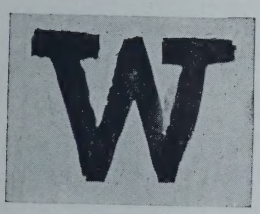
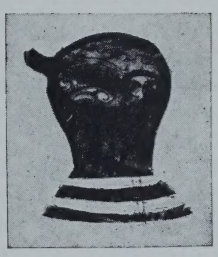
I have often heard Mr. Hill and my father, who were contemporaries, reminisce about the old days, after the men got back from the Civil War. Also discuss the operations of the Post Office as it was run in those days. As I remember it, there was the postmaster, a chief clerk, and two assistants. One of these assistants was Mr. Hill, who felt that he was put in there more to find a position for him, as a returned soldier, than for any other reason.

As things turned out, he soon became chief clerk, and in 1869, June 8th, was made postmaster, a position which he held until 1886.

During all of this time, Mr. Hill was cutting cancellation stamps, but he told me that more were cut during the years between 1865 and 1869, than at any other period, and as it happens, the change from a dated postmark in Waterbury, to a postmark without date, did not occur until some time in 1868, so it is quite easy to locate the chronology of his cancellations up to the year 1868. It is more difficult after that time.

Many times on securing cancellations for which he seemed to be responsible, I took them to him to be checked up, and for him to tell me the reason why he cut the particular cancellation. Being blessed with a good memory, Mr. Hill was able to give the reasons for almost all of the interesting ones that I took to him. For instance, the one with three bases, a base ball, and crossed bats, was cut in 1867, after he saw his first baseball game. He said that up to that time, the old game of wickets had been played here, and though all boys knew how to play wickets, none of them knew much about baseball. The hearts of various forms that were used for cancellations on Saint Valentine's day are particularly good. Many of these were executed that have not come to light. Another, the clown's head, done for April first, is very unusual. I have the only copy, so far as I know, that has been found.

It was very interesting to hear him tell of the attitude of the Post Office officials (the head of this particular section was then in New Haven, Connecticut) toward these cancellations. Whenever he issued a particularly grotesque one, such as the clown's head, the old man, the running chicken, and the elephant, the department immediately advised him that they were not dignified enough to be used in the United States Post Office, and asked him to discontinue.

Typical Waterbury Cancellations from the Elton Collection.

The very fact of this having occurred, probably makes some of the cancellations very rare.

The clown's head cancellation that I have is dated April 18th, but Mr. Hill felt that it was probably either thrown into a scrap box on the cancellation table, or perhaps put into one of the racks where the stamps that were being used were held, and not destroyed as most of the grotesque ones were after the reprimand from the people in New Haven. The method of destroying them was to put them in the Post Office stove.

As to the method of producing these cancelling stamps, it was about as follows. Corks were used as a medium; these, after being cut, were inserted into a handle, and the cancellation stamp used in the old way of getting the ink from the inking pad, and striking the stamp. Of course this was usually carelessly done, and many of the cancellations are not as clear as we wish they might be.

Mr. Hill used to get his corks at the Leavenworth and Dikeman drug store. He would look over every shipment that came in of corks of larger size, to get those that were very homogeneous, and that looked as though they would stand up against the abuse that came to them in cancelling the letters.

Mr. Hill could not remember that any medium was ever used except cork, but there are a few, of circles and things of that sort, that look as though they might have been done on wood, as the impression looks more like the impression from a wooden stamp than from cork. However, he could not remember ever having cut any on wood.

There are a good many of the Waterbury cancellations that Mr. Hill entirely disclaimed. He said that the boys in the office got into the habit of trying to follow his example, and did cut numerous cancellations. He seemed always able to differentiate between the ones that he did, and the ones that were done by the clerks under him. Of course, these were all later cancellations, and those not done by him probably came along in the late '70s.

The earliest cancellation that I have found was dated March 17th, 1865, and they came pretty continuously from that time until 1868, when the dating of the postmark was abandoned. The latest one that I can locate was on a postal card dated 1882. This Mr. Hill recognized as one of his, as he did the large eagle, which is on an envelope containing a letter written in 1882. All of which goes to show that Mr. Hill worked on these cancellations, at least occasionally, very nearly up to the time that he left the Post Office.

THE GOLD TRAIL BY MRS. LOUISE PLATT HAUCK.

The Editor of this journal has heretofore had the pleasure of directing the attention of the philatelists of the United States to the splendid literary works of Mrs. Louise Platt Hauck, known throughout the state of Missouri as the Historian of St. Joseph, but far more widely known in the United States through her fascinating Western stories for boys and girls, novels that reveal the intimate and accurate knowledge of the author of those stirring events in the history of our country when brave men and women left St. Joseph, then the outskirts of civilization, for the Golconda on the Pacific coast. And now the facile pen of Mrs. Hauck has created another soul-gripping Western story entitled "The Gold Trail," or "How Two Boys Followed it in '49"—a tale full of exciting incidents and grave perils threatening the life of the two heroes Jack and Jerry, one a native of St. Joseph and the other a Bostonian, or as they call themselves, "The Blue Jays." Those of us who have traveled over the old emigrant route will, after reading "The Gold Trail," cheerfully subscribe to the statement that, although "many are called, few are chosen"—yes, chosen by talent and inborn, instinctive knowledge of those days, now long past, to write such a novel, which both instructs and thrills the reader, young or old. (V.M.B.)

The Stampless Covers of Michigan

By Edward J. Bernstein.

A Preliminary Study.

THE writer had intended withholding any attempt at a paper on this subject until he had a great deal more data upon which to found a real study, but notwithstanding a number of S. O. S. calls through various media for aid in the shape of information or covers, he has received very little which would help. It is therefore in the hope that this effort may be more successful that this very incomplete article is offered.

It has become increasingly evident that any attempt to cover the matter is devoid of merit unless accompanied by a study of the History, Geography and Economic conditions of the time.

The Territory of Michigan was an unknown region in the first and second decades of the nineteenth century; it was a part of the great Northwest Territory and had few sparse settlements, at first only fur trading posts, later lumber camps.

It was the opinion of Major John Biddle, head of the Detroit land office during most of the Territorial period, that Michigan must date its origin from 1818. The first Census of the United States ordered by Congress was taken in 1790, but there is no mention of Michigan in any Census till 1820.

The early postal maps of the United States issued in 1796, 1813 and 1826 (for copies of which I am indebted to Delf Norona, Beckley, W. Va.) are mere sketches based largely upon impressions rather than survey and give the most grotesque outlines of the Northwestern region. One must smile at the curious idea of Lake Huron, for instance, which looks like a huge Arrow Head and is represented as twice the size of Lake Michigan.

The Territory of Michigan took in all that part of the United States north of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and West to the Mississippi River, up to 1818, and in 1834 was further extended to comprise all land as far west as the Missouri. The northern portion which ran westerly to the Mississippi was known as "Wiskonsan," but remained a part of Michigan. The whole Territory was known as the "Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio River" and was so designated on the great Seal of the Territory.

According to Edward Tiffen, surveyor general for the North West, in 1815, "The country did not contain more than one acre in 100 which would support civilization and probably there was not more than 1 in 1000." In any case, he was of the opinion that the land between the lakes and swamps was with few exceptions, a poor barren sandy soil, on which scarcely any vegetation grows, except some small scrubby oaks.

This report had a great deal to do with tardy development of Michigan and it was not till the Lewis Cass expedition in 1820 that this idea was controverted and he reported that the first report was a gross misrepresentation. The Government Officials sent to look over the situation were impressed by his report and profiting by the lessons taught by the War of 1812, built a military road to connect with Chicago.

John Farmer, in 1825, published the best map of the Territory and it found ready sale in the East and did much to stimulate immigration. This gained in volume as shown by Census reports of 1830, 1834 and 1837, when the State was admitted to the Union. The Black Mohawk War of 1832 and the Cholera outbreak in 1834 reduced Detroit from a city of 3000 to about 700, but it soon recovered.

Land sold on terms for $2 an acre, but it was found that this lead to much

corruption and speculation, so that the policy was changed and all public lands were sold at $1.25 an acre in parcels of 80 acres and upward.

In 1820 the entire population was about 8500, of which the City of Detroit had 1,422 and the country round about 700 more. Monroe almost equalled Detroit in population and importance, for it was the natural gateway for the entrance to the Territory. There were about 950 people in the region known as Brown County, which included the entire upper peninsula and the Territory of Wiskonsan.

Now, what has this fragment of history to do with Stampless Covers? Well, just this. It explains why we don't get any Straight Line Postmarks, why so few ovals, and why none from those towns North of Saginaw and Grand Rapids earlier than the late 30's. Straight Line Postmarks were only used prior to 1800 and ovals followed until as late as 1849.

The earliest oval one from Michigan, in my possession, is one in red from Detroit, Michigan, Ter., dated 1826. It has a surrounding line. I have one from Richland without any line and with fancy scroll separating town from Mic. (abbr. for Mich.). In the 30's came the round type of postmarks, all with outer circle.

According to the Mich. Hist. Coll., the only means of ingress or egress to Detroit lay along a road passing near the shore of the River and lake, which for a great part of the year was more or less impassible, owing to the fine clay and black loam of which the soil was composed. By this road the mails were supposed to be delivered once a week in 1818, but owing to these conditions frequently delayed. The importance of the mails was one of the chief reasons for the improvement of the roads in the whole Territory. The streets of Detroit were so bad at that time, that it was necessary to cross on horseback.

Prompt mail service was of great concern to the local newspapers, of which the *Detroit Gazette* was the pioneer, followed soon after by the *Detroit Journal* and *Courier,* the *Free Press, Northwestern Journal* and three or four others.

It is highly probable that a good deal of mail was carried by the little side wheel Steamer "Walk-on-the-Water." This steamer was launched Aug. 27th, 1818, and ran till destroyed in a storm in 1821. It was the first and only Steamer plying Lake Michigan for a number of years. Later there were eight ships plying between Detroit and points North as far as Michilli-Mackinac. These doubtless carried mail and account for the covers marked "Ship."

In 1818, other towns having postoffices, besides Detroit, were Monroe (which for a time rivalled Detroit) with a population of 1200 or thereabouts; Mt. Clemens with fifteen families, St. Clair and probably Michilli-Mackinac away up on the tip of the lower peninsula and reached almost entirely by boat. As its population consisted largely of French Canadian farmers and trappers who had little use for mails, it is evident that there were very few covers coming from them.

I am indebted to Delf Norona for the following reference to the postal facilities of 1823:

"In the register of 30th Sept. 1823, appears this list of postoffices and government officers:

Post Office	Postmaster	Compensation
Bloomfield	Sydney Dole	$ 5.30
Brownstown	John Sturgess	3.40
Detroit	James Abbott	380.50
Frenchtown Monroe	C. J. Lanman	29.20
Green Bay (later in Wis.)	John Deane	Not given
Michilli-Mackinac	J. W. Mason	Not given
Mt. Clemens	S. B. Beach	7.45
Oakland	Cyrus Chipman	Not given
Pontiac	Olms. Chamberlain	14.00

The compensation was evidently based on a percentage basis and may therefore be taken as an index to the amount of postal business done.

In 1830 the population of Detroit was 2,200 and in the whole county an additional 2,300. Mails were now coming three times a week, owing to the better roads and Lake Steamers. There were several towns of from 500 to 1,000, among them Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Dexter, Caline, White Pigion and a few of about 200, such as Brady, Antra, Penn, Niles, Kalamazoo and Jackson. In 1834 there were 87,278 in the Territory. By 1840 the population had increased to 212,287. Negroes and Indians were not counted in the total.

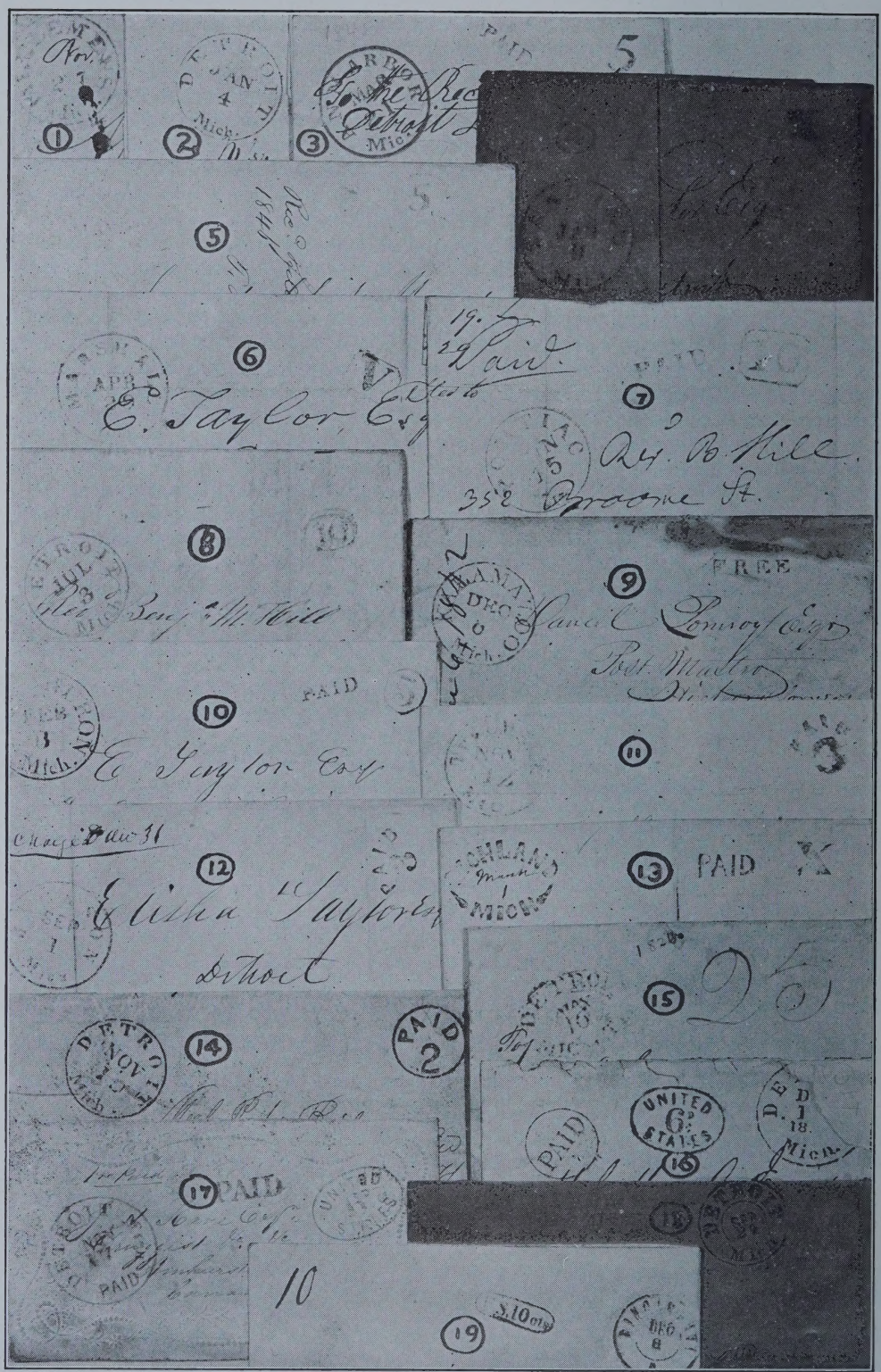
There must have been at this time about 200 post offices. Most of these towns had their start between 1832 and 1838, many of them faded out after flourishing a while. A great many were only lumber camps and when the lumber was cut out, the mills moved away and left nothing but burnt over or sawed down stumps; sometimes a lumber railroad was left to rust. As one writer puts it, many towns contained the seeds of death in its prosperity. Midway across the State were Sturgis and White Pigeon, which were described as very densely populated and flourishing as they had five stores. It is significant of the future industry of this vicinity that beet sugar and peppermint should have been its chief products and it now furnishes a large part of the mint of the world. By way of comparison, all of Wisconsin in 1840 contained 30,945 inhabitants; Milwaukee county had 5,605, of which 1712 were in the town of Milwaukee. Chicago had 4,470; Indianapolis, 2,700; all of Iowa 45,112, of which Des Moines had 5,572 and Dubuque 3,059.

In enumerating the various types of Stamp Covers from my own collection, I shall designate them by the following numbers for the sake of BREVITY, thus:

Type #1. Plain circle, 30 mm diameter with town name going clockwise. State spelt Mic. going counterwise,
Type #2. Same, but State spelt Mich.
Type #3. As #1 separately struck Arabic numeral, no enclosure.
Type #4. As #3 but numeral enclosed in oval 15x10.
Type #5. As #4 but enclosure in Hexagon, Octagon or Square.
Type #6. As #3 but Roman numeral, no enclosure.
Type #7. As #6 but Roman numeral in oval, circle, octagon or square.
Type #8. No enclosure of town or numeral.
Type #9. Oval postmarks, either with or without enclosure.
1 and amount will be so added, if curved, shown by arc.
Written postmarks will be indicated by WR.
If both PAID and numeral are separately struck, by S. S.
Fancy numerals by F.
Colors are Rd for Red, Bl. for Blue, Blk. for black, gr. for green, br. for brown, y. for yellow, verm. for vermillion.

As few covers bear year date this is gotten from letter or ESTIMATED from rate charged and marked.

ANN ARBOR—#1 in Rd. date 1848; #1 Bl. 1849; #1 Rd. S. S. PAID 1847; #1 Bl. S. S. PAID—WR, Paid 217 (?).
ADRIAN—#1 Blk.—wr. 5, 1848; #2 circle 35 mm—wr. paid, ch. 70, 1849; #2 Blk. circle 35 mm S S PAID 5, plus wr. paid B. 125, B&C 1848.
ALLEGAN C. H.—#6 s. s. Roman X, 1845 (?).
COOPER—wr. postmark & charge 25 (town of 67) (?).
DETROIT—#9 Rd. with enclosure plus wr. 25 in red 1826; #2 Rd. plus wr. 25 in blue 1840; #4 Bl. plus wr. 25 in Blk. 1841; #4 Rd. 1842; #4 Bl. s. s. PAID 5, another but s. s. PAID 10 both 1846 (-); #4 Bl. 5 1850; #4 Rd. 10, 1850; #2 Rd. plus PAID 3 in oval 27x17 1851 or 1853; #2 Blk. plus PAID 2 in circle 22 mm. This should have been drop letter rate, but was sent to Burlington Vt.
DEXTER—#6 Blk. s. s. Roman V 1848.
EATON RAPIDS—#3 Rd. 10 in circle 33 mm 1843; #3 Blk. circle 33 mm plus s. s. PAID 3 letters 12 mm high 1853.
FLINT—#1 bright red. s. s.—5 1843; #5 brown s. s. PAID & s. s. Hex 5, 1846; #2 Blk. s. s. PAID 3 (10 mm) 1851.
GRAND RAPIDS—#2 Grn. s. s. PAID—wr. 5, 1846; #2 Blk. double s. s. PAID wr. 10 in red 1846; #2 Blk. circle 35 mm s. s. PAID & s. s. 1853.



Typical Michigan Cancellations.

JACKSON—#7 Rd. circle enclosing 5 (15 mm) 1851; #7 Blk. dto. enclosing 10 dto (?); #7 Blk. 5 dto. (?); #7 Blk. as above plus s. s. PAID. also wr. charge box 129, 1853; #7 Blk. circle 32 mm s. s. PAID 3 (curved or arc), figure and letters 7 mm. also wr. charge draw 31, 1856; #2 state abbrev. Mi. 1840.
JONESVILLE—#7 Bl. s. s. PAID & small circle 5, 1853; #7 Gr. and small circle 10, 1852; #7 Bl. s. s. 10 in circle 12 mm, 1854.
FLINT—#1 bright Rd. plus s. s. 1843; #5 Br. s. s. PAID—Hex. 5, 1846; #2 Blk. s. s. PAID 3 (10 mm) 1851.
GRAND RAPIDS—#2 Gr. s. s. PAID wr. 5, 1846; #2 Blk. double s. s. PAID wr. 10 red 1846; #2 circle 35 mm Blk. s. s. PAID s. s. 3, 1853.
JACKSON—#7 Rd. circle enclosing 5 (15 mm) 1851; #7 Blk dto. 10 (15 mm) (?); #7 Blk. dto. 5 (15 mm) (?); #7 Blk. dto. s. s. PAID wr. charge box 129 1853; #7 Blk. circle 32 mm s. s. PAID 3 curve (Fig. 7 mm) wr. charge draw 31 1856; #2 State abbrev. Mi. 1840 (?).
JONESVILLE—#7 Bl. s. s. PAID and small circle 5, 1853 (-); #7 Gr. and small circle 10, 1852; #7 Bl. and small circle 10 (12 mm) 1854.
MARSHALL—#6 Bl. 5 in a truncated sq. 5, 1849; dto in Rd. 1850.
MONROE—#3 Gr. s. s. PAID s. s. 5, 1845; #3 Blk. s. s. PAID 3, 1853.
NILES—#3 Blk. s. s. PAID s. s. 5 (each 4 mm high) (?).
LAPEER—#2 Gr. circle 35 mm s. s. PAID wr. PAID 3, 1853.
MICHIGAN CITY—#3 Rd. 5 (6 mm high) 1849; dto Blk. 1850.
NEW BALTIMORE—#2 Blk. circle 38 mm 1857.
SAGINAW—#3 Blk. s. s. 10, 1846; #3 dto s. s. 5, 1846.
MARSHALL—#6 Bl. s. s. 5 in truncated sq. 1849; dto in Rd. 1850.
MONROE—#3 Gr. s. s. PAID s. s. 5, 1845; #3 Blk. s. s. PAID 3, 1853.
NILES—#3 Blk. s. s. PAID & s. s. 5 (each 4 mm high) (?).
LAPEER—#2 Gr. circle 35 mm s. s. PAID wr. PAID 3, 1853.
MICHIGAN CITY—#3 Rd. s. s. 5 (6 mm high) 1849; #3 dto Blk. (6 mm high).
NEW BALTIMORE—#2 Blk. circle 38 mm 1857.
MT. CLEMENS—#2 Rd. wr. 6, 1837; #2 vermillion-month wr. s. s. 5 1844.
KALAMAZOO—#2 Rd. s. s. FREE wr. Dec. 6th, 1842; #1 Rd. wr. 10, 1846; #2 Brn. wr. 10 & Oct. 1847; #2 Rd. s. s. PAID & wr. 5 PAID 1849; #2 y. s. s. PAID in arc 1846; #2 Gr. s. s. PAID in arc 1847; #3 Rd. s. s. 10 (slanting) 1842; #3 Rd. s. s. PAID 5 wr. PAID 1849; #2 Rd. wr. D. (?); #3 Blk. s. s. PAID 3 (12 mm high) 1851.
LANSING—#6 Rd. large X 1845; #3 Rd. large 5 (?); #3 Blk. large 5 (?).
IONIA—#3 Blk. s. s. PAID 3 in arc (7 mm) 1853.
GRAND BLANC—#5 Blk. s. s. 5 in small circle (?).
TECUMSEH—#1 Br. s. s. PAID 3 (arc) 10 mm 1853.
PLYMOUTH—#2 Gr. s. s. PAID wr. 5, 1848.
PONTIAC—#3 Rd. s. s. 5, 1848; #1 Dd. s. s. small PAID & 10 in octagon 1853; #3 bright red—s. s. PAID 5, 1853; #1 Rd. s. s. 5 in octag. 1848.
PORT HURON—#2 Blk. s. s. PAID & s. s. 5 in irreg. circle 1848.
RICHLAND OVAL—no line around, fancy marks each side of Mich & s. s. PAID X black 1838.

In addition to the covers before enumerated, I have four that were sent from Detroit to Canada which bear distinctive markings of the Canadian Post Office. They are as follows:

Black Post Mark. Detroit in a 30 mm circle plus a separately struck oblong rectangle in red, in which appears "U. S. PAID 10", no date ascertained.
DETROIT, MICH. in a plain circle 30 mm diam with a sep. struck red oblong containing "U. S. 10 date?"
Same—in red 30 mm circle at bottom of circle PAID, sep. struck red oval 12 mm x 9 contains United | 6d | States.
Same—red without paid, as above, but same oval sep. struck.

Key to Michigan Cancellations Shown on Opposite Page.

(1) Plain Circle, MIC. for State; (2) Plain Circle, Mich. for State; (3) Plain Circle as Type 1, plus PAID and Arabic Numeral separately struck; (4) Plain Circle plus separately struck Roman Numeral; (5) As Type 2 plus Arabic Numeral in small oval; (6) As Type 2 plus V in octagon; (7) As Type 1 plus PAID and Numeral in large octagon; (8) As Type 2 plus Numeral in small oval; (9) As Type 2 plus FREE; (10) As Type 2 plus PAID and 5 in irregular circle; (11) As Type 1 plus PAID over 3 in arc; (12) As Type 2 plus PAID and 3 in arc; (13) Oval plus PAID and X (no surrounding lines); (14) As Type 2 plus PAID 2 in large circle. Probably drop rate but sent outside State. Unable to explain rate; (15) Oval. Mich Ter. in surrounding lines and Mss. 25; (16) As Type 2 plus PAID in large circle and U. S. 6d in oval; (17) Plain Circle with paid, plus PAID and oval containing U. S. 6d; (18) Small black circle plus U. S. PAID 10 in oblong (red); (19) Small blue circle plus U. S. 10 cts in oblong (black). This comes from Cincinnati but illustrates type of postmark. The last four Types are on letters sent to Canada.

In an extended search through the Burton Historical Collection for data on early mails in Michigan I found this from Sol Sibley, one of the earliest settlers, dated Detroit Aug 16th 1798. Deploring the fact that he could not prepay the postage on this letter as he had to send it by special messenger some 300 miles (to Marietta Ohio) which was the nearest postoffice and directing that any answer should be sent to Cincinnati for Detroit.

An 1802 letter was mailed by express as the writer says "mail is not yet extended to Mich, though provided by law, but it is not yet in effect."

An 1803 letter from Detroit to Albany speaks of a regular mail from Ft. Pitt—probably once a month—for in another letter written Feb 8th 1803, a Chas Curry speaks of "now having a regular mail *twice* a month from Pittsburg"—please note that it was first Ft. Pitt then Pittsburg.

Only 4 letters have any notation, even script, and one of these was dated Feb. 7th, 1803 with "Detroit, Mich." written at upper left hand corner. There were three bearing script notations of (1) "Sloop Detroit", (2) "Sloop Mackinac", (3) "Express." All of 1799.

STAMP COLLECTING—WHY AND HOW.

Under the above title the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. have just brought out a very interesting book by Prescott H. Thorp. The book is designed to give just the proper amount of information about stamp collecting to the uninitiated to make them seek further—if the vital collecting spark is touched. It covers the subject in a most interesting manner and comes out at a particularly happy time when untold thousands of men, women and children are receptive to further information on the charm of stamp collecting, as a result of the publicity which the hobby has enjoyed through the press and radio.

Mr. Thorp has done a good job and while the book is not primarily intended for those already collecting, it will be a handy volume to hand to a friend who might be a likely recruit to our ranks. The price is $2.50.

Incidentally it might be remarked that Mr. Thorp is responsible for the present splendid standard of *Scott's Monthly Journal,* of which he is the managing editor, a philatelic magazine which now ranks with the best in our field.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for April 1, 1929.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of March, 1929.
L. M. CAGNEY, Notary Public.

"Culloma—Alta Cal"

By Ernest Wiltsee.

EARLY California covers with the 40c rate to the East (12½c local) have peculiar sharm, although stamps were never on sale in the State until the 1851 issue. But the particular cover that is the subject of these notes, has a greater historical interest than falls to the lot of most.

To properly appreciate the fact, we must go back a little into the story of the conquest and acquisition of this great and now most important State.

General, then Capitain, John C. Fremont was adventuring as usual between the East and the Pacific Coast, making his third historic survey, in the late spring of 1846. Being in the neighborhood of the Klamath Lakes, he was attacked by Indians, when a messenger met him stating that the Mexican Commandant Castro was about to attack the American settlements in the Sacramento Valley. Fremont turned, joined the American settlers, hoisted the "Bear" Flag, defeated Castro, and cleared the northern part of California of the Mexican forces.

In the summer of 1846, Commodore Sloat was anchored off Mazatlan, with an American squadron; Admiral Seymour with a stronger British fleet was anchored in the same port, with instructions to watch him.

About the middle of June, Commodore Sloat set sail ostensibly for Hawaii; Admiral Seymour put to sea and followed him. But in the night, with darkened lights, Sloat turned north for Monterey; Seymour, unaware, continued on to Hawaii.

On the fifth of July Sloat arrived at Monterey, and hearing of Fremont's activities, concluded that he had been instructed by the War Department to declare war against Mexico; the Navy, not wishing to be behind, landed forces on the seventh of July, took Monterey, the capitol, and hoisted the American Flag.

Fremont, hearing of this, marched to Monterey and joined Sloat's forces. Sloat, on learning that Fremont had acted without instructions, appalled at the consequences of his own temerity, resigned his command to Commodore Stockton, and sailed for Panama on a small vessel, on his way to New York. But Stockton was made of sterner stuff. He raised Fremont to a Major, empowered him to clear the southern part of the state, and commissioned him Governor. None of them then knew that the United States had been for some time at war with Mexico.

This prompt and joint action probably saved California from becoming a British possession. The Mexican Government had just granted a large part of it to a British Concessionaire, who was on board the British flagship. But when Admiral Seymour, with his powerful fleet, arrived at Monterey, July 16, 1846, he found Commodore Stockton in the harbor with his squadron, Major Fremont in possession of the town with his riflemen, and the American flag hoisted in possession over all. Consequently he sailed away.

As is well known, Mexico divided all California into two Provinces; "Alta California" (Upper California) with its capitol at Monterey, which comprises the present State, and "Baja California" (Lower California) still a State of Mexico, with its capitol formerly at Ensenada, now at Mexicali.

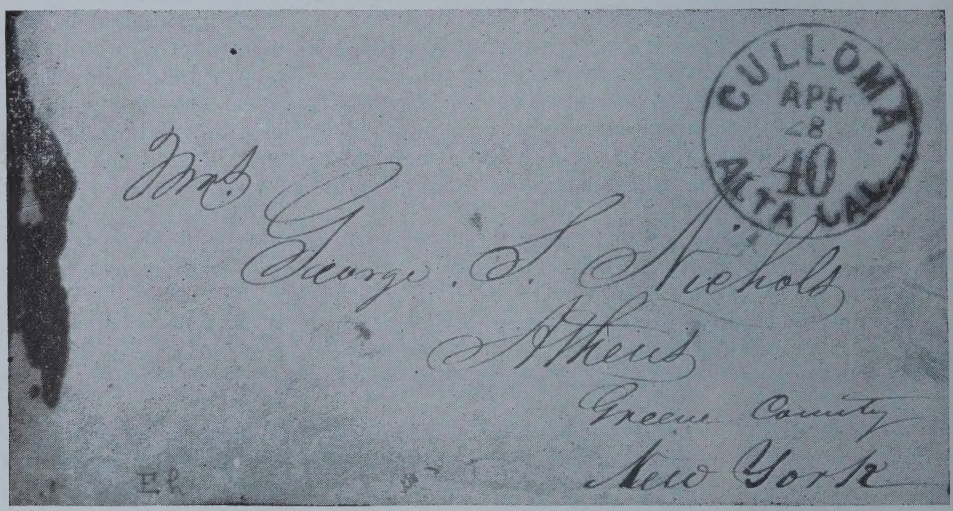
What then was the status of "Alta California" during the interim period, between July 7th, 1846 and its admission as a State (for it never was a Territory) into the Union on September 9th, 1850?

That is best answered by a brief quotation from the decision of Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered in 1856 in his opinion upon the validity of the Fremont Grant in Mariposa County. He said:

> "California was at that time in the possession of the American forces, and held by the United States as a conquered country, subject to the authority of the United States."

And what was the exact or true name of California during this interim period?

In reality its name was the same as when it was a Province of Mexico, namely "Alta California," for that could not be changed until its admission as a State took place, September 9th, 1850, when it became the "State of California."



Cover No. 1. "Culloma Alta Cal. April 28" (1849?)

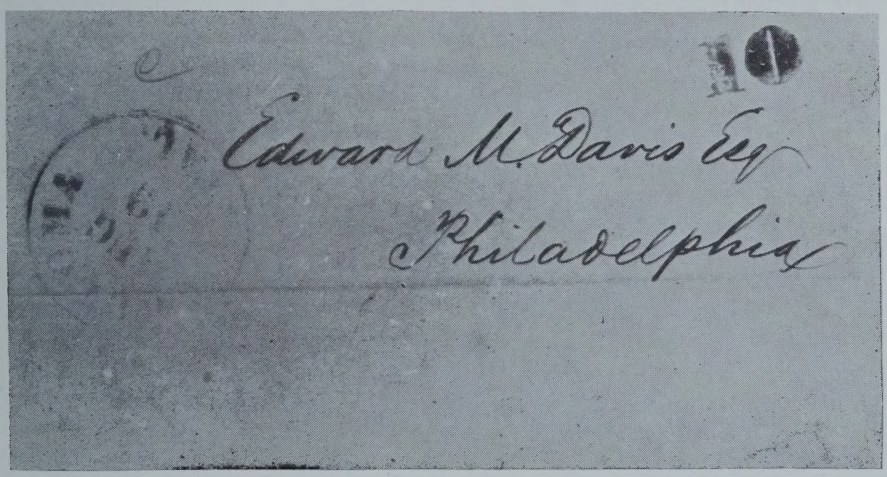
An inspection of this interesting cover shows that it bears the postmark of "Culloma—Alta Cal" dated April 28, containing in the circle a large "40" showing the postal rate of forty cents in force until June 30, 1851, from Pacific Coast points to the East, and vice versa.

"Culloma," now spelled "Coloma," was of course the flourishing mining camp on the South Fork of the American River, at the spot where Marshall first discovered gold in 1848. It was named after the Coloma or Culloma tribe of Indians, who inhabited that immediate vicinity. This cover is addressed to Mrs. George S. Nichols, Athens, Green County, N. Y., and might have been mailed in either 1849 or 1850.

This is stated because it hardly seems possible, from the authorization given William V. Vorhies, by Postmaster General C. Johnson on November 1, 1848, that Vorhies could have accomplished all the various details required by the Department, and have installed a postmaster at "Culloma" as early as April 28, 1849. Although we do know that John D. Little was installed in 1849 as the first postmaster at "Culloma"; exact date seems uncertain.

The interesting authorization and instructions given Vorhies states that at that date, November 1, 1848, there was only one postmaster appointed in California, Samuel Y. ap Lee, who had not yet left for his post at San Francisco. Apparently he never filled the position. Vorhies was instructed with many minute details and restrictions, to first establish post offices at San Diego, San Pedro, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Monterey. Also every office established in the interior was absolutely conditional upon its total expenses, including that of transport of mails, being defrayed *out of the net proceeds of the*

post office. Thus early was the inefficiency of the Post Office Department clearly manifested, which led to the use of the private Express Companies to carry practically all of the mail to the mining regions. It was many years before the Post Office Department seemed to have any conception of the magnitude and importance of the gold discoveries, of the vast amount of business that would result therefrom, or the future importance of the great State of California. In the scene of rush and turmoil, and with the multitude of silly restrictions imposed by the authorities at Washington, it is hardly probable that one lone agent could have installed all the Coast Offices, as instructed, and any Post Office in the interior, by April, 1849. However, it is quite probable that Vorhies, having probably arrived at San Francisco first, passing by the other Coast towns, may have sensed the importance of "Culloma," then a thriving town of over six hundred people, and may have installed Postmaster Little prior to April 28, 1849. If so, then this postmark is clearly his work.



Cover No. 2, "Culloma," Aug. 12, 1851.

"Alta California," must have disappeared by Admission Day, September 9, 1850. The full sheet letter here depicted clearly shows what postmark was used later, it being dated "Culloma" August 11, 1851. This interesting, well-written letter shows that business of magnitude was thriving in "Culloma" at this date and that jewelry was in much demand!

While California was not admitted until September 9, 1850, and while in the eye of the law it was "Alta California" until that date, it must be recognized that General Bennett Riley, who arrived as Military Governor on April 12, 1849, recognized the fact that its admission as a State was certain, and, by a proclamation dated June 3, 1849, wisely gave it a temporary civil government, the first election being held August 1st, 1849. Gen. Riley felt that it was out of the power of the Military to govern it properly, and that it was wise to allow the citizens to get a practice lesson in civil administration before its admission. Under these circumstances it was looked upon as a State after August 1st, 1849, and it is hardly possible that after that date a Postmaster would retain the name of "Alta California," it being too suggestive of the past regime and not alluring to its patriotic American citizens.

Taking everything into consideration, therefore, until we discover evidence to the contrary, we must conclude that the date of this cover was April 28, 1849, and that the Postmaster in authority was John D. Little, Esq.

In preparing this postmark, we must congratulate the Postmaster in accurately designating his town as "Culloma—Alta Cal." All the other town cancellations of that period that the writer has seen, such as San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, etc., prior to September 9th, 1850, postmarked their letters simply as "Cal" for California. This was not the true name of the conquered country, nor was it correct. It may be that other correct postmarks of this interesting interim period may come to light. We will be glad to see them.

But at least, all hail to the postmaster of little "Culloma"! Who alone among the rising, prosperous towns of the beautiful Pacific "Slope," gave it its proper designation of "Culloma—Alta Cal."

(Since the above article was written I have received word that W. Parker Lyon of Pasadena has secured a cover with an exactly similar "Culloma—Alta Cal." postmark, the annotation on the cover being 1849. This settles the date as April 28, 1849.)

THE "FERRARI" SALE OF E. LUDER-EDELMANN & CO.

E. Luder-Edelmann & Co., of Zurich, Switzerland have just established a record for the amount of money realized at a single sale by the disposal of the last of the Ferrari collection for $150,000. Nearly 50% of the total realized was sold to bidders on the floor and bids were received from collectors throughout the world. The Ferrari Collection of Greece realized over $20,000 and many other good prices were realized on the outstanding items. A complete list of the prices realized has just been issued by the auctioneers and we quote a number of the more interesting pieces in Swiss francs, exclusive of the 10% charge:

Finland error 3½r. yellow/blk.	2100.—
Gt. Britain 1d. blk., marginal used pair	245.—
Gt. Britain 1d. 1841 on very blue paper, mint marginal strip of 3	540.—
Lombardy 10c. block of 17 used on piece	14000.—
Sardinia first issue, 3 mint blocks of 4	6000.—
Sicily 10 Gr. mint block of 30	4600.—
Tuscany 9 Cr. superb on cover	2950.—
Buenos Aires 4p. brown on piece	600.—
British Guiana 4c. blue, superb	3400.—
Canada 12d. mint, laid paper	8000.—
Ceylon 2/- blue, superb	2300.—
New South Wales Sydney View 2d. superb with Victoria pmk.	800.—
New Zealand, 2d. first issue, superb	650.—
Tasmania 1d. pelure paper	470.—
Trinidad, Lady McLeod on cover	1850.—
Confederate States America, 2c. green on cover	620.—
U. S. A., 12c. blk. superb pair on cover	640.—
U. S. A., 1c. blue on piece with oblit. "Nashville"	260.—
Greece, complete set of Paris prints in strips of 4	17500.—
Greece, 10L. Paris, unused block of 18	8600.—

POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND.

The second edition of "The Postage Stamps of Ireland, 1922-25" by W. G. Meredith, 5 Elmbourne Road, London, S. W. 17, England, is a 48 page booklet, showing the complete details of the plates and the settings of the overprints, as well as a list of the important varieties and the errors. The controls are also discussed.

This is a practical work for the students of Irish stamps and is sold at five shillings.

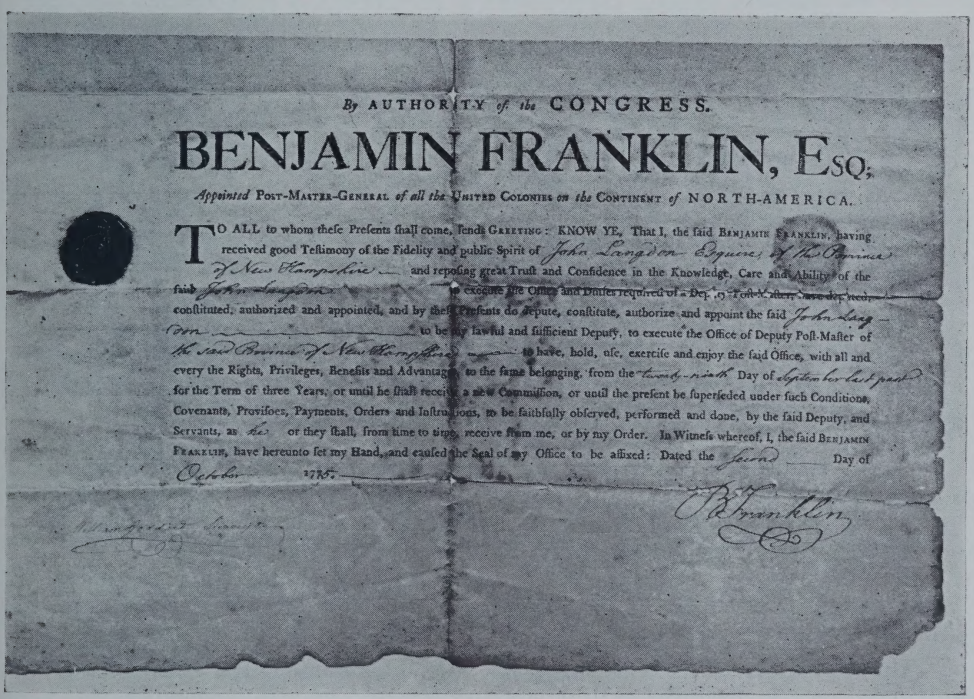
H. M. K.

Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster

By Harry M. Konwiser.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is properly considered as one of the most important "Early Americans" for he was a material factor in creating the Colonies and in guiding the policies in the early years. In philatelic circles Franklin's name is revered as the first Postmaster General, and the Government has honored the esteemed scholar, statesman and business man by placing his picture on the first stamp issued by the United States.

Franklin was made a Deputy Postmaster, representing the Crown, with headquarters at Philadelphia, in 1737 and in 1753 became Postmaster General for the Colonies, remaining in that position until he was dismissed on January 31, 1775.



By AUTHORITY of the CONGRESS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq;

Appointed Post-Master-General *of all the* United Colonies *on the* Continent *of* NORTH-AMERICA.

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, send; Greeting: KNOW YE, That I, the said Benjamin Franklin, having received good Testimony of the Fidelity and public Spirit of John Langdon Esquire, of the Province of New Hampshire and reposing great Trust and Confidence in the Knowledge, Care and Ability of the said John Langdon to execute the Office and Duties required of a Deputy Post-Master, have deputed, constituted, authorized and appointed, and by these Presents do depute, constitute, authorize and appoint the said John Langdon to be my lawful and sufficient Deputy, to execute the Office of Deputy Post-Master of the said Province of New Hampshire to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy the said Office, with all and every the Rights, Privileges, Benefits and Advantages to the same belonging, from the twenty-ninth Day of September last past for the Term of three Years, or until he shall receive a new Commission, or until the present be superseded under such Conditions, Covenants, Provisoes, Payments, Orders and Instructions, to be faithfully observed, performed and done, by the said Deputy, and Servants, as he or they shall, from time to time, receive from me, or by my Order. In Witness whereof, I, the said Benjamin Franklin, have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Seal of my Office to be affixed: Dated the second Day of October 1775.

B Franklin

Original Appointment Made by Benjamin Franklin.
(Property of Collectors Club.)

The Post Office, in the Colonies, even under the management of Franklin, was not successful; the Post Road between Boston and Philadelphia being the only one to pay its way.

From the *Journals of the Continental Congress* the following extract dated May 29, 1775 will prove of interest:

> "As the present critical situation of the colonies renders it highly necessary that ways and means shall be devised for the speedy conveyance of Intelligence from one end of the Continent to the other,
>
> "Resolved, That Mr. (Benjamin) Franklin, Mr. (Thomas) Willing, Mr. (Samuel) Adams, and Mr. (Phillip) Livingston, be appointed a committee to consider the best means of establishing posts for the conveying of letters and intelligences through the continent."

This committee reported on July 25th, 1775, and their report was ordered received and "to be taken into consideration tomorrow."

"Agreeable to the order of yesterday," so reads the record of July 26th, "the Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the post office; which being debated in paragraphs, was agreed to as follows.

"That a postmaster General be appointed for the United Colonies, who shall have his office at Philadelphia, and shall be allowed a salary of 1000 dollars per an; for himself, and 340 dollars per an: for a secretary and Comptroller, with power to appoint such, and so many deputies as to him may seem proper and necessary.

"That a line of posts be appointed under the direction of the Postmaster General from Falmouth in New England to Savannah in Georgia, with as many cross posts as he shall think fit.

"That the allowance to the deputies in lieu of salary and all contingent expenses, shall be 20 per cent. on the sums they collect and pay into the General Post Office annualy, when the whole is under or not exceeding 100 Dollars, and ten per cent. for all sums below 1000 dollars a year.

"That the rates of postage shall be 50 pr. cent less than those appointed by Parliament.

"That the several deputies account quarterly with the general post office, and the postmaster general annually with the continental treasurers, when he shall pay into the receipts of the said Treasurers, the profits of the Post Office; and if necessary expence of this establishment should exceed the produce of it, the deficiency shall be made good by the United Colonies, and paid to the Postmaster general by the continental Treasurers.

"On motion made, Resolved, That it be recommended to the postmaster general to establish a weekly post to South Carolina.

"That it be left to the postmaster general to appoint a secretary and comptroller.

"The Congress then preceded to the election of a postmaster general for one year, and until another is appointed by a future Congress, when Benjamin Franklin, Esq., was unanimously chosen."

This appears to have been the entire activity for the day's session.

While the action of the Continental Congress created rates for the post, less than those charged by the English-Operated post, the session of September 30th, 1775, nullified the rate reduction, as follows:

"It being represented to the Congress, that from the present situation of affairs and the correspondence now carried on through N. A. it is apprehended that if the rate of postage is lowered agreeable to the resolution of Congress, the proceeds of the office will not support the necessary riders; and as the people in general are satisfied with it, at least no complaints have been made with regard to the rate lately paid for the postage of letters.

"On motion, Resolved, That the resolution of Congress respecting the lowering of the rates of postage be suspended until further orders from this Congress."

On September 26th, 1776, Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Silas Deane were appointed as commissioners to the court of France, and on November 7th, 1776, the minute reads,

"Resolved, That Richard Bache be appointed postmaster general in the room of Dr. (Benjamin) Franklin who is absent."

Franklin. by this act, ceased his connection with the Continental Post and when President Washington was inaugurated, one of his first appointments was that of a Postmaster General in the person of Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts.

Franklin's name and fame will endure of course, but to stamp collectors his name has a charm and an interest apart from his activities in making the original thirteen English Colonies a great nation.

(The foregoing is especially timely in view of the recent acquisition by the Collectors Club of an original Postmaster Appointment signed by Benjamin Franklin, which is pictured above. This interesting document of historical as well as philatelic value was acquired through the efforts of Herman Toaspern with the financial assistance of Charles J. Phillips, Charles Curie, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Theodore Steinway and Joseph S. Rich.—H. L. L.).

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under Act of March 3, 1879.

JONATHAN BRACE CHITTENDEN SCHOLARSHIP ESTABLISHED AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Through the initiative of a member of the *Collectors Club,* the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn has established a competitive scholarship for men to be known as "The Jonathan Brace Chittenden Scholarship in Engineering or Chemistry," the first award of which is to be made this year.

To quote from the announcement of the Institute:

"The stipend for each of these scholarships will be three hundred dollars ($300) covering the tuition at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. The scholarships are renewable for four consecutive years depending upon the maintenance of a high standing in the Institute and proper fulfillment of the conditions under which the appointment was made.

Candidates for the scholarships must show promise in:

(1) Qualities of manhood, force of character and leadership.
(2) Scientific and scholastic ability and attainments.
(3) Physical vigor, as shown by participation in sports or athletics.

A candidate to be eligible must:

(1) Be between the ages of 16 and 21 on October 1st of the year for which he is elected.
(2) Be qualified to meet the requirements as given in the college catalogue.
(3) Not have attended a college or university.

The scholarship will be awarded upon the basis (1) of the candidate's school record and (2) of a personal interview with a representative of the Polytechnic Institute."

At the dinner of the *Collectors Club* held February 6, 1929 on "Waterbury Night" Theodore E. Steinway collected a fund of $500. from the following members, which was transmitted to the Institute as the Collectors Club donation: P. M. Wolsieffer, Theodore E. Steinway, Charles Curie, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Joseph S. Rich, J. Hudson Hall, Hugh M. Clark, Charles J. Phillips, Admiral Frederick R. Harris, Hans Lagerloef and Clarence W. Brazier. Additional donations to the fund will be welcomed if any of our members desire to participate.

COLLECTORS CLUB RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL FOR PACK COLLECTION.

The splendid collection of Brazil formed by Charles Lathrop Pack, and now the property of the Collectors Club through his generosity, was entered in the

Fourth Australian and New Zealand Philatelic Congress and International Philatelic Exhibition held in Melbourne in October and November 1928, in Class X for a Specialized Collection of any one stamp or issue. We have just received the very fine gold medal awarded the collection as the first award in its class, which will be a prized addition to the collection which we are forming.

THE SWEDISH PHILATELIC AGENCY.

The Swedish Philatelic Agency, located in the Post Office at Stockholm, is carrying on a particularly effective campaign to call their service to the attention of philatelists. They have sent out circulars illustrating the King Gustaf V's Commemorative issue in colors which have been commented on to a considerable extent in the philatelic press, then they mailed some especially interesting covers bearing the notation:

> "As the Sound between Sweden and Denmark is frozen and the Baltic between Sweden and Germany is full of drift ice, this letter was forwarded by an Airplane from Malmo to Hamburg."

On March 26th they sent out a series of postcards containing Swedish views on the face and a special postmark on the reverse with the compliments of the Director of the Agency, Uno Soderberg. Such constructive effort deserves the recognition of philatelists and we trust that our readers will encourage the good work with orders and letters of commendation.

THE SPERLING SALE.

The group of sales held by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. to dispose of the collection of Emil Sperling causes a twinge of regret among the many friends of Mr. Sperling who will miss him from our ranks. Mr. Sperling was active in the affairs of the Club for some years and many of our best banquets were due to his competent management. He is a recognized authority in the art world and we hope that he will still maintain some of the many friendships that he created in his long and honorable association with our hobby.

THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, Inc. of 1929.

The First Annual Stamp Show, sponsored by the American Philatelic Society under its new rules, will be held in Minneapolis from August 19th to 24th, 1929. The Collectors Club endorses the project to the fullest extent and urges its members to subscribe for the shares of stock at $10.00 each, to exhibit their stamps and to attend if possible. Full information can be secured by writing V. W. Rotnem, Secretary, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. and any remittances sent in by members should be credited to the quota of the Collectors Club or the New York section by advising John A. Klemann of the amount sent.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

The translations appearing under this heading are all originals prepared under the auspices of the **Collectors Club,** who hold the copyright for the English translations and who reserve all rights for republication. Suggestions for future translations are always welcome as well as criticisms on any of the translations that may appear. Furthermore we want to know whether or not this work appeals to our members. Letters pertaining to this subject should be addressed to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

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China

(Continued from page 89.)

Translated by A. E. SEAL

And published through courtesy of JOHN A. AGNEW.

Stamps for illustrations furnished by JAMES STARR.

Differences Between the London and Peking Printings.

London. Stamp 27 Peking.

The arched line at the rear part of the ship, showing the edge of the stern-frame, is carried so far that it almost touches the back sail. The rudder post under the stern is formed by a sharp right angled triangle which stands out feebly against the ship's stern. The short horizontal lines immediately over the last bridge pillars on the left diverge towards the border.

The arched line is not continued but ends quite clear and somewhat thickened. The rudder post is represented by a quite obtuse angled, almost half moon shaped triangle, and separated from the stern by a narrow white stripe. The short horizontal hatching lines continue almost parallel up to the border.

Stamp 28.

In the arched shaped label with Chinese characters above the mower the left portion of the 2nd. character (from the left side) reaches quite or almost quite to the enclosing line above it.

The left portion of the corresponding character is separated by a clear gap from the enclosing line above it.

Stamp 29.

The window-shaped opening above the arch of the left hand door is clearly rectangular. The white place in the left archway appears cruciform.

The left upper corner in the window-shaped opening is chamfered, as if damaged. The white space in the left archway appears Y-shaped.

The London prints appeared from about July 1913, whilst the 3 C., 5 C. and 30 C. were reported as the first Peking prints from about the end of 1914. In the London prints the sheets of at least all the lower values contained 200 stamps in 8 groups of 5x5 stamps each; the Peking sheets also contained 200 stamps, but in continuous rows, both vertical and horizontal. All the Peking-prints show the name of the printing firm on the upper and lower borders of the sheets. Their color shades are much stronger than in the London-prints.

No. 162, diagonally bisected was used to produce the new postage due value of 1½ C.—A large portion of a sheet of No. 177 with middle inverted came into the trade: a border block of the same, which we saw some years ago showed on the border of the sheet the name of the Peking printers. According to reliable information this variety was never circulated, and presumably did not pass the control.

Small stamp books of the nominal value of 1 D. were sold of this issue, yellow books with 1 C. and 4 C. stamps and green books with 1 C., 4 C. and 5 C. stamps. In February 1923 the values in both books were altered.

The dollar values of this issue occur with red (also blue or black) overprint of large Chinese characters over the English inscription. According to official information (Mek. W. St. 1923, Page 492) such stamps, frequently described in the technical Press as "Manchuria overprints", because they mostly occur with northern obliterations, come exclusively from "Remittance Certificates" (after the style of the British Postal Notes, see note to No. 45, Page 79) on which they serve as the amount of the remittance and are cancelled with the usual postal obliteration. According to the dealer Tyrrell (see St. Coll. and Gibb. M. J.) dollar values, for example the 2 D. with this overprint were also used in case of need to frank mail packets, which is very possible, as the stamps could be made by this overprint (the name of the post office concerned) unavailable for the public but could still be used by the postal offices. (For further details respecting the use of Remittance Certificates, see The Yuraku, August 1924).—Recently, on account of thefts, stamps at all the offices in the postal circuit of Foochow, with the exception of the head office, are similarly supposed to have been provided with a control overprint and sold over the counter.

1920 (1 Dec.). Charity issue for victims of the famine in north China: stamps Nos. 163 II, 165 II, 167 II with colored overprint A16 of altered value, above, in Chinese, the declaration that with this stamp "1 Cent is paid for those suffering from hunger."

		Overprint.			Impressions.
183	1 C. on 2 C. yellow green	red	.10	.10	6,680,000
184	3 C. on 4 C. red	blue	.15	.18	11,000,000
185	5 C. on 6 C. dark grey	red ;	.35	.35	; 1,339,000

The stamps were sold by the post office at the old nominal value but their postal value was only that of the overprint, 1 C. going to the charity funds. According to the decree of the 29.10.1921, by which the issue period was fixed at one year from 1 Dec. 1920 to 30 Nov. 1921, the application of the charity stamps was voluntary, whilst the increase of all registered fees from 5 C. to 6 C. as well as the payment of a special charity due enacted by the same decree during the same period was compulsory (see also below). The use of Nos. 183-185 was also permissible for abroad.

In 1922 a charity stamps 1 C. brown as per the accompanying type was reported. According to the first information from China the stamps were supposed to have no postal validity, but their use was prescribed for all inland correspondence, so that the stamps as a result of this postal compulsion, like many English war tax stamps obtained, at least indirectly, some validity. The announcement of the stamps as postage stamps found acceptance in the greater part of the technical Press, and appeared even in Gibbons' supplement. According to later information however (St. Coll. XIX, Page 137, Gibb. M. C. 1923, Page 319) these "hunger stamps" were purely charity stamps without any reference to postal validity. The same applies also to a

charity stamp in the same type, 10 C. red, reported 1923, which had already been used in 1922 as supplementary stamps for telegrams. Charity stamps in other values up to 50 D. served as additional charge on telegrams, railway passes, etc.

1921 (10 [1?] Oct.). Stamp 30. Memorial issue for the 25th. year of the Chinese State Post (20.3.1896). Copper print in color by the Peking Printing Office. Oblong with the buests of President Hsu Shih Chang, Minister of Communications Yeh Kung Choh, and the Minister of State Ching Yun Peng. Perf. 14¼.

30

186	1 C. orange	.10	——	
187	3 C. blue green	.20	——	
188	6 C. grey	.45	——	
189	10 C. blue	.70	——	

The sale of the memorial stamps, which were only distributed in one lot, was stopped at the sub post offices 31.3.1922, whilst at the chief post offices it continued up to 30 June. The remainders are supposed to have been destroyed. The obliteration to order of the memorial issue in sheets and in sets was expressly allowed.

1923 (12 Feb.). In order to use up the old issue, following on the increase in postal charges, postage stamp No. 164 II was surcharged with a carmine red overprint A17 of an altered value, the old figure of value being overprinted by pentagram. Overprint produced in the Peking Printing Office.

190	2 C. on 3 C. blue green	.20	——	

The overprint originated from the fact that on account of the increase in inland rates from 3 C. to 4 C. the 3 C. values became superfluous.

1923 (2 Jan.) 1924. Stamps 31-33. New Plates of the Peking Printing office, based on the originals 27-29 but greatly differing in some details.

31

32

33

191	½ C. dark brown	——	——	
192	1 C. orange	——	——	
193	1½ C. violet	——	——	

194	2 C. yellow green	——	——
195	3 C. dark blue green	——	——
196	4 C. grey	——	——
197	5 C. rose lilac	——	——
198	6 C. red	——	——
199	7 C. dark violet	——	——
200	8 C. brownish orange	——	——
201	10 C. dark blue	——	——
202	13 C. red brown	——	——
203	15 C. blue	——	——
204	16 C. olive	——	——
205	20 C. dark wine red	——	——
206	30 C. darkish brown lilac	——	——
207	50 C. dark green	——	——
208	1 D. ochre & sepia	——	——
209	2 D. blue & brown	——	——
210	5 D. red & grey green	——	——
211	10 D. green & lilac	——	——
212	20 D. brown carmine & blue	——	——

The engravings 31-33 differ in many details from 27-29; we mention only the most striking: in 31 the pearls above the curved Chines inscription are narrower, more oval and like all the ornaments of this design, completely unshaded. Underneath the top corner ovals and the curved label with the Chinese inscription the vertical lines of shading are entirely absent. The locomotive and the railway bridge are much more delicately and clearly engraved. Under the "ts" of the value the stops are now square instead of round.—In 32 the part over the two capitals is quite altered as well as the two ornaments above the Chinese label, right and left. The stops under the value are here also round instead of square, etc.—In 33 the ornament under the Chinese label has only one line. In the ornament above the English inscription the ends are rolled up into a ball. The trees at both sides of the building are completely bare and stand out further, etc.

Sheets of 200 stamps in continuous rows. At all four corners, the plate number. Small books of stamps appear to have been available at once, (see Page 142; for the red so called Manchuria overprint (see also Page 142).

1923 (16 Oct.) Stamp 34. (Large size, Temple of Heaven). Memorial issue of the introduction of the Constitution. Colored print by the Peking Printing office: perf. 14¼.

				Printed.
213	1 C. orange	.08	——	2,500,000
214	3 C. blue green	.15	——	2,500,000
215	4 C. red	.30	——	1,250,000
216	10 C. blue	.50	——	1,000,000

34

The sale of sets of the memorial stamps continued at the sub post offices until 31.3.1924, and at the head offices until 30.6.1924; their sale was then definitely stopped. As regards obliterations to order the same applies here as was noted after No. 189.

Post-card stamps used as postage stamps (see ante, Page 83).

Air Post Stamps.

1921 (1 July). Stamp F1. Postal aeroplane flying over the Chinese Wall. Two-color copper print of the Peking Printing office, perf. 14¼, 14½.

1	15 C. dark green & black	?1.25	——
2	30 C. red and black	?2.00	——
3	45 C. purple & black	?3.50	——
4	60 C. blue & black	?4.50	——
5	90 C. olive & black	?6.00	——

F1

The stamps were printed in sheets of 25 stamps (5x5). The name of the Peking printer occurred four times on the borders of the sheets.

The issue is only permissible for air mail matter, and we have seen letters provided with air mail stamps, besides others which in addition to air mail stamps (for the air post) were franked with ordinary postage stamps for the stage in question. For the first and, in 1921, the only air mail on July 1st. from Peking to Tsinan, which is supposed to have carried only about 100 packets, the stamps were cancelled with a rectangular wooden die, with Chinese characters only. The sale of air post stamps was not however stopped immediately after the flight, but continued up to about 26 Sept. of that year over the post office counters. In the summer of 1922 the air post operated for about a month, in July, on the Peking-Pei-tai-ho line; the stamps were cancelled by means of the usual postal obliterations. In the summer of 1923 two air post lines made one flight a week each; Peking-Pei-tai-ho, (summer line only), and Peking-Tientsin; the latter was also stopped again in October 1923; cancellation by means of the usual postal obliterations. In 1924 an air mail line is supposed to have operated in Manchuria.—The stamps, withdrawn each year and issued again in the following year, have suffered in gum and somewhat in color on account of the moist hot climate; recently a new issue appears to have been put on sale.

Postage Due Stamps.

Imperial Post.

POSTAGE DUE
資欠
PA1

1904 (16 March). Provisional issue: Postage stamps Nos. 73-78 of 1902 issue (without watermark) printed by Waterlow & Sons, London, with 2-line black overprint PA1. Perforated 14, 14½, 15, 15½, also 12½, 13½, 14.

		unused	used	No. issued.
1	½ C brown	1.00	.80	81,440
2	1 C brownish-orange	1.00	.75	281,560
3	2 C red	.80	.75	177,200
4	4 C dark-brown	80	.75	155,360
5	5 C flesh-red	.80	.80	115,680
6	10 C dark-green	.70	.70	139,680

The sheets contained 240 stamps printed in 3x4 groups of 20 stamps each, with vertical intervals of 25 mm. and horizontal 7 mm. Quite a number of different perforating machines were used, amongst which 14 and 13½, as well as 14½ and 15 occur frequently mixed. Amongst the 14 perforation machines there was one which through wear or some defect perforated 12½, 13½ over short stretches, so that in addition to the mixed perforation 14:13½ or 13½:14 there are instances of stamps which, with the same machine, are perforated partly 12½, 13½ partly 14. This (apparently mis-) perforation is specially col-

lected. If, beside 12½, 13½:14, instances of 16 occur amongst the postage due stamps this is in any case a great rarity. The stocks of this issue were apparently not destroyed, as the Post Office Administration were still issuing them in 1909 at their face value except the ½ C. and 1 C., which had already been used up, (that is, already sold to dealers).

1904 (10 November). Stamp P1. Definitive issue. Waterlow & Sons, London. White paper. No watermark. Perforated 13½-15.

		unused	used
7	½ C. blue	.10	.20
8	1 C. blue	.10	.20
9	2 C. blue	.20	.15
10	4 C. blue	.45	.40
11	5 C. blue	.60	.50
12	10 C. blue	1.00	.50
13	20 C. blue	1.80	1.40
14	30 C. blue	2.25	2.00

P1

Sheets of 200 stamps in 2x4 groups of 25 (5x5) stamps. Horizontal interval between stamps wide, vertical narrow.

1911 (Autumn). Colors changed: 14-15 perf.

		unused	used
15	1 C. brown	1.00	1.00
16	2 C. brown	1.20	1.00
?17	5 C. brown	——	——

No. 17 is only catalogued by Senf (since 1915). While all references to this stamp from 1911-1913, including Senf's I. B. J. agree that the 5 C. without overprint was never issued, I. B. J. suddenly announced (Page 111) in 1914, therefore long after the stamp's currency, that a gentleman in Shanghai had shown him a copy without overprint, used and unused, and that it, I. B. J., had at the same time received the information that this stamp had been used to a very small extent in Peking. After Senf's catalog had then shown the stamp for the first time in 1915, with prices left blank, later, in their first catalog after the war (1921) the stamp was priced 1.25 marks, both used and unused. As this price is in flat contradiction to their first and only previous mention, we include the stamp, of which apparently some stocks without overprint subsequently reached the trade, under all reserve, as indicated by the figures with the question mark.

Chinese Republic.

1912 (Beginning February). Provisional native overprinted issue, in Foochow: postage due stamps of the 1904 issue with red horizontal overprint A11 (see Page 84)—Provisional Neutrality as on stamps 95-98.

		unused	used	No. issued.
18	½ C. blue	?300.00	——	100
19	4 C. blue	?300.00	——	100
20	5 C. blue	?300.00	——	100
21	10 C. blue	?300.00	——	100
22	20 C. blue	——	——	25
23	30 C. blue	——	——	25

For further information respecting this issue see remarks preceding stamp No. 95 (Page 84). The 1 C. and 2 C. *brown* postage due stamps cataloged by Senf also with A 11 overprint were never issued according to the official figures (I. B. J. 1913, Page 417). The *period* during which Nos. 18 to 23 were in use must also have been limited to 2-5 February. There are numerous *forged overprints.*

1912 (2nd half of March). Definitive native overprinted issue: postage due stamps of 1904 and 1911 with red, vertical overprint A13 (Chinese Republic), as on stamps No. 107 etc. (Page 85).

		unused.	used.	error overprint inverted, unused.	used.
24	½ C. blue	.10	.10		
25	1 C. brown (Hor.)	.25	.20	——	——
26	2 C. brown	.50	.50		
27	4 C. blue	.50	.50		
28	5 C. brown	.60	.60	?15.00	?15.00
29	5 C. blue	5.00	5.00		
30	10 C. blue	1.00	1.00		
31	20 C. blue	2.00	2.00		
32	30 C. blue	3.00	3.00		

In individual values, for example Nos. 24 and 28, a distinction may be made between brick-red and cherry-red overprints. No. 29, which is rare, was announced materially later than the other values, perhaps also only discovered later. No. 25 appears only to have been issued in Chefu.

1912 (Beginning Sept. and later). Postage due stamps of 1904 and 1911 with two-line black London overprint PA2; some ½ C. and 20 C. brown postage due stamps appear to have escaped overprinting and were not issued.

		unused.	used.
33	½ C. blue (5 Sept.)	3.50	2.50
34	½ C. brown	.05	.08
35	1 C. brown	.10	.10
36	2 C. brown	.40	.40
37	4 C. blue	.45	.45
38	5 C. brown	.45	.45
39	10 C. blue	1.00	1.00
40	20 C. brown	1.50	1.50
41	30 C. blue	2.25	2.25

PA2

No. 33 was for the first time reported by I. B. J. as issued in Shanghai on the 5th. September. The stamp appears to have been used almost solely in some ports of Northern China. Before it was issued the ½ C. postage due stamps without overprint appear to have been brought into use again temporarily.

1913/1915 and later. Stamp P2. Copper plate color print, at first by Waterlow & Sons, London; from 1915 by the Chinese Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Peking; perf. 14.

		London Print. unused.	London Print. used.	Peking Print. unused.	Peking Print. used.
42	½ C. blue	.05	.05	——	——
43	1 C. blue	.05	.05	——	——
44	2 C. blue	.08	.05	——	——
45	4 C. blue	.25	.15	——	——
46	5 C. blue	.30	.30	——	——
47	10 C. blue	.70	——	——	——
48	20 C. blue	1.20	——	——	——
49	30 C. blue	2.00	——	——	——

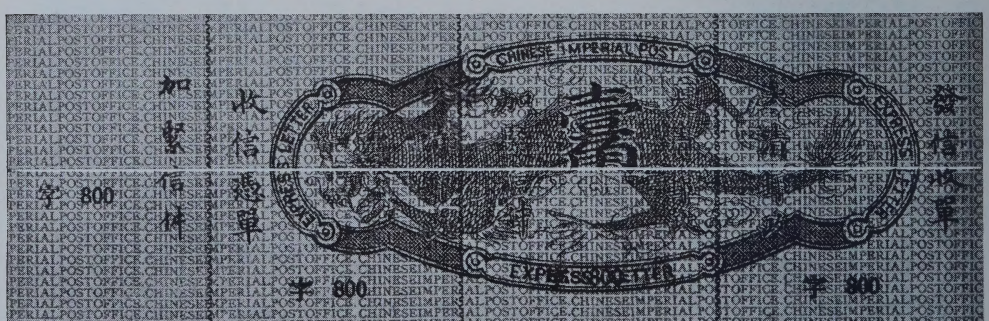
P2

The Peking prints can almost solely be distinguished from the London prints when in sheets; individual copies show apparently only slight deviations in the hatching.

Express-Letter Receipt Forms.

The so called express letter stamps were not supplied in sheets, but were fastened together with wire in small books, like cheque books. According to I. B. J. 1907, Pages 387/88, the bound-in section (left of the left dividing line, without sketch, see stamp EI) remained as a counterfoil, after the sender had written his name and address thereon. The extreme right hand section (with the drawing of the dragon's tail) was cancelled with the usual postal obliteration, detached, and given to the sender as a receipt for the urgent fee, 10 C. The middle section of the dragon, (between dividing lines 2 and 3), similarly cancelled, was retained by the person delivering the urgent letter, who utilized it in support of his claim for fees, from the post at the end of the month. Finally the head of the dragon (between the middle and left dividing lines) was signed by the recipient of the letter, and this section went back to the post office as proof in case of any claim being made later. Accordingly the Chinese characters in stamp E I reading from right to left signify, "Receipt for letter", "Chinese Imperial Post", "10 C. stamp", "Urgent letter", "For letter received", respectively. Unused express letter receipt forms were not issued to the Public and are therefore rare, and according to what is said above, only a portion of each stamp could remain in the possession of the sender. In February 1916, according to Scott, these receipt forms lost their value, and their four portions were from that time merely overprinted with the letters A. B. C. D. (For illustration of these later forms, which have only superficially the character of such, see Yvert).

1905 (11 Nov.). Stamp E1 of the Imperial Post. Large horizontal shape, 21x 6.2 cm. (Dragon pattern). Colored lithograph with clear background. Three black dividing lines. Background CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE in 30 horizontal lines.



From Collection of E. Finegan.

E1

1	(10 C.) green and yellow green	——	——

1909 (Feb.). Stamp E1 as before, but background of only 28 lines, in the last line but one at the bottom, the date Feb. 1909.

2	(10 C.) green and yellow green	10.00	3.00

1911 (Jan.). As before but date altered to Jan. 1911 in the background.

3	(10 C.) green and yellow green	——	3.00

? Stamp E1 but background of 29 lines, without date.

4	(10 C.) green and yellow green	——	——

1912. Altered background. IMPERIAL POST OFFICE, in 30 lines without date.

5	(10 C.) green and yellow green	——	——

— As before, but background of 35 lines.

6	(10 C.) green and yellow green	——	——

1912. (End.). Stamp E2 of the Republican Post. Large size 24.8x6.8 cm. New design "Flying wild geese". Four (instead of three) perforated lines. Background now CHINESE POST OFFICE in 28 lines, in block letters, as before. Control figures black.

E2

7	(10 C.) green	10.00	2.00

The stamp, presumably printed by Waterlow and Sons, is cataloged under 1913, but was reported by the Ph. J. of Ind. as already in use in Jan. 1913. The edge of the stamp is enclosed by a separate green line.

— Stamp E2 as before, but background now in antique lettering, control figures green.

8	(10 C.) green	——	2.00

Official Sealing-Stamps.

Although sealing-stamps were only used in the case of officially opened mail matter, and not for franking purposes, they nevertheless occur with postal obliterations as the letters, closed up again, received, on being sent on, the date stamp of the forwarding office.

V1

V2

V3

The Imperial Post, from 1899-1909, used dark green sealing stamps, V1, from about 1910 yellowish green stamps V2. The republican post uses sealing stamps, V3, also in a green color. All these stamps are lithographs.

Issues for the Province of Eastern Turkestan.

(See J. Starr: Chinese Offices in Turkestan, Americ. Phil. Nov. 1922; also Gib. M. C. 1923, Pages 243/244).

Eastern Turkestan, in Chinese, "Province Sin-kiang", comprises all the territory belonging to China between Manchuria in the north and Tibet in the south. Exclusively imperial courier lines, (only for official correspondence, see China ante), had existed since 1877, but, according to the official Post Office Report 1911, the establishment of a public postal service had been started on about 1910, therefore before the revolution. As the value of the Mexican dollar in Turkestan was about twice as high the issue of special overprints became necessary in 1915. As in the case of all overprints necessitated by the currency position the Turkestan issues were limited to their own territory, and were not valid in the rest of China. The overprint accordingly means "Limited for use in the Province of Sin-Kiang."

1915/20. Postage stamps of China (which see), Stamps 27-29; Nos. 161 II-180 II, 181, 182 (Peking print) with vertical Chinese overprint, at first A1, produced in Shanghai (I); from about 1917 A2, produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Peking (II). Color of overprint black, in the dollar values red.

		Overprint. I A1		II A2		
1	½ C. dark brown	.12	.12	——	——	限新省貼用
2	1 C. orange	.15	.15	——	——	
3	1½ C. violet (1920)			.20	.20	
4	2 C. yellow green	.20	.20	——	——	
5	3 C. blue green	.35	.35	——	——	
6	4 C. red	.45	.45	——	——	
7	5 C. lilac	.50	.50	——	——	A1
8	6 C. slate grey	.70	.70	——	——	
9	7 C. violet	.75	.75	——	——	
10	8 C. brown orange	.90	.90	——	——	
11	10 C. dark blue	1.00	1.00	——	——	
12	13 C. reddish brown (1920)			1.10	1.10	
13	15 C. brown	1.30	1.30	——	——	
14	16 C. olive green	1.45	1.45	——	——	
15	20 C. brown carmine	1.75	1.75	——	——	
16	30 C. darkish brown lilac	2.00	2.00	——	——	
17	50 C. dark green	4.00	4.00	——	——	限新省貼用
18	1 D. ochre & black	7.50	7.50	——	——	
	F1, 2 and 3 symbols exchanged	——	——			
19	2 D. blue & black			15.00	15.00	
20	5 D. red & black			36.00	36.00	
21	10 D. green & black			75.00	——	A2
22	20 D. yellow & black			130.00	——	

Differences between A1 and A2 are: in A1, in the bottom Chinese character the horizontal lines are equally thick and run through to the outside down strokes of the character, whereas in A2 they are disconnected from the down strokes and end in a point; in the top character, in A1, both portions of the character are connected, in A2 not, etc.—The variety No. 18, F1. which Scott's M. C. (Jan. 1917) presented as forming a pair with a normal overprint appears to have only occurred in the overprint plate of this value, as it has not been found amongst the Cent values.

1921. Memorial stamps of China for the 25th anniversary of the Chinese State Post, Stamp 30 (see Page 143), with one line, black, horizontal overprint A3 at the bottom of the stamp, over the figures of value.

A3

23	1 C. orange	1.25	1.25
24	3 C. blue green	1.50	1.50
25	6 C. grey	2.20	2.20
26	10 C. blue	8.00	——

Only about 2,000 copies of No. 26 are supposed to have been printed.

1923. Memorial stamp of China for the introduction of the Constitution. Stamp 34 (Temple of Heaven; see Page 144), with black, two line overprint A4.

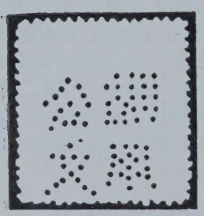
A4

				Printed.
27	1 C. orange	1.10	1.10	100,000
28	3 C. blue green	1.20	1.20	150,000
29	4 C. scarlet red	2.00	2.00	60,000
30	10 C. blue	5.50	5.50	30,000

According to St. Coll. XXI Page 560 the sale of the stamps is supposed to have been already stopped 15 Jan. 1924.

1924. Postage stamps of the 1923/24 issue of China (new Peking prints Stamps 31-33) with vertical overprint A2 in black, on the dollar values in red.

31	½ C. dark brown	——	——
32	1 C. orange	——	——
33	1½ C. violet	——	——
34	2 C. yellow green	——	——
35	3 C. dark blue green	——	——
36	4 C. grey	——	——
37	5 C. rose lilac	——	——
38	6 C. red	——	——
39	7 C. dark violet	——	——
40	8 C. brownish orange	——	——
41	10 C. dark blue	——	——
42	13 C. red brown	——	——
43	15 C. blue	——	——
44	16 C. olive	——	——
45	20 C. dark wine red	——	——
46	30 C. dark brown lilac	——	——
47	50 C. dark green	——	——
48	1 D. ochre & sepia	——	——
49	2 D. blue & brown	——	——
50	5 D. red & grey green	——	——
51	10 D. green & lilac	——	——
52	20 D. brown carmine & blue	——	——



For services of the State the stamps, for the purpose of control, are provided with the perforation illustrated alongside, the four Chinese characters meaning approximately "For service use". The perforation characters occur also inverted or reading backwards. Such service stamps of Nos. 1-17 and apparently also of the memorial issues have been found. (Illustration from Americ. Phil.).

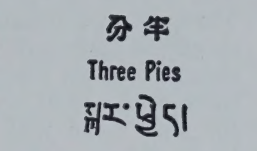
Chinese Post in Tibet.

(See the sections referring to the Chinese Post Offices in the works of P. Goltermann on Tibet, D. B. Z. 1915 Page 15 and 24/25 (with exact description of the obliterations) and of F. P. Renault, Gibb. M. C. 1923 Page 312.)
1 rupee equals 16 annas, 1 anna equals 12 pies.

After the entry of Chinese troops into Tibet, in the second half of 1909, a Chinese postal service was immediately organized in that country and Chinese post offices established, at first in Gyangtse, Phari and Yatung, then in Lhassa and Shigatse. At first current Chinese stamps were used without overprint, (entires are very rare). The difference in exchange between the Chinese dollar currency and the Tibetan and British-Indian rupee currency, and the lack of a firm understanding between the Chinese and the British-Indian post offices operating in Tibet occasioned in the middle of 1911 the issue of special stamps with overprint A1 in rupee values (in the Chinese, English and Tibetan languages under one another). Letters from Tibet for abroad, so far as British-Indian post offices handled them, were separately stamped with British-Indian stamps for the foreign stage. After the outbreak of the revolution in China the Chinese garrisons were withdrawn from Tibet from about Oct. 1911, whilst at the same time there was a rising in Tibet, but the Chinese post offices in Phari and Yatung, which were nearest to the British Indian frontier, appear to have

continued for a short while in 1912.—Stamps with Chinese obliterations belonging to the actual currency period are rare. Later obliterations to order originate from the English post office in Gyangtse.

1911 (June). Postage stamps of the 1902/10 issues of China, Stamps 21-23 (without wmk.), with trilingual, black, value overprint A1 in Indian currency.



A1

				F1 "s" inverted	Printed
1	Three pies on 1 C. brownish orange	.60	——	—	72,200
2	Half anna on 2 C. dark green	.75	——		108,000
3	One anna on 4 C. bright red	1.20	——		108,000
4	Two annas on 7 C. deep wine red	1.50	——		65,200
5	Two & Half annas on 10 C. blue	1.80	——		72,200
6	Three annas on 16 C. olive green	2.40	——	—	30,200
7	Four annas on 20 C. brown carmine	3.00	——		31,200
8	Six annas on 30 C. carmine red	4.50	——		12,000
9	Twelve annas on 50 C. green	7.50	——		?
10	One rupee on 1 D. carmine and rose	14.00	——		4,800
11	Two rupees on 2 D. carmine & yellow	70.00	——		2,700

No. 1, F I has been shown by Renault.

With the disappearance of the Chinese post from Tibet the overprinted stamps lost their validity. The few remainders preserved during the retreat were sold later at nominal rates in Pekin. Chinese stamps with and without overprint may be found used together.

CHINA.

(*Page 1227 of Kohl's supplement, Part 8*).

According to information from General Coolidge (T. P. Feb. 1925) special post-offices were provided in Tongka, Tientsin and Peking for the *United States troops* on the 2nd. August 1900, immediately after the defeat of the Boxers near Tientsin (13 July 1900). In so far as the postage on the registered packete etc. handed to the American military post-offices were paid by the sender, *current U. S. A. stamps without surcharge* were used as well as such of the first American overprinted issue for the *Philippines* (1899/1900) as has been brought by American troops coming therefrom. Out of his own correspondence with his family General Coolidge was only able to determine definitely 2 C. stamps of the 1898 issue *with* or *without* the Philippines overprint; some other copies previously known in San Francisco collections were all 2 C. stamps.

Cancellations: Mil. P. Sta No. 1 Tien Tsin China; Date-stamp: Mil Postal Sta No 1 China; Mil. P. S Pekin China; Peking-China U. S.; Mil. P. O. Station. The American military post was continued to 15 May 1901 and finally suspended 1 August 1901.

Issue 1894 (Page 32 additional): The *sheets* of the oblong stamps 9-11 (see illustrations on Page 31) were made up of four separate groups of 5x5

stamps. No. 13 *tete-beche* was the left-hand corner stamp in the bottom row in each of the four groups, and therefore occurred four times in each sheet.

Page 1228. So far as regards perforated Shanghai prints in *paler colors* and *without watermark*, these were prepared at the instance of the Director of Taxes M., a German in the Chinese service, whose stamps were afterwards sold, chiefly in Germany. This issue came from the real Shanghai plates, but must be regarded as an *unofficial* production which never reached any post-office, (fictitious used copies are wholly clumsy imitations.) On the other hand stamps of the 1894 issue with *too small watermark* are clever forgeries by a native, and these also occur on *unwatermarked* paper.

No. 177 with inverted centre. Page 89: This refers to the 2 Dollar blue-black (Confucius temple) of the 1913-1914 issue.) This error must have passed the Control unnoticed, but have been immediately detected by the postal official who received the sheet. The whole sheet came into the hands of a German who was at the time a postal director in the imperial Chinese service; he sold several copies to Paris while the rest (blocks and single copies) subsequently reached the trade in Germany.

Issue 1923/24: The *highest values*, 5, 10, 20 D. were withdrawn from sale 1 Jan. 1925, and were made invalid 1 July 1925. They continued to be sold to collectors and dealers however *not* only between January and July but also later, but only *postmarked* by courtesy. As (see above) the stamps had already become invalid in July, courtesy cancellations of a later date are to be looked upon as *entirely* of less value. The 4 C. grey No. 196, (see Page 143) has been printed lately, like the earlier London issue, not in continuous rows of 200* stamps, but in *groups*, these sheets containing four separate groups of 30 stamps each. At the beginning of 1925 the following four kinds of stamp booklets were issued at the face value of their contents (1 D. or 2 D.) :—

Red cover: 10 stamps at 1 C., 30 at 3 C.
Yellow cover: 28 stamps at 1 C., 24 at 3 C.
Green cover: 6 stamps at 1 C., 18 at 3 C., 8 at 5 C.
Blue cover: 20 stamps at 10 C.

*(It would appear, according to Page 144, that all the stamps of this issue were originally printed in continuous rows of 200).

Supplementary Stamp.

1925 (31 Jan.). No. 196 (see Page 143) with overprint A18 in red indicating alteration in value.

		unused.	used.
217	3 Cts. (red) on 4 C. grey	.20	.06
	Error inverted	——	——

This overprint was introduced because, following upon the increase in inland rates from 3 C. to 4 C. (*see note to No. 190) considerable stocks of the 4 C. value had been produced for which there was not sufficient use, as the increase in the rate had been cancelled again. The original sheets used for No. 217 have the above described new arrangement, that is four groups of 30 stamps each. The error, inverted, is reported by Mek. W. St.

*(Page 143, which states that owing to the increase in inland postal rates from 3 C. to 4 C., the 3 C. had become superfluous, and was overprinted 2 C.)

Postage Due Stamps.

(Page 1228 of Kohl's supplement, Part 8).

Scott's M. J. May 1925 reported the following varieties in the *1904 issues*:—

No. 6 vertical pair, imperforate between; No. 9 horizontal pair, imperforate between. (See Page 145, No. 6 is 10 C. dark green, and No. 9, 2 C. blue).

No. 17 (5 C. brown without overprint. 1911 issue: see Page 146. Following on a query from one of his readers, which might have been occasioned by our remarks on Page 146, I. B. J. was incited to make investigations respecting this stamp, as a result of which (see I. B. J. 1925, Page 206), "it can be definitely stated that the 5 C. brown was prepared but never put into circulation. Postmarked copies, which also occur, only indicate a worthless courtesy cancellation or a forged postmark. The note in the catalogue after No. 17 will therefore be omitted in future". This statement leaves nothing to be desired on the score of definiteness, but in view of what had been said by us is by no means satisfactory. *Page 1229.* It would be for example very interesting to learn why Senf, to whom for the first time in 1914 a "Baron A. D. in Shanghai" had shown both a used and unused copy as a great rarity, suddenly during the war had such quantities of this stamp delivered to him that he could offer them in 1921 at the price of 1.25 paper marks, used and unused. On the other hand I. B. J.'s contention that postmarked copies could have only a worthless postmark to order or a forged postmark seems to us from a philatelic point of view somewhat incautious, for although this may doubtless fit the copies offered at Senf's for 1.25 paper marks it can by no means be deduced therefrom that genuinely used copies without overprint *do not occur at all.* The declaration should rather run, "*in case genuinely-used brown 5 C. stamps without overprint really occur they can only be misprints of the later stamp No. 28*", (also No. 38; see Page 147). If the copies exhibited by that Bureau in 1914 were really revealed at that time as rarities and if this announcement has no connection with the subsequent wholesale delivery of this stamp to Senf Bros., it is nevertheless conceivable that some sheet or other was actually sold in Peking after 1912 *with the overprint omitted,* and that it was this occurrence which subsequently caused a large parcel of this stamp *without overprint* to be brought *intentionally* into the trade, just the same as we presume to have been the case, (see Page 979), with a portion of the stamps No. 130 error I, No. 133 error II (2 and 4 mark Bavaria without the overprint "Deutsches Reich"). This assumption is in opposition to the fact that the above announcement appeared in the journal of the same firm which issues the Senf Catalog. On the other hand it is worthy of note that the 5 C. brown without overprint still figures to-day in individual large collections of Chinese specialties abroad as a pronounced rarity, although the owners of such collections are accustomed to be generally well informed respecting their property.

Provisional issue of Foochow (No. 18 further): The 1 C. and 2 C. brown referred to by us in the note after No. 23 (Page 147) have been actually exhibited with genuine red overprint A 11, as well as the older 1 and 2 C. blue (perforations 13½). As only a half or quarter sheet of the other values was issued, it is scarcely to be determined whether as regards the 1 C. and 2 C. stamps it was only a case of trial sheets or whether in both cases a printing had already been decided upon which owing to lack of time did not get so far as to be issued. We therefore catalog:

		unused.	used.
I	1C. blue (Postage due stamp No. 8), red horiz. overprint A11...	——	——
II	1C. brown (Postage due stamp No. 15), red horiz. overpt. A11..	——	——
III	2C. blue (Postage due stamp No. 9), red horiz. overprint A11...	——	——
IV	2C. *brown (Postage due stamp No. 16), red horiz. overpt. A11.	——	——

*Blue in handbook which appears to be a misprint; see page 146.

Issues for the Province of Eastern Turkestan.

The *highest values Nos. 50-52* were similarly withdrawn on 1st. Jan. 1925 and like the corresponding stamps without overprint became invalid on 1st. July 1925.

For *postmarkings to order* after that date see above.

Kohl-Postage-Stamp-Handbook

British India Section

Page 502.

Chinese Stamp No. 61, see Page 81 or Page 502 of Handbook.

B. R. A.
5
Five Cents.

EA1

During the Boxer campaign the railway (Peking) Tientsin-Shanhaikwan was under English management. To each of the trains running over the line a British field-postal-van was attached, which took charge of all the field-post mails of the allied troops over the whole distance: that is to say, mails for any of the seven British field-post-offices situated along the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan stretch and also for other stations along the line unprovided with post offices were handed in either at a British field-post-office or direct at the field-postal-van itself, and forwarded by the latter at the general postal rates without any special supplementary charge. In April 1901 the British Railway Administration enacted that from the 20th April the letter-box for the receipt of letters at the postal van should be done away with at the five stations Pekin, Tientsin, Tongkoo, Tongchan and Shanhaikwan, and that all mail matter which was not conveyed to these stations through the field-post but handed direct to the train must first be delivered to the railway "Postmaster" concerned who then himself passed them on to the postal wagon of the proper train. A special "*late-fee*" of 5 cents was imposed by the British Railway Administration, (not the field-post, the expression "Postmaster" gives quite a wrong impression), upon such mail matter handed in direct at the five stations, this fee to be paid to the railway official in cash. As a receipt for the "*late-fee*" the official affixed the ½C. Chinese postage stamp shown above, with black or green overprint EAI, cancelling it with a (violet) circular stamp, with above, Railway Post Office, and below, the name of the station concerned, and then placed the letter, which must naturally carry in addition the necessary postage stamps (or if not so franked, be surcharged with the corresponding postage due), in the traveling field-post-office of his train. The question is therefore of a delivery postage stamp of the railway administration (for placing in the field post) and not of a postal forwarding fee. The supplementary charge thus created for the benefit of the railway receipts, as well as the "delivery" or "late" stamp, were again done away with as unjustified on the 20th May 1901.

The overprint EAI, for which, in agreement with the native postal administration, Chinese stamps were used, because British India postage stamps would never have been allowed, was at first in black, and then, as that was not sufficiently clear, in green. The stamps with black overprint, were, according to Gibbons M. J. XIII, page 67, only in use temporarily for two days, pending the preparation of the green overprint, while on the other hand, the number printed of the black overprint is represented to have been three times the number of the green.

Altogether about 2,000 stamps are supposed to have been used, and the remainder officially burnt. The burnt parcel consisted therefore almost entirely of black overprints on which account the latter, in spite of the alleged larger number, occur more rarely in the trade than the green overprints. The "late" stamps were not officially issued to the public, but the philatelically interested members of the troops stationed in the neighborhood, addressed numerous letters to themselves after the 20th April and handed them in at one or other of the five stations. Unused stamps can only have been retained by accident or through complaisance.

1901 (20 April-20 May). "Late" stamps of the British Railway Administration of the Tientsin-Shanhaikwan line for use at the stations of Peking, Tientsin, Tongkoo, Tongchan and Shanhaikwan; Chinese ½ C. stamp of 1898 (dragon design) with black, later green, overprint EA1.

	(a) Black overprint 20.4.1901	(b) Green overprint about 22.4.1901
5 Cent. on ½ C. dark brown	50.00	50.00

Inverted overprint is reported of (a). Our prices naturally refer to stamps on letters or pieces together with the proper postal charge.

Literature: Phil. J. of Ind. VII, P. 131: The B. R. A. stamps.

THE END.

J. HOTZ

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6	**Nova Scotia** 1851 1sh. violet, used	150.00
3	**Queensland** 1860 6p, deep green, superb	75.00
29	**St. Vincent** 1880 5sh. rose mint.	150.00
29	**St. Vincent,** same, without gum.	100.00
30	**St. Vincent** 1880-81 ½ on half of 6p. yellow green, unused, mint pair	45.00
31	**St. Vincent** 1880-81 ½ on half of 6p. blue green, used	45.00
32	**St. Vincent** 1880-81 1p. on 6p. yellow green, mint	57.50
1	**Tasmania** 1853 1p. blue used, marvelous horiz. pair showing imprint	250.00
2	**Tasmania** 1853 4p. orange, used wonderful horiz. pair	75.00

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944 C. G. Hirsch, New York City.
945 G. L. Habbert, Troy, N. Y.
946 F. W. Rosell, Albany, N. Y.
947 L. I. Swartz, Albany, N. Y.
948 G. R. Cooley, Albany, N. Y.
949 R. Galluf, Albany, N. Y.
950 D. H. Burr, Gloversville, N. Y.
951 C. B. Swenson, Albany, N. Y.
952 W. W. Reynolds, Albany, N. Y.
953 A. E. Rankin, Hamilton, Can.
954 E. B. Jessup, San Francisco, Cal.

Applicants.

Dr. A. E. Perry, Albany, N. Y.
Proposed by W. L. L. Peltz
Seconded by J. I. Wyer

M. M. Johnson, Honolulu, H. I.
Proposed by F. W. Reid
Seconded by B. Cartwright

JOHN JAMESON CHICKERING.

We regret exceedingly to report the death by pneumonia of our member John Jameson Chickering who passed away at Pinehurst, N. C. on April 14, 1929. We can sincerely attest to the tribute published in a local paper by one of his many friends:

"John Jameson Chickering's most outstanding quality was his reliability as a friend in time of need. He had sympathy, understanding and rare common sense, and he was a sealed book in the many confidences entrusted him. With all this, he was a congenial and entertaining companion—always willing and able to contribute more than he received in the ordinary pleasantries of life.

"He began his life as a teacher soon after his graduation from college and was supervisor of public schools in Queens County, New York, for fifteen years, having before that period taught in the Wallach School in Washington, D. C., and held the principalship of a high school in Flushing, L. I.

"He was greatly interested in the aesthetic side of life. He loved beauty and recognized line and color intuitively. Old furniture and glass, prints of all sorts, were a passion with him always. He was a most discriminating collector. He was a lecturer on antique rugs, on which subject he was an expert. But most of all he loved music. He was a member of the Glee Club in his college days, and of the University Glee Club in New York for many years in which he took an active part until very recently.

"In the death of John Jameson Chickering, a courteous gentleman, with the manners of the old school and New England principles underneath them, has passed on. R. S. R."

Evenings at the Collectors Club

PROVIDENCE NIGHT, MARCH 20th, 1929.

The President of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society is to be congratulated on the fine showing made by his Club at our meeting on Wednesday, March 20th. A. W. Claflin brought with him no less than fifteen members of his Club, proving how greatly these interclub visits have grown in popularity.

The visitors were entertained at dinner in a private room at The New York Athletic Club. The guests included: C. G. Bartlett, Jr., Dr. R. F. Chambers, A. W. Claflin, H. C. Crowe, Judge Robert Emerson, H. M. Grant, E. Tudor Gross, Dan Kelleher, Ernest Kohl, J. M. Lewis, Dr. A. L. Potter, L. E. Richardson, A. B. Slater, J. A. Tyson and W. C. Winsor. From Philadelphia we had P. M. Wolsieffer and Eugene Klein, from Boston, Messrs. Nevins and Barker, and altogether our dinner party consisted of thirty-nine.

Gihka, Consul General of Hungary, was introduced by Eugene Klein, and in a very happy and feeling speech said that the Hungarian Ambassador had delegated this pleasant duty to him and explained that the great silver medal of the Philatelic Society of Hungary had been presented to Philatelists of outstanding merit in Europe, such as Dr. Emilio Diena in Rome and the late Judge Lindenberg of Berlin and it gave him great pleasure to hand this to Mr. Lichtenstein and he trusted that this would be another link in the chain of friendship between his country and the United States.

Mr. Lichtenstein in accepting the medal said he was almost overcome by the presentation and most cordially reciprocated the feelings of international good will so well expressed by the Consul General of Hungary.

The following interesting Exhibits were made by the visitors:

Col. Webster Knight, a portion of his magnificent collection of unused blocks of United States, general issues, was shown by Judge R. S. Emerson, who explained that Col. Webster Knight was very sorry he could not be with us personally. The Judge pointed out that the Colonel had been a collector since before 1870 and during the whole of that very long period has always kept his unused United States stamps. This fine collection included amongst many others, the following very choice items, all unused, except in one case which I have noted:

1847. 5c block of 4 and of 11, the latter a wonderful piece. 10c a fine block of 4, used, the only used item in the collection.

1851. Imperf. blocks of the 10c and 12c and a number of blocks of lower values.

1857-60. Blocks of 1c of Types I, II, IIIA, and V. 10c blocks of Types II, III, and V. 12c a magnificent block of 25. 24c and 30c two blocks of each. 90c a fine block.

1861 Aug. Issue, blocks of the 3c and 10c.

1861 Sept. Issue, all values in blocks.

1867-68 grilled, blocks of the 3c grilled all over and blocks of the 3c grille 13x16, and 12x14. Complete sets of blocks were also shown of the 11x13 grille and of the 9x13 with the exception of the 90c blue in the latter issue.

1869 issue was complete in blocks of 4 excepting the 15c Type I. In this set specially to be noted were superb perfectly centered blocks of the 30c and 90c.

1870 issue, with grille, there were blocks of the 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 15 cents. In the National no grille, blocks of 6 each of the 7c and 12c.

This beautiful collection was mounted in the frames and was very much admired by the nearly one hundred collectors who attended.

Dr. R. W. Chambers showed a very interesting collection of New York Postal Markings. He drew our attention to the fact that he had not found any stampless covers earlier than 1761, also that he had not found any used during the Revolutionary period.

The President of the Rhode Island Philatelic Club, **A. W. Claflin,** showed a very interesting and well studied collection of Canada 5c beaver, which he had accumulated in the last ten years. In forming this collection he told us that he examined many thousands of copies and space will only allow of a description of a few of the major pieces.

The first page shown was of the 3d stamps because Mr. Claflin pointed out it was very necessary to study the 3d stamp alongside the 5c beaver of the same type. He showed a series of stamps showing the crack across the body of the beaver early in 1852. Later on he believed that this was bevelled off on the plate as it appears very faintly in later printings. In the scarcer perforated 3d he showed two fine transfer varieties. There are also some interesting combinations showing a pence and cent issue used together, one cover being dated July 30, 1859. Mr. Claflin had some rare blocks of the 5c used. Amongst others a block of 6 including the plate flaw, the sun spot, and one figure "5" double, also

a strip of 7 from the left side of the sheet. Blocks of 4 on covers, one showing the re-entry, and fine strips of 3, 4 and 5.

In the cancellation pages I specially noted 5 copies of the rare green cancellation. The re-entries were a marvelous lot which have been very closely studied. The big re-entry with the whole of the left side of the oval double was shown, in no less than 24 copies, one being a perfectly mint one, and the others all used. His early dates on these re-entries were July 8th and August.

Judge R. S. Emerson showed a remarkable collection of rarities of the United States, all on covers. These were passed round in a number of small books and it was rather difficult to note the important varieties with so many things that were rare. One cover, very unusual, was the 1857, addressed to the Cape of Good Hope, franked with two 1c, a 10c, a 30c and a 90c. Another that was much admired was the 1869, a cover used to Argentine franked with a 1c and a 24c. Another cover used to Japan was franked with 1869, 12c and 30c. In the 1857 issue there was a remarkable 12c cancelled with a Pony Express. In the same issue 10c Type II. A very rare item was the Overton and Pikes Peak cancellation used on Aug. 4, 1860. On the reverse of this cover was a Pony Express cancellation dated Aug. 16, with the running pony in red, the cover being addressed to Rhode Island.

E. Tudor Gross showed his well-known specialized collection of United States 1c blue of 1861-62. In his introductory remarks he pointed out that it had hitherto been supposed that the picture of Franklin on the stamp was copies from Rupricht's, but after very careful search he proved beyond any doubt, that it had been taken from Houdin's bust of Franklin which is in the New York Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Gross pointed out that the ultramarine shade is very much rarer than cataloged and is often confused with other shades. His pages of different cancellations were exceedingly interesting and many of them of great rarity, such as the green cancellations used in Richmond, Va., the very rare violet used in Delaware, the Waterbury maple leaf was shown, Masonic cancellations, nigger's head, "steam" in blue and a very rare form of PAID in a circle with a figure "3" above it, also another rare PAID in a lozenge. In his blocks he showed used groups of 4, 6, 8 and 25, the latter being the largest known. The earliest dates that he had on covers was Aug. 22, Aug. 23, and Aug. 29, 1861. A few shifts and plate varieties were shown and one large album of stamps on covers. In these I specially noted a strip of 3, "Steamboat" cancellation used on the Steamer Perry in Narragansett Bay. One cover was specially interesting as in it he found a circular from a man in Wall St. offering to find substitutes at a price of $100.00 for soldiers who had been drawn for the Civil War.

J. W. Lewis showed a remarkable collection of Match and Medicine stamps in exceedingly good condition.

The Exhibit concluded with a display by A. B. Slater, so well known as "Uncle John."

This exhibit is one of the finest and most complete of any historical exhibit of United States stamps that has ever been shown at the Collectors Club. Mr. Slater being the last speaker commenced his remarks a little after 11 o'clock and did not finish until a quarter to one, the latest meeting we have ever held in my recollection, at the Club, but the matter was so interesting that a large number of members stayed right till the end.

The collection started with a number of very interesting photographs, commencing with Sam Chase, the first Postmaster of Providence. Then photographs of different Post Offices in Providence as they moved to different locations. A photograph of Mr. Sales who issued the stamps and of G. W. Babcock who engraved them.

Mr. Slater pointed out that on August 22, 1846, a supply of stamps was sent to the Postmaster who spent the whole of Sunday gumming them and issued them on Monday morning the 24th of August. He also stated that it was the original intention to issue a sheet to contain 12 5c stamps and 4 of the 10c, making up the level sum of $1.00, and some sheets that he has show lines on the right of the sheet where the extra stamps were cut off. It is stated in the diary of the postmaster that the well known 10c in the corner of the sheet was made over a 5c which was first engraved or, at any rate, as far as the outline was concerned.

In 1847 on the issue of the Government stamps, the local issue of Providence stamps was suppressed, but a few that had been issued and in the hands of the public were recognized and allowed to be used.

Mr. Slater explained at full length the history of the stamps, the history of the reprints, and the connection of different people with them, all of which will be set forth very clearly in a book that he is now at work on and which will be shortly published privately.

He also pointed out that he had been interested in stamps since 1867 and bought his first sheet of the Providence stamps in that year for $2.50.

In regard to the issued stamps, as is well known, they are exceedingly rare on cover. Mr. Slater has traced out and got the history of 47 that are known on original covers. Of these he has 23 in his own collection. In these 23 only 3 stamps are tied on with a postmark, one

with the word PAID, one with the figure "5" and one with the Providence town postmark. All these are in red. The black cancellation was never used for the Providence stamps. One that he had with a black cancellation he found to be a fake and on removing it from the cover found a red cancellation underneath.!!!

In conclusion he told us a very interesting little incident in regard to a correspondence which he recently secured. A clergyman in Providence had a sweetheart named Miss Clapp in Boston. He apparently was in the habit of writing to her two or three times a day especially on Sunday. Mr. Slater secured the whole of this corrsepondence and some of the covers proved these facts.

This meeting of The Collectors Club was one of the largest and most interesting and longest that has taken place since we started the Interclub meetings which have proved so successful.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

HAWAII EXHIBITED APRIL 2.

On Wednesday evening, April 2, Edw. R. Wood of Philadelphia, was to have given a display of rare United States General Issues, but unfortunately he could not show and we sincerely hope that this treat is only postponed to a later date.

The president requested Chas. J. Phillips to fill the gap at short notice, so Mr. Phillips displayed the collection of Hawaii formed by the Hon. E. R. Ackerman and to which he has made many additions.

Attention was drawn to the following:

1851, 13c Missionary used on cover with a 13c dark red of 1853, both tied together and to the cover, this being a combination hitherto unknown.

Covers were shown franked with many varieties of Hawaiian stamps used with various values of United States stamps and Mr. Phillips explained that in the early period the following rates were in force:

Letters from Hawaii to San Francisco and District had to have a 5c U. S. stamp attached.

Letters to the district West of Cincinnati had to have a 10c U. S. stamp in addition to the local postage.

Letters to points past Cincinnati to the East Coast had to have 12c stamps added.

Some Districts in Hawaii either had no U. S. stamps supplied to them or they had run out of them and letters were shown franked with U. S. stamps only from the Hawaiian Islands to North Bridgewater, Mass., etc. etc.

The large figure stamps of 1859-1865 were represented by some two hundred and fifty copies arranged according to the plates and printings shown in Henry Crocker's handbook.

Ferrars H. Tows, whom the members made very welcome after his late severe illness, very kindly explained many points of interest about these stamps in which he has been the leading specialist for many years.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

GERMAN STATES EXHIBITED BY H. P. LAPHAM.

On Wednesday, April 17th, the members of the Collectors Club had a great treat as H. G. Lapham of Boston made a display of his magnificent collection of the old German States, mostly unused.

Prior to the meeting Mr. Lapham and Mr. Reggio of Boston, were entertained to dinner by the Governors of the Collectors Club at the New York Athletic Club.

The chief items in this matchless collection are as follows:

Baden: Complete mint, blocks of 9 and 10 of 1851, 6 Kr. yellow green and blue green. Various other blocks.

Bavaria: Complete mint, 1849, 1 Kr. black double print, blocks of four (2), block 6, block of 30, mint pair of 6 Kr. with "broken circle." Imperfs. in blocks and sheets. One mark 1847 (imperf) block of six, singles. One mark 1876, horiontal Wmk. block of 4 and singles.

Bergedorf: Block of 4 of ½s. violet, 3s. rose block of 4, rest of country in sheets.

Bremen: Complete mint, blocks and sheets.

Brunswick: Mint pair 1852, 1gr. rose, 2gr. blue single. 1856-57, ¼sgr. brown, block of 4 mint. 1863, 1 gr. "Perce en Arc" mint. 1863, ½gr. green, block of 4 mint.

Hamburg: Mint in singles, many blocks.

Hanover: Mint singles, pairs and blocks. 1859-61, all denominations in large blocks.

Lubeck: Complete in blocks, rare early on covers.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin: Complete mint in blocks and pairs. 3 blocks of four of 1864, 4/4s. red.

Oldenburg: 1852-55, mint singles and pairs. 1858, ⅓g., 2 mint blocks. 1861, mint blocks of six all values, also singles and pairs and strips.

Prussia: Complete mint in many large blocks.

Saxony: 1850, 3p. red, 3 mint singles, mint block of 4, strip of 3 used and pair on cover. 1851, ½ n. g. pale blue error, singles and block of 4. Rest of issue in large blocks and singles and pairs. 1856-56, mint singles, pairs and blocks.

Schleswig-Holstein: Complete mint, blocks of 15 of 1850, 1s. blue and 2s. rose-pink.

Holstein: Complete mint, block of 4 Type II. 1¼s. 1864.

Thurn & Taxis: Complete mint in large blocks, etc. of all issues.

Wurtemberg: Practically complete mint, many pairs and blocks. Block of 4 and 4 singles (mint) of 70 Kr. 1873, mint pair and block of 4 of 2 mark vermilion 1875.

A. N. REGGIO.

VISIT TO THE FORT ORANGE STAMP CLUB, ALBANY.

On Tuesday, April 16th, a strong delegation of the Collectors Club visited Albany and were given a truly royal welcome.

On arrival at Albany a number of Albanians met us and drove us to the Colony Plaza, 411 State Street, where three large rooms had been reserved. Here a splendid banquet was served at which W. L. L. Peltz was our most generous host.

The following local collectors were present at the dinner in addition of Mr. Peltz:

E. R. Ryder, President of the Fort Orange Stamp Club; Richard A. Walton, Vice-President; Warner Bates, Wendover Neefus, Geo. Coolly, C. A. Brind, Mr. Schwartz, Dr. J. A. Wyer, E. A. Bauer, Chester J. Moore, G. A. Hubbert and T. Horton. Later on W. C. Kennett joined us en route for New York.

After dinner adjournment was made to the large room that had been specially arranged and lighted for this function. Charles J. Phillips, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Collectors Club, was in charge of the Delegation and called upon the following members to give displays, limited to 10 minutes extended to 15 when the subject displayed seemed to meet with special approval.

Sidney Barrett showed a selection of rare items from the famous collection of unused United States 1847-1918 of W. E. Hawkins.

J. M. Bartels showed the first volume of his superb collection of Venezuela.

Gus Burger showed a small but superfine collection of great rarities of United States stamps on covers and in marvelous condition, including St. Louis, strip of three 10c on cover, pair of 10c on cover, 20c and 10c on cover, all well tied on. A special 10c was on cover used Nov. 12th, 1845, earliest date found. A Buchanan 5c on bluish paper, unused and mint, and a unique Morton Local (Philadelphia) 5c black on blue from the Meredith find.

Hugh Clark showed one volume of rare and choice items from his well known 80 volume collection of patriotic envelopes.

Rear Adm. Frederic R. Harris showed the imperf. pence issues of his superb collection of Ceylon, the finest by far in the United States.

H. M. Konwiser showed a very interesting volume of early U. S. Franks.

Harry L. Lindquist showed a special selection of interesting pages from his superb collection of Norway.

John Nicklin showed a portion of the fine collection of United States Proofs kindly loaned by our member Beverly King.

Charles J. Phillips showed the first volume of the well known collection of Hawaii formed by the Hon. E. R. Ackerman, which he recently acquired and to which he has added largely.

O. G. Reichelt showed a collection of Papua and Seychelles.

Ferrars H. Tows showed Hayti, first two issues plated, a very complete collection in magnificent condition, all plates almost complete unused and used with a grand lot of covers and rare cancellations.

In addition to those displaying, Elliott Perry, Roscoe Martin and E. J. Milliken of the Collectors Club were present but did not show.

After the displays were over adjournment was made to the dining room where a buffet supper was served with coffee, lemonade, etc., etc.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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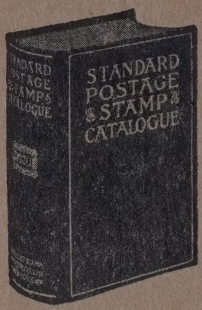

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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Vol. VIII. OCTOBER, 1929. No. 4.

Julius C. Morgenthau

By Henry Morgenthau.

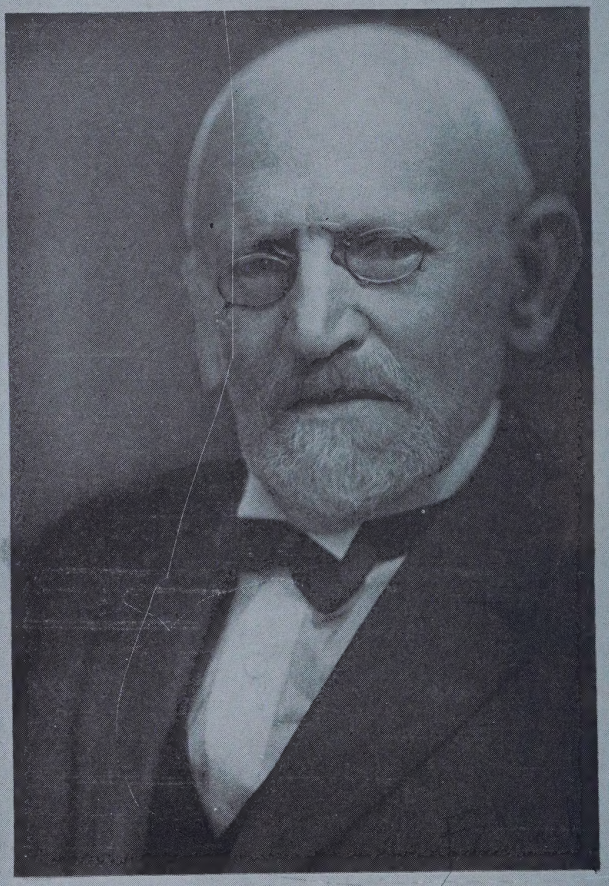
JULIUS C. Morgenthau was born in Mannheim, Germany, on August 2, 1858. He was the eleventh child and three more were added to the family later on. He spent his first seven years in his birthplace and then was transplanted to New York. He received his education in Grammar School No. 14, from which he graduated in 1872 at the head of his class. He then entered the College of the City of New York and when he graduated from there he was one of the five honor men of his class. He continuously showed his extraordinary mental calibre and was recognized as a leader in his classes and in the various social and athletic clubs which he joined.

During his college career he took a prominent part in the debates fostered by the College and the Clionian Society, where he filled all the positions ending with the Presidency. He was a very earnest, effective and ready debater. He delivered numerous dissertations. The one that created a profound impression upon his classmates and the faculty was on the "Aristocracy of Intellect." Right through life he always believed that intellect and not wealth should rule the world—that wealth was fleeting whilst intellect was a permanent force. He was at that time one of the editors and leading spirit of a publication called "Pleasant Words." He selected this title and in that he forecast one of his own future qualities—Pleasant Words for All.

After his graduation, he taught Latin and Logic at the College of the City of New York, and the students, who even now remember with great gratitude the benefits he bestowed upon them, are unlimited and include some very prominent New Yorkers. His great literary ability was splendidly demonstrated by his guiding some of his friends, of both sexes, including myself, in the reading of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Milton's Paradise Lost, and many of Emerson's Essays. It was a liberal education to listen to his explanations and elaborations of some of the difficult and obstruse passages in these works.

He was determined to pursue an intellectual career and selected Archaeology as his field. He studied in Leipzig, Heidelberg and other German Universities and wrote a theses and received the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was too modest and unassuming to use it after he stopped teaching.

Unfortunately when he returned home about 1883 there were only a few Chairs of Archaeology and those were occupied by relatively young men. So he found he could not use all the valuable knowledge he had acquired in Germany for the good of others. He fell back on his knowledge of Latin and partly influenced by his extreme admiration for his former Chief Professor Charles G. Herberman, to resume his activities as a tutor in Latin and Logic in the College



Sincerely yours
J. Hall Pleasants

of the City of New York. At the same time he assisted Professor Sturgis in preparing the definitions of archaeological words and terms for the Century Dictionary.

Julius made two incursions into business, one down South, which was then extricating itself out of the depth of the depression that had followed in the wake of the war and another in conjunction with three of his brothers in a retail business in Chicago. But Julius was not temperamentally fitted for mere money making. It did not appeal to him. He wanted an intellectual pursuit. He could not satisfy his aim to have constant contact with other cultured people and fine minds, by mingling with the masses who were then as now madly chasing the Almighty dollar.

Being prevented from pursuing Archaeology, he chose Philately, which was really his first love. Never have I forgotten his grief, when ten years old, he came home from school and found that his youngest brother had destroyed some of his best stamps. As he turned the pages of his album and saw that his Cape of Good Hope, his Mauritius, etc., had been destroyed, he just broke down and cried.

He always just loved stamps and that was the reason of his success. He did not look upon his profession as a means of living or as a task, for he was a genuine Philatelist—a Lover of Stamps.

In his private life he followed the instinct and passions of a Collector. He collected friends amongst his associates, his pupils, his large family connections, the members of the Golf Club, which he practically fathered, his fellow philatelists and the members of the various Clubs he belonged to. His great passion was friendship, and his success in bestowing and receiving friendship was the great source of his happiness and contentment.

He was unusually fortunate in the selection of his helpmate—Regina Rose. She was his best friend and just melted her existence into his. She was precisely what he needed—a soothing influence, an absolute complement to him. Then his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Heineman, who so wonderfully assumed the task to assuage his grief at the loss of his only son, and be a real lasting joy to him. Lucy supplied that splendid filial love which Julius craved for. Their circle, though small, was complete, and fortunately was made still more so by the coming of three promising grandsons.

The fact that he was so well satisfied with his family, vocation and friends lessened his ambition to shine in larger circles for which he was so eminently fitted.

I however positively believe that he got more out of life and gave more to others than most of those who are participating in the mad pursuit of Dame Fortune and in doing so neglect that finer aim to develop the best that is in them and to spread happiness amongst others.

(This will be followed by an article covering the philatelic career of Mr. Morgenthau.)

The Psychology of Collecting

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COLLECTING

With the growth of interest in collecting of all kinds, newspapers and magazines find it necessary to devote some attention to the hobbies that attract so large a share of their readers. As a result of this interest an interviewer submitted a carefully prepared list of questions to Mitchell Kennerley, president of the Anderson Galleries, who has disposed of many of the leading collections of books, art works and objects of art, and while these were intended primarily for book collectors they apply equally well to stamp collectors and to collectors of any other objects.

The following replies are reprinted from the *New York Times Book Review*

of April 7, 1929 with the special permission of Mr. Kennerley and as expressed by the *Times* "they are given here simply for their value as shrewd and thoughtful observations on the psychocolgy of collecting:

1. **Why are people collectors?** Collecting is one of the forms—it may be a very important form—of self-expression. The original urge may be slight or compelling, but developments may result in the opening of a field of continuous interest and progressive satisfaction. Study, recreation and adventure are combined; for collecting has always its romance, and always its tendency to produce an expert where at the beginning there was perhaps only an enthusiast.

2. **Are men greater collectors than women?** As a rule, collecting is more systematic with men than with women; the scale is larger and the aim toward completeness more distinct.

3. **About what time of life do they start, if any?** The collecting instinct tends to seek an outlet at an early age, but whether it finds adequate expression or remains comparatively crude, or is altogether submerged, naturally depends on varying individual conditions—environment, the strength of personal predispositions, the full or impeded flow of ordinary interests, the direction of attention to a field which arouses and can sustain interest, the special need or desire for such an interest as a relief from other occupations or to fill up gaps, the available means and leisure to satisfy the desire, and so on. Other things being equal, early middle age, the period of settled habits and fuller self-knowledge, seems the time for informed, systematic collecting. The desultory operators have then drifted out, spasmodic efforts have subsided, ephemeral enthusiasms have passed away; and the real collector has found himself, made sure of his field and entered definitely on a course that he means to continue.

4. **Are some people just "born collectors"?** Some people are undoubtedly born with the predispositions which may find their most appropriate development in some form of collecting.

5. **When men start early in life, what are they most likely to collect?** This depends on varying individual conditions. There is no marked general rule.

6. **Do old men have a propensity for any particular kind of collections?** No. But any element of apparent triviality is more remote. It is, of course, not usual to commence collecting in old age ,unless sufficient means and opportunity have been lacking before.

7. **What are women most likely to collect?** Speaking generally, objects in a field which seems to demand less systematized effort.

8. **What starts a collector on one especial line?** (a) Special personal tendencies. (b) Special personal associations. (c) Fortuitous "pushes of circumstance." (d) Force of suggestion, or of imitation. (e) Deliberate investigation and selection.

9. **Are the men of any particular profession or business likely to become collectors? Doctors?** Perhaps more individual members of the legal profession are inclined to collect than are found in other occupations, because there are more people here with a combination of intellectual training, rather exhausting pursuits, a sense of the value of a special "outside" interest and sufficient means to gratify their inclinations. But so far as a simple percentage of membership goes, the stage (omitting more distinctly provincial elements) may take the lead. In this connection may be noted a certain tendency among "artists" to collect along the lines of their work —books for literary men, etc.

10. **What are the most commonplace collections?** If by most commonplace is meant of widest and most general prevalence, not necessarily associated with "real" expertness—books, stamps.

11. **Psychological explanation for collecting?** (a) A development in a more or less specialized form of the possessory instinct. (b) The basis is intellectual; there is a deliberate selection of a particular field which offers continuous interest, stimulates study and suggests possibilities of completeness. In many cases the intellectual need seeks satisfaction solely in some special field of study; but even here material objects enter importantly, as records, illustrations, and so on; and the definite collecting of material objects of a certain class is a connected issue. The suggestion of possible completeness implied in collecting in a specified field is not without ethical significance. The conception of the unity of self-completeness of the universe may present itself with varying degrees of clearness and fullness to different minds, but it can never be altogether absent; and the collector's desire for approximate completeness in his special section of systematized effort is in its way a partial recognition of the larger principle of total completeness. (c) Based on more or less clearly acknowledged desire for the well-known "pleasures of pursuit." (d) Due to the imitative tendency. A prevalent habit, or the custom of a personal acquaintance, is followed more or less consciously. Modifications and developments ensue. (e) Forces of suggestion. This suggestion may come from other individuals, from environment, from events. (f) The need for a "hobby." (g) Desire for tangible "trophies" of prowess in some field of effort. (h) Combinations of some of these motives.

Early California Oval and Straight-Line Post Office Cancellations

By W. Parker Lyon and Ernest Wiltsee.

Dedicated to Milton T. Ferguson, Esq., State Librarian of California.

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THE study of early California cancellations is a most interesting one, because, as the authority for the first Post Office was only issued in November, 1848, the new offices arose out of the void, fresh and new, with no anterior period behind them. It was doubtless out of this condition, having no previous environment to work from, that a certain amount of individuality is noticed in the early cancellations. Also manuscript cancellations were frequent, as many of the offices were very small, and were, anyhow at first, instructed to support themselves and pay transportation charges on their mail, out of the sale of stamps. Under these conditions many Postmasters were poorly paid, distances were great, and large centres from which post marks and "killers" could be easily obtained, were far away. Consequently it is right that manuscript cancellations are, or should be, rated more highly in California than in the well organized East. In some small offices no stamped post-mark was ever used.

For some reason, individuality in early post-marks seems to have manifested itself in departing from the usual round shaped cancellation. The cancellations in the few post offices of 1849 and 1850 were usually round in form, sometimes large enough to include the postage rate, sometimes this being stamped outside of the post-mark. The authorities seem to agree that no stamps of the 1847 issue were ever placed on sale in California, and few of the 1851 issue before 1853. The same inefficiency that manifested itself for so many years in the conduct of the Postal Service in California was so complete that in the busy years of 1849, 1850, and 1851 the feeble Department could not even get postage stamps out to California to be placed on sale, and depended entirely upon the honesty of post masters in making returns. And in the hurry and scurry of these exciting years it must, of course, have been difficult in all instances to secure reliable men. The number of stampless letters in 1852, 1853, and even in 1854, were legion. But the new law of April 30th, 1855, which did away with the collect rate, largely reduced the stampless letters.

There were two forms of cancellations which were the outcome of the departure from the round post-marks. Both occur early, one in 1850 and the other not later than 1851. We have sufficient data to show that they extended into 1853, 1854 and 1855. These were the oval form, and the "straight-line" form, without enclosing border.

Why these departures should have taken place is lost in the mists of time. The instances were not numerous, and occurred in different parts of the gold fields. For it was all "gold diggings" in these early days.

The earliest years of California history were occupied in strict "placer" mining, in the brooks, creeks and river bars, with the simple appliances of pan, rocker, cradle, and then "Long Toms" and sluices. But as the ever increasing swarm of miners entered upon all the "diggings" and claims, it was not long before they turned their attention to the quartz veins, and also to the buried gravel channels entering the hills (called drift mines), and to the huge deposits of ancient river channels, which were soon to be worked by the "hydraulic" method. Letters show that even in the early sixties, hard-headed business men still placed all their reliance on the prosperity of their State, in the gold production. It was only later that Californians began to realize the overwhelming

agricultural and horticultural advantages of their wonderful soil and climate, which, together with its great oil resources, have made it in recent years one of the greatest and most fruitful empires in the world. And now let us begin with the "straight lines."

The full page illustration shows a noteworthy collection of both these forms from the great collection of W. Parker Lyon, one of the co-authors of this article. Taking them up separately:

Cover No. 1. In all likelihood the Benicia straight line with its 40c rate, is the earliest of all. Collateral evidence makes the date of this most interesting cover March 28, 1850. It was evidently a crude type-set form and must have been altered daily. Benicia deserves passing comment. It started as a rival to San Francisco, and is celebrated as the home of Heenan, the champion prize fighter. It early lost, in the contest with San Francisco, for people then as now, seemed to prefer to disembark as soon as land was reached. But it has the distinction of having been the Capital of the State, from February 4th, 1853, until March 1st, 1854, when the Capital permanently returned to Sacramento. This move was doubtless dictated by the nearness of Sacramento to the mining fields. The reason for the use of this "straight-line" cancellation was probably due to emergency or the loss of the regular implement. It is exceedingly rare.

Cover No. 2. The next "straight-line" is that of Monterey dated April 9, 1851. While other covers with this cancellation are known, they are all either in April or May, 1851, and the use was again evidently an emergency one and short-lived. The cancellation is an exceedingly rare one.

Monterey had been the ancient capital of "Upper California" in the Mexican days, but quickly lost its prestige and importance after the American conquest, when San Francisco, on account of its wonderful harbor and facilities for commercial supremacy, situated where the rivers and bay that led to the gold fields entered the ocean, went at a leap to the fore.

Covers No. 3 and 4. The next two covers are from Columbia, both "straight-lines." The first is well known and bears date of January 21, 1853. The second is rarer and its date was later in 1853. The first Columbia "straight-line" is always found out of line, as of type imperfectly set in a holder. This apparently gradually became loosened so that the name became scarcely distinct as the type evidently tilted to one side. Evidently disgusted with the instability of the small straight line type, the postmaster secured a second one, this time of large square-faced type, evidently being resolved that his second canceller should not behave so erratically. The letter shown at the lower right hand corner of the page, was doubtless September 27th, 1853, as other dated specimens are known. The Columbia covers are not particularly rare, for Columbia was a large and flourishing camp even into the seventies; and is celebrated as having failed to become the capital in the early days, by the lack of only one vote in the Legislature. It today retains its ancient charm and is a quaint village of about 300 people.

Cover No. 5. Four miles from Columbia proudly sat Sonora, the "Queen of the Southern Mines." Now and always the County Seat of the important mining County of Tuolumne, which in 1857 boasted the third largest number of votes, being surpassed only by San Francisco and El Dorado Counties. Its early post-marks were round. Why the "straight line" here reproduced should have been called into existence for a short time in 1852, we shall probably never know. As these covers occur about the same time, in April, 1852, it was doubtless an emergency post-mark.

Cover No. 6. We now come to the most remarkable of the "straight-lines," namely La Porte. In its early days this town was known as "Rabbit Creek." Also at one period it would seem to have been known as "Rabbit Town" as Mr. Wiltsee has a Copley Miners' Express frank, mailed at "Rabbit Town" at which office it was taken up by the United States mail, and forwarded East to East Boston, Mass. In 1857 its name was changed to the more dignified one of La Porte.

This most astonishing La Porte post mark exists in two forms; *first* simply as "La Porte," the stamp also being cancelled by this same straight line post mark. *Second*, the more elaborate one given here, the name of "W. Youlen" being below the town name, and both followed by the "Free" hand-stamp repeated twice. Both authors of this article have one of these most interesting and rare covers.

Searching inquiry has so far failed to reveal who "W. Youlen" was. A further search of the archives at Washington may reveal the fact that he was for a short time Postmaster, the only conceivable circumstance under which the

"free" hand-stamp could have been applied. His name is not given in the Guides. He certainly was not a Congressman, as the records show no such name. If he were Postmaster, time must have been plentiful and the dignity of his office must have sufficiently intrigued him, otherwise he would not have found time, or have spent money to have this redoubtable wood-block fabricated; for such it evidently was.

THE OVAL CANCELLATIONS.

And now let us take up the rarer form, the oval cancellation. The early day ovals as far as is now known were four in number, namely Sacramento, Weaverville, Mormon Island, and Snellings Ranche. They occurred in widely separated portions of the gold fields. We will take them up in the order of their occurrence.

Cover No. 7. The Sacramento Cover, like the straight-line Benicia, was inaugurated under the old 40-cent rate, 12½c local, and must have been used either in 1849, 1850 or 1851. Owing to the fact that "Upper California," the Mexican name, was used instead of "California," it was probably in 1849 or 1850. Why the oval form originated we cannot tell. Many of the earliest California Express Company franks were of oval form, and it is probable that the close affiliation between these two forms of mail transportation influenced this shape of postal cancellation. In passing it will be well to notice that this was a local California letter, and consequently employed the rate of 12½c. Also that the local 12½c cancellations are extremely rare. Many of the 40c California cancellations to the East have been preserved; but the local letters were rarely saved, and they are great rarities. This particular cover is one of the best and clearest known.

Cover No. 8. We now come to another rare cancellation, the oval of Mormon Island. The romantic history of the spot where this most interesting cover was postmarked has been touched upon by various writers. But to fully comprehend it, these few notes will be of interest. It has been written up in the July 1929 number of this magazine, but this rarer early oval was not included amongst the later covers in that interesting article.

James William Marshall, an employee of Capt. John A. Sutter, who held a large grant in the Sacramento Valley, with his headquarters at Sutter's Fort, now well preserved in the environs of Sacramento, first discovered gold in California, when digging a tail race for the sawmill he was constructing for Sutter, in January 1848. This spot was then named "Culloma" from the Culloma tribe of Indians who inhabited that vicinity. In the earlier days of California this name was spelled "Culloma" (not Culuma) as the 1849 cover in Mr. Wiltsee's article in the July issue of this magazine clearly shows. This spelling continued into 1851. But in later days the name has been and now is spelled "Coloma."

In the early days it was a thriving town of 600 people; but today two or three small houses mark the historic spot. As it was situated in the hills, it had no rich bottom lands to succeed the gold so soon "placered out," with perpetual and valuable agricultural products. But perched aloft on the height above the river, a great statue today marks the spot, and sits in silent majesty contemplating the historic scene. For the Native Sons of California, as one of their first duties, decided not to allow the fame of Marshall and his historic act to be forgotten by succeeding generations.

The true fact that led to the founding of what was then called "Mormon Island" was the heavy royalty of 25% of the gold recovered, demanded by Sutter. This led to dissatisfaction on the part of the Mormons early employed, and later augmented.

According to the best authorities they were led by that shrewd and daring Mormon speculator, later to become a leading factor in California history, Cap-

tain Samuel Brannan, whose enduring monument to succeeding generations is Brannan St. in San Francisco. It is stated that his agile brain early decided that if gold was at Coloma, it was in other spots in the American River, and under his leadership and advice the Mormons moved down the river, prospecting as they went, and gold in large quantities was discovered at the spot then called "Mormon Island" and now known as "Natoma," situated 25 miles down the river.

The cover here shown is extremely rare, but one other copy being so far known, although the cancellation exists on a pair of 3c 1851's. In our opinion this cover probably antedated the sale of stamps of the 1851 issue. It will be noted that the rare Adams Express Mormon Island frank was also an oval; the postal oval, however, is double lined. Doubtless it followed the influence of the Express cancellation.

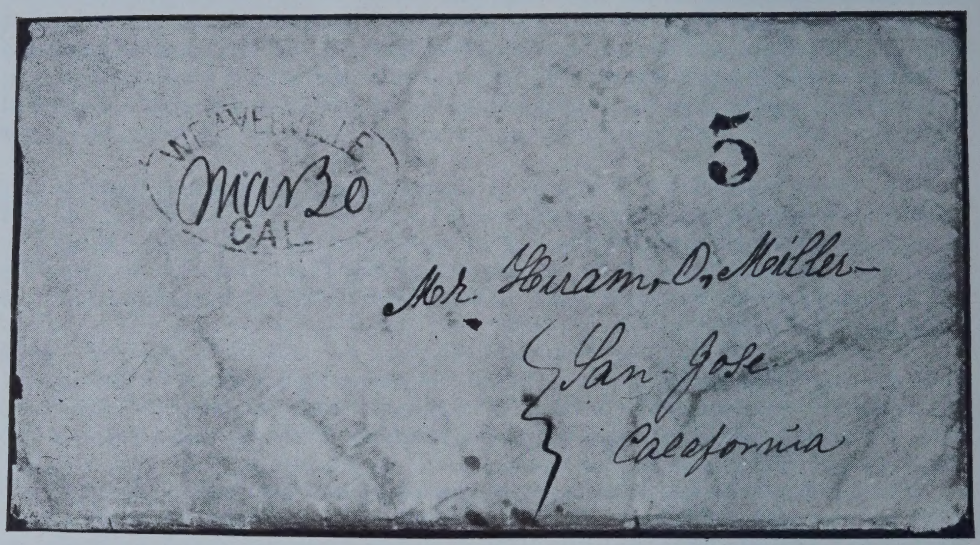
It will be noted that the Postmaster charged 6c paid for a local rate of 3c to San Jose. This error has been noted by the writers on other 1851 covers, when at first the details of the local rate change from the rate of 12½c to 3c does not seem to have been known in the country districts. This cover is too small to have carried the double rate.

The interpolation of "Express" on this cover has been added recently, and by some possessor who mistook it for an Express cover, which it certainly is not. The cover is genuinely postal, the "Paid" being frequently used by Postal as well as by Express Companies, and the rate being 6c clearly, in manuscript.

Brannan later changed the name of Mormon Island to "Natoma," naming it after the Natoma Tribe of Indians who inhabited that locality. After its early "Placer" riches were exhausted, it slumbered for years as a peaceful agricultural district. But in the late nineties came the introduction of "Gold dredging" from Australia, to work out the gold from the beds of streams, where the values could not be reached by any of the early day cruder methods of river mining.

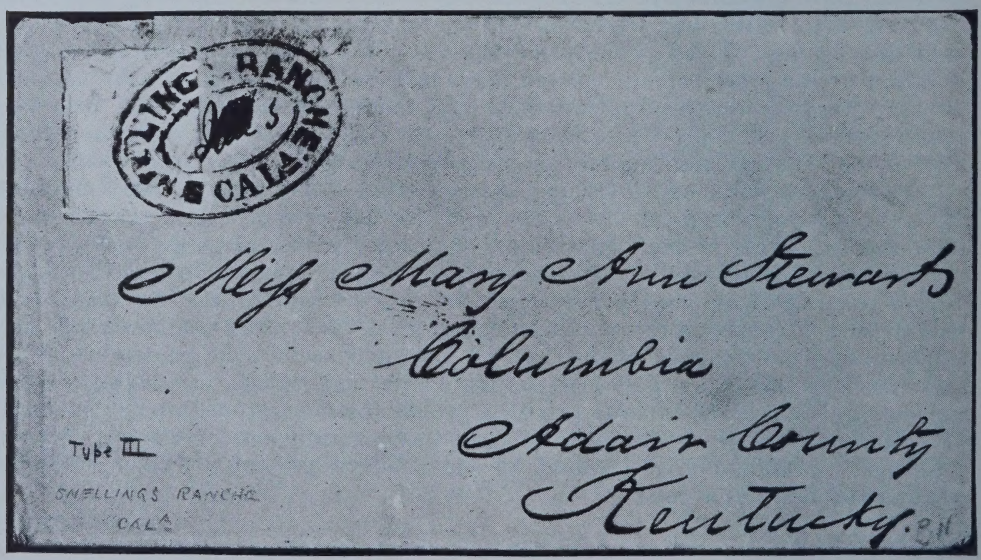
"Natoma" proved to be the centre of the second largest gold dredging district in California. The huge so-called "endless bucket line" gold dredges, each using from 400 to 1000 Horse Power, often of entire steel construction, and costing from $250,000 to $600,000 each, digging as high as 4000 to 5000 yards per day of gold gravel, at a cost of 6 to 7c per cu. yd. began operation in the late 90's and have continued to the present day. They reached the deep gravels in the beds of the river, and on account of the comparatively low cost of recovery, have also been employed in the wide flats along the river, too low grade in gold to admit of the more expensive hand labor methods of early days. For the last 30 years they have poured millions into the United States Mint, and the "Natoma Consolidated" proved to be the greatest Company of all with the exception of the "Yuba Consolidated" on its gold river, forty miles to the north.

Natoma, Oroville, called Opher City until 1855, La Grange, on the Tuolumne River, and Jenny Lind on the Calaveras River are four of the spots that have seen the full cycle of gold operations, beginning with the early days of pan, rocker, and "Long Tom," continuing their existence through the beautiful California years until the gold dredges came to their streams in the 90's, and which for the last 30 years, have been clearing up all of the values that the early day miners could not handle. Soon they will have exhausted their golden treasures, and then the peaceful valley will return to its ever-lasting production of the agricultural and horticultural products which the rest of the world demands. But Mormon Island, or Natoma, will not pass entirely out of history, for the "Natoma" brand of olives, raised on this historic ground, will, we trust, be present through the ages on.



Cover No. 10. From the Collection of Ernest Wiltsee.

We now move far to the North. Weaverville, the County seat of Trinity County, nestled amid its surrounding mountains 180 miles away to the north. *Cover No. 10* shows a clear single line oval in black, with the day written in. This cancellation occurs also in red, *Cover No. 9* from the collection of W. Parker Lyon, shown in the upper left hand corner of his covers, being in that color. *Cover No. 10* contains its full letter, and we consequently know that the date is Mar. 21st, 1855. The earliest examples of this oval, as far as now known to us, are in 1852. It must be admitted that the early Express Companies who served Weaverville, namely "Blake," "Rhodes and Lusk," etc., all were hand stamped ovals in form. Again the local Express companies may have influenced the oval form of this postal cancellation.



Cover No. 11. Snelling's Ranch.

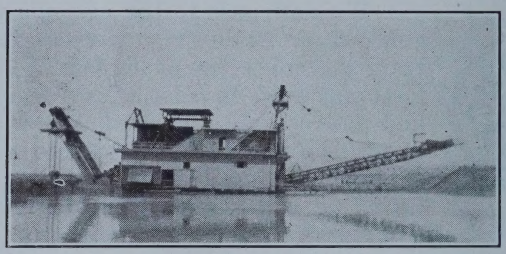
We now pass to the extreme southern end of the gold-belt and concern ourselves with cover Number 11, from the collection of Ernest Wiltsee. This most interesting cover is from a town which, after an exciting and active early history, has now, through the course of modern progress, passed into a sleepy little village far from the excitement of raging traffic and modern throngs. But while its hey-dey was early, and unlike the "ghost" towns it still maintains its ancient site, quiet today pervades its shaded streets and pleasant surrounding fields.

"Snellings Ranch" was its first name, as this beautiful cover clearly shows. Situated on the Merced River, in what was then Mariposa County, it was the last stopping place in cultivation and verdure before entering the narrow gorges of the foothills, that led to General Freemont's well known "Mariposa Grant" and the placer diggings and quartz mines in and near it. Note the old spelling of the word "Ranche" which has not been employed since the early 50's, and seems to have been an attempt to compromise between the Spanish word "Rancho" from which it is derived, and the modern word "Ranch." Here the weary freight teams rested and reformed for the entrance into the hills, amid luxuriant fields and abundant vegetation. Its streets were filled in those early days with the great eight and ten mule teams of the freighters, with their heavy "lead" and "trail" wagons, transporting mining machinery, merchandise, food and supplies, to the many bustling camps in the foothills of Mariposa County. Here they rested and reformed after the long drive through the valley from Stockton, into the smaller "outfits" that from now on would negotiate the curves and grades of the foothills and mountains.

The Old Court House at "Snellings Ranche," Now "Snelling."

In 1855 Merced County was separated from the huge county of Mariposa and from its position "Snellings Ranche" became the County Seat. The "Ranche" was dropped, and it was then called "Snellings." The old Court House above shown still exists, where many a well-tried suit was heard within its walls. But the rising power of the valley and its great influx of population, could not be withstood, as the power and influence of the mountain mining counties dwindled in comparison; consequently in after years the county seat was removed 25 miles into the valley to Merced, and Snellings, having made its third change into "Snelling," is now a sleepy village on the railroad to Yosemite.

No other example of this cancellation is now known. In fact the writers while in Snelling and the neighborhood, could not find any denizen who had even heard that its name was once "Snellings Ranche." So completely do facts fade, and so dependable and trustworthy are these mute contemporary witnesses to those early historic "days of gold." The date of this interesting cover is probably 1853 or 1854. It cannot be later.



No. 3 Dredge of the La Grange Gold Dredging Co. at Snelling.

But "Snelling" has not entirely lost touch with the "Days of Gold." Just outside the village the huge gold dredge shown, continues to moan and groan as is the wont of dredges when the digging is heavy, the only sound on the peaceful evening village air. The "endless chain of buckets" is shown in front, and the "stacker," or endless belt conveyor which piles up the washed gravel and boulders behind. And weekly the gold bar goes to the U. S. Mint just as they did in "49."

As these brief notes show, the early oval and straight-line cancellations soon passed away in the history of California. It was a period of great personal initiative; the entire country was new, vigorous, and unsolved. The oval was probably due to the influence of the popular Express Companies which, according to competent authorities, carried 95% of the mail to the mining regions in the early 50's, due to the failure of the United States Post Office Department to realize the situation, and to afford for many years adequate and reliable mail service.

The "straight-line" was doubtless in most instances an emergency makeshift, due to the remoteness of the region and the impossibility of quickly securing necessary replacements. But at least to those of us interested in early California history, they give an added zest and interest, both by the rarity of their occurrence and the originality of their forms, making pleasant departures from the ordinary stereotyped cancellations of later years.

Ten Minutes Talk on Afghanistan

By Charles J. Phillips.

THE great majority of American collectors make a fetish of the stamps of their own country. From the point of view of the almighty dollar, I suppose they are right, but they surely lose the zest and fascination that can be obtained by the study of many stamps produced by primitive means and by local people in the out of the way places. Among many such interesting groups I mention Brazil 1843-1850, New Caledonia 1860, 10 cents, New South Wales, Sydneys and Laureated Issues, Tasmania first 1d. and 4d, Uruguay 1856-1862 and most of the Indian Native States.

In this group of "primitives" I would give a high position to the stamps of Afghanistan produced by local artists in a wild and little known far away country and printed from lithographic stones on which each subject on the stone was drawn separately each one varying considerably from the other so that platings of these early Afghans is by no means difficult.

Before I refer to the stamps I think a few brief details of the country may be interesting.

Afghanistan is situated between Persia, Baluchistan and the northwest portion of India. It is about 500 miles broad by 600 miles in length. The population is about 6,000,000. The country is divided into five provinces, each under

separate Government appointed by the Amir. These are Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Afghan-Turkestan, and Badakshan.

The Amir Sher Ali ruled Afghanistant from 1868 to 1878. During his reign the first stamps were issued. Early in 1879 he fled from Kabul and died in exile. Yakub Khan then became Amir, but the murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British envoy, brought about war under General Roberts in 1879-1880. Yakub Khan abdicated and the Sirdars in June 1880 elected Abdur Rahman as Amir. He ruled firmly until his death in 1901, and was succeeded by his son Habibulla, who died in 1919 and was succeeded by the Amir Amanullah. Each of these Amirs had separate and very distinct issues of stamps.

The finest collections of these stamps have naturally been formed in India. The chief among these were those of Sir David Masson, Col. Hancock and Col. Appleton.

Sir David Masson who was a well known banker in the Punjab in Central Provinces, India, was, for many years, recognized as the chief authority on the stamps of Afghanistan and in 1908 produced (in conjunction with B. Gordon Jones) the standard handbook on the subject. This was issued by the *Philatelic Society of India* and is profusely illustrated from reconstructed plates of all the early types. I recently bought the whole of Sir David Masson's collection and these notes are based upon it.

Most stamps of the early types are dated, the first issue of 1870-71 being dated 1288 of the Mohammedan era. This date is usually found among the Arabic inscription in the large oval. The value is usually over the Lion's head. The values are: Shahi—1 anna or 1d; Sanar—2 annas or 2d; Abasi—2 annas or 4d; ½ rupee—6 annas or 6d; 1 rupee—12 annas or 1/-.

The early issues are printed in groups of 15 stamps 3x5. There were two stones of some issues, on one was 15 types of 1 shahi stamps, on the other, a left row of 5 of shahi, centre row of 5 sanar, and right row of 5 more shahi. In the third printing this was altered to left row of 5 all abasi, centre row of 5 all sanar, right row of 5 all shahi.

In 1871-72 two new values were issued, ½ and 1 rupee in purple printed in little groups of four stamps, two of each value.

In 1872-73 a new stone of 15 stamps of Shahi was in use. This is a cheap stamp but is very interesting because here we have the first repairs and retouches made by native Afghans in their own stamps.

In stamp No. 6, in the first printing one corner ornament was omitted. I had a pair in the collection, which I have sold to W. G. Hawkins and I do not know another pair in any of the fine collections in Great Britain, India or Germany. The native workmen must have quickly noted this fault and made at last three different attempts to correct it. I show complete sheets of the 1st, 2nd. and 3rd. retouch.

Other interesting retouches occur in these stamps. I show a page with the original state and the retouches on the same type, side by side for comparison.

With the issue of 1875-76 dated 1293, the use of special colors was introduced for the different Provinces, viz.: Kabul, Gray; Jellalabud, Purple; Kandahar, Green; Herat, Yellow-brown; Afghan-Turkestan, Black.

On the map you can see where each color was used. In this issue each color was printed from two distinct stones.

1st. A stone of 24 all Shahis.
2nd. A composite stone of 24 consisting of 12 Sanar, 6 Abasi, 3 each of ½ and 1 rupee.

The three higher values, in all colors except the grays are rare stamps, the blacks being rarities that are missing in most collections.

The issue of 1294 was printed in sheets of 40 stamps arranged as follows: 25 shahi, 8 sanar, 3 abasi, 2—½ rupee, 2—1 rupee. You can see why the three higher values are scarce in all colors.

Norway

THE PLATING OF 3 SKILLING—1857

By Dr. Justus Anderssen, R. D. P., in Collaboration with J. Jellestad and Abr. Odfjell, F. R. P. S. L.

WHEN Norway introduced postage stamps in 1855 they were only supposed to cover inland correspondence. But in the course of the first year it was arranged, through postal conventions, to be extended to include foreign countries: France with Algier, Denmark and Sweden, and later other countries. As the postage, especially for heavy mail, amounted to odd figures (for instance to U. S. A., 39 skillings) a supplementary value was needed and "3 skilling" was decided upon.

This stamp, as well as the other values of this issue, was ordered from P. A. Nyman, engraver in Stockholm, and the die matrixes were produced in the same manner as the one used for the 4 and 8 skilling stamps of this issue.

The stamp was delivered from the printers in lots between May 28th and July 6th, 1857—1,050,000 stamps in all. There are two distinct shades, lilac and grey-lilac. Brownish or greenish shades are chemical changelings.

Proofs exist in yellow, blue and grey lilac on paper verge Batonne.

As with the 4 and 8 skillings also here for the 3 skilling the printing plate is composed of four blocks (5x5) and we shall name them $\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline A & B \\ \hline C & D \\ \hline\end{array}$ as before.

The ink covers poorly, and often extra flaws are found, which are not characteristic of the matrix, and which therefore cannot be used for identifying purposes.

The color of this stamp makes the study rather difficult. In the following we will however give those distinguishing features, that through a long and careful study of a great number of this stamp, we have found to be constant.

A BLOCK

A 1. The upper frameline is pointed at the left and raggy at the right.

A 2. There is a colored dot in the shadelines of the nose. The upper frameline is wide at the right end.

A 3. In the . W. spandrel the 6th wavy line joins the frameline (Confer A 16.). There is a tiny colored dot in the forehead in line with R in the left FRIMÆRKE.

A 4. There is a colored dot in G in NORGE, another in the left 3 and the E in the left FRIMÆRKE.

A 5. A tiny colored dot in N of NORGE. K in the right FRIMÆRKE is crippled.

A 6. The upper end of the right frameline has a colored dot. The leg of the second L in SKILLING is narrow. A short line crosses the wavy line under N in NORGE.

A 7. The N. W. corner is rounded. There is a tiny colored dot in the forehead (confer A.3), also a tiny white spot close to the neck in line with R in the right FRIMÆRKE.

A 8. The upper and left framelines are joined. The right frameline is pointed at both ends.

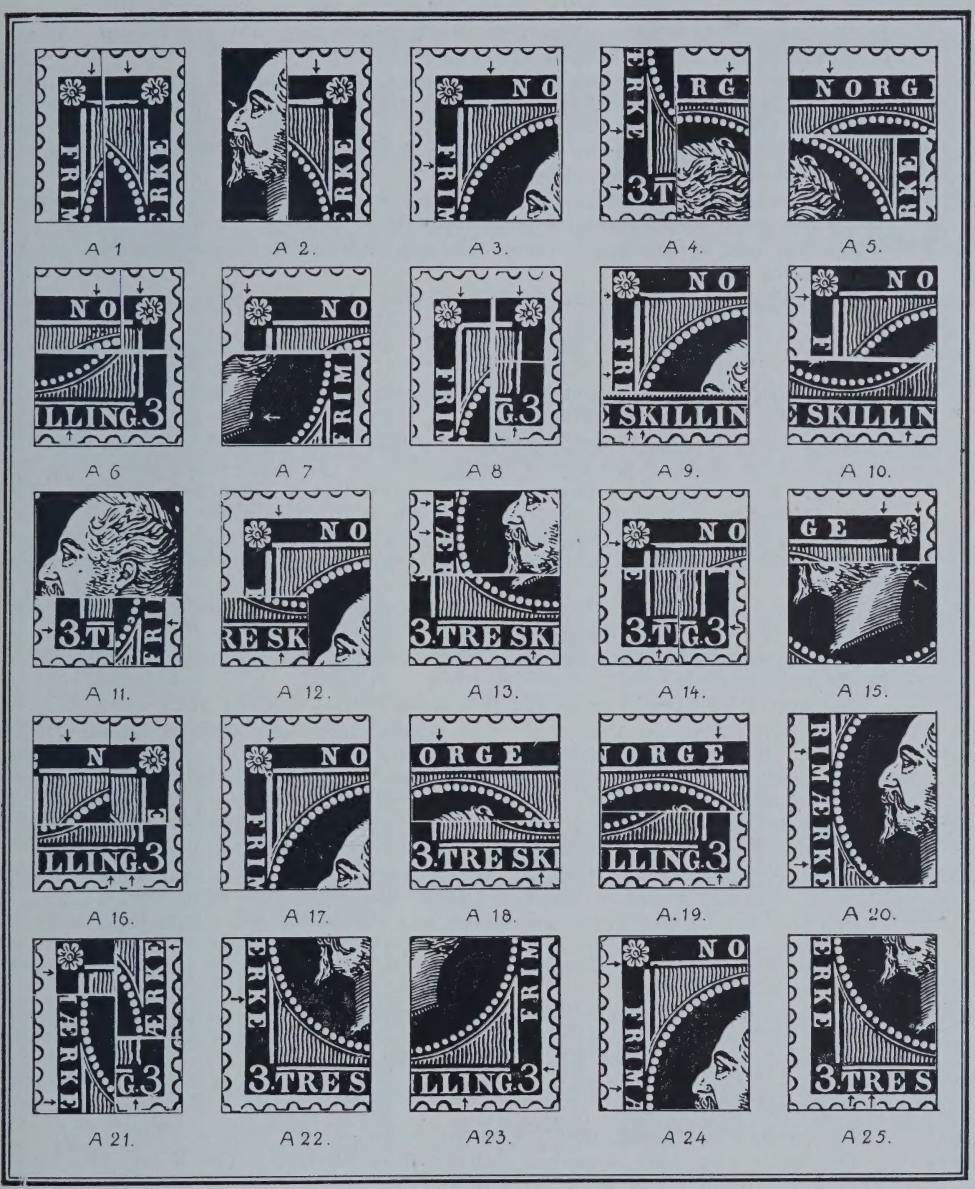
A 9. The upper frameline has the left end bended upwards, and the right end is pointed. There is a colored dot in the temple close to the curled hair. In SKILLING the K has a colored dot. The S is thickened at the top.

A10. A colored dot in the white wavy line under N in NORGE. In the S. E. spandrels there is a colored dot above I in SKILLING.

A11. A white dot is found above the hind head in line with K in the right FRIMÆRKE. There is a colored dot on the cheek. The left 3 has a colored dot and there is a colored dot in the pearl inside RI in the right FRIMÆRKE.

A12. The 1st and 2nd white wavy line in the N. W. spandrel join the upper frameline. S in SKILLING is crippled. The lower end of the right frameline is narrow.

A13. The shadows on the nose are sharp. A colored dot on the cheek close to the whiskers. The white circle is broken about the K in SKILLING.



A14. Both the upper as well as the lower frameline are pointed. T in TRE joins the lower frameline. G. in SKILLING has a hump on the top.

A15. There is a white dot in front of the throat. There are colored dots on the upper shadows on the neck, a colored dot on the cheek above the moustache. The upper frameline is pointed in both ends. There is a small cut in the edge of the N E corner.

A16. The upper frameline has in its right end a small outgrowth. The sixth white wavy line in the N. W. spandrel joins the upper frameline (confer A3). There is a colored dot on the cheek (confer A11). The lower frameline is narrow above the N. G in SKILLING. The G in this word is deformed.

A17. The left frameline is clubbed and prolonged so it reaches the rosette. There is a colored dot in the club end.

A18. The pearl under O in NORGE is large. The tops of the K in SKILLING is closed.

A19. The upper frameline is narrow and uneven under E in NORGE. There is a colored dot in the right 3.

A20. There is a colored dot in the white circle—S. W. spandrel—in line with K in the left FRIMÆRKE. The two pearls inside this dot are joined. There is a colored dot on the temple above the eyebrow.

A21. In the N. W. spandrel the first and second wavy lines are joined. The foot of both the E's in FRIMÆRKE left and right is broken. The lower end of the right frameline is pointed.

A22. In the S. W. spandrel the white circle line is broken in line with K in the left FRIMÆRKE (confer A20).

A23. There is a colored dot in the upper end of the right 3, it looks shortened. The upper part of the second I in SKILLING is crippled.

A24. The left end of the upper frameline is hooked. There is a colored dot in the wing of the nose.

A25. The white circle line in the S. W. spandrel is broken above the TR in TRE.

B BLOCK.

B 1. E in NORGE has a colored dot in the lower leg. The pearl inside the I in the left FRIMÆRKE is only half.

B 2. There is a tiny white dot between the left rosette and NORGE. There is some colored spots in the pearls inside RKE in the left FRIMÆRKE.

B 3. In the S. E. spandred several of the white wavy lines are broken. The right frameline is broken where it joins the white circle line.

B 4. The pearls under NORGE are more or less spotted with colored dots. There is a colored dot in G in SKILLING. The upper frameline has a hook in the left end.

B 5. N. W. corner broken. There is a cut in the right frameline inside the second R in the right FRIMÆRKE.

B 6. The upper frameline is narrow under G in NORGE. The first leg of N in NORGE is broken.

B 7. The first L and the G in SKILLING have each a colored dot.

B 8. O in NORGE is open at top. The white circle line broken under OR in NORGE. The pearl under R in NORGE has a colored dot. The right frameline is pointed at top. The right end of the lower frameline is pointed. There is a colored dot in the lower leg of E in NORGE.

B 9. The left frameline is split at top by a colored hairline. The last white wavy line in the S. E. spandrel joins the lower frameline.

B10. There is a colored dot high on the forehead. There is a colored dot in the right 3. The right end of the lower frameline is pointed upwards.

B11. The left end of the upper frameline has a colored dot. The lower end of the left frameline is pointed. The white wavy lines are broken above R in TRE (S. W. spandrel). The right rosette is connected with the upper frameline by a white flaw.

B12. The upper frameline has a colored dot in the left end—while the right end is split. There is a colored dot between the eye and the hair. The white circleline is broken above LL in SKILLING.

B13. There is a colored dot in the lower leg of E in NORGE. K in SKILLING is crippled.

B14. The lower end of the right frameline forms a club with a colored dot.

B15. The white circleline is broken under GE in NORGE. The K and the LL in SKILLING seem all to be a little deformed.

B16. There is a colored dot besides the moustache, another in M in the left FRIMÆRKE. Both of the LL's in SKILLING have the foot broken.

B17. The edge above the right rosette is raggy. The right end of the upper frameline is pointed.

B18. The lower end of the right frameline is pointed. The top leg of E in TRE is crippled. There is a colored dot above T in TRE. There is a tiny colored dot in the upper part of S in SKILLING.

B19. The unshadowed part of the neck has a colored flaw. S in SKILLING has a colored dot. The foot of the first I in SKILLING is crippled.

B20. There is a colored dot on the forehead (see B 10). The white circleline is broken in lines with E in the right FRIMÆRKE. The left end of the lower frameline is pointed.

B21. The right end of both the upper as well as the lower framelines have a colored dot. The lower frameline is narrow above E in TRE.

B22. The left end of the upper frameline has a cut. There is a colored dot in the left 3. The upper leg of K in SKILLING is broken.

B23. The N. W. corner is broken. There is a colored dot in the right end of the upper frameline. Another colored dot in the upper corner of E in TRE. One often finds that one of the white wavy lines in the N. E. spandrel joins the upper frameline.

B24. There is a colored dot in the edge of the nose. Another above the moustache. The right 3 has a colored dot. G in SKILLING is crippled.

B25. Both the right and left framelines have in their upper end a colored dot. The R in TRE and the K in SKILLING are both crippled.

Modern Land Transportation Shown on Stamps

By Stephen G. Rich, Ph. D.

THERE are many airmail stamps, and a large proportion of these carry pictures of airplanes. There have been stamps with pictures of railroad trains, from 1860 to issues now current. In contrast to these rather popular illustrations, the modern road vehicle has rather lagged behind in affording pictures for stamps. I have recently endeavored to make as complete a list as possible of the modern road vehicles shown on stamps, and believe that I now have a substantially complete one.

In "modern road vehicles" I include everything not pulled by animals that may move upon a road. This includes, therefore: Bicycles, automobiles, motor trucks, motorcycles, tractors and traction engines.

Our own country was the first to depict a motor vehicle, and has issued half as many stamps showing modern vehicles as all the rest of the world combined. If we add Cuba and the Dominican Republic, both strongly under American influence, the United States can claim sponshorship for approximately half the modern vehicle pictures ever put on stamps. Under American influence, Cuba was the first to depict a bicycle on a stamp. Mexico was the first to show a motorcycle and sidecar.

This list is arranged according to the vehicle shown, and in chronological order under each vehicle.

1. Bicycles.

Cuba, Special Delivery, 1899, 10c., Scott no. 552.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1902, 10c, Scott no. 1895.
Cuba, Special Delivery, 1902, 10c, Scott no. 553.
Cuba, Special Delivery, 1910, 10c, Scott no. 554.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1911, 10c, Scott No. 1897.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1914, 10c, Scott no. 1898.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1916, 10c, Scott no. 1899.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1917, 10c, Scott no. 1900.

2. Motorcycle alone.

U. S., Special Delivery, 1922, 10c, Scott no. 1901. Indian Motorcycle.
U. S., Special Delivery, 1925, 15c, Scott no. 1902. Indian Motorcycle.
Dominican Republic, Special Delivery, 1925, 10c, Scott no. 302. Indian Motorcycle.
Egypt, Special Delivery, 1926, 20m, Scott no. 225. British type single-cylinder motorcycle.
U. S, Special Delivery, 1927, 10c, Scott no. 1904. Indian Motorcycle.
Dominican Republic, Special Delivery, 1927, 10c, Scott no. 303. Indian Motorcycle.

3. Motorcycle and Sidecar.

Mexico, Special Delivery, 1919, 20c, Scott no. 741. Indian motorcycle and sidecar.
Mexico, Special Delivery, 1923, 20c, Scott no. 742. Indian motorcycle and sidecar.

4. Motor cars and trucks.

U. S., Pan-American, 1901, 4c, Scott no 296. Electric cab, probably Columbia, made by Electric Vehicle Co.

Bosnia, 1906, 50h. Scott no. 42. Austrian Daimler military truck.

Bosnia, 1910, 50h, Scott no. 58. Austrian Daimler military truck.

U. S., Parcel Post, 1912, 15c, Scott no. 1456. Studebaker-E. M. F. mail truck.

Russia, Charity (semi-postal), 1922, 250,000r, Scott no. 536. Motor ambulance.

U. S., Special Delivery, 1925, 20c, Scott no. 1903. White or Pierce-Arrow Mail truck.

Tunis, Semi-Postal, 1928, 40+40c to 10c+10f., Scott nos. 347 to 353. Citroen caterpillar 6-wheel desert-going truck.

5. Tractors.

U. S., Parcel Post, 1912, 75c., Scott no. 1460. Traction-engine.
Russia, 1923, 5r., Scott no. 244. Tractor.
Russia, 1923, 5r., Scott no. 248. Tractor.

I add the following oddities, not strictly relevant, but vaguely allied.

Radio transmitting stations are shown on the 1919 and 1920 stamps of Guatemala, (30c 1919, 2c on 39c 1920); and on the 1925 Popoff commemorative issue of Russia. Azerbaijan shows oil-wells on two stamps of 1922. Various modern transportation methods in industry are shown on the Saar stamps of 1921. On the postage dues of 1926 of Turkey, is shown a train emerging from a modern railway bridge; and on the Transvaal commemorative of 1900 a train is shown coming out of a tunnel. These are the only stamps thus far issued showing the train in such positions. There are, of course, many stamps showing locomotives and trains, and many showing bridges, that are well-known to collectors.

I conclude by remarking that none of the large firms in the motor industry have yet gotten their product onto stamps, with the exception of Studebaker.

A Forgotten Postal Agreement

By Donald A. King.

RECENTLY in some research work in early Provincial Legislative Assembly Reports I discovered a reference to a particularly low postal rate for letters exchanged between portions of the Province of New Brunswick and the United States during the '50s. Though very familiar with the postal records of that time, the item was new to me and, therefore, I made further search and located the correspondence on the subject, and it follows herewith.

"General Post Office,
St. John, N. B.,
Nov. 19, 1851.

"Sir:

Referring to your communication of 6th June last, and to the subject of the exchange offices between the United States and this Province, I beg to inform you that application has been made to me for the establishment of a communication by messenger between the frontier Post Office of Calais and St. Stephen, which is represented would be attended by advantage to the Post Office Revenue, as well as by great public accommodation. From enquiries instituted some time since with that end in view it appeared that a communication service daily by messenger could be effected for the sum of £10. or $40.

Under the present rate of 10 cents or 6d. currency, this would probably be unattended by any increase in the Revenue, but I am of the opinion that if a small

local rate were fixed for letters posted at a Frontier office for delivery to the corresponding Frontier Town, that the amount of Revenue would go far towards payment of the messenger's wages.

Such a plan if adopted should of course be applied to all exchanging offices. Between the Towns of Calais and St. Stephen, and St. Andrews and Robbinston the distance is so short that unless the rate was fixed very low, the mail would not be greatly used. Between Woodstock and Houlton the case is different, but it would be advisable to establish a uniform rate for all three, and I beg to propose therefore, a local rate of 2 cents or 1d. currency on all letters posted at one Frontier Office, prepayment optional; and the postage to be retained by the country collecting it, in the same manner as with the ordinary rates of postage; and further that the proposed communication between St. Stephen and Calais be established.

Should you be disposed to sanction such an arrangement on the part of the United States, I will submit the matter at once to the Lt. Governor of this Province, whose sanction by Order in Council is necessary before I can collect any new rate of postage.

I may state that previous to the change of arrangements of 6th July, last, the custom of charging at St. Andrews a penny currency on letters to and from Robbinston had been in existence for some time. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. Howe,
Postmaster.

Hon. N. K. Hall,
Postmaster General,
Washington,
U. S. A."

"Post Office Department,
Dec. 11, 1851.

"Sir:

Your letter of the 19th ult. came duly to hand. In answer I have the honor to inform you that, agreeably to your suggestion I have made an order placing Calais in official communication with St. Stephen from the 1st Jan. next, and the Postmaster of Calais is authorized to pay one half the expense of twice daily mail conveyance between the two offices,—to wit, $20. a year, it being understood that the distance to be travelled is about the same on the territory of each country. The proposed 2 cent postage arrangement is sanctioned in respect to letters passing between the above named office; but with reference to Robbinston and St. Andrews, and Houlton and Woodstock, I would prefer, as the distance in both cases exceeds five miles that the general rate of 10 cents should stand, at least for the present.

Under our arrangement with Canada, the President advised the establishment of the 2c rate only in the case of offices not more than five miles apart.

I am,
Yours &c., &c.,
(Sgd.) N. K. Hall,
Postmaster General.

J. Howe, Esq.,
Postmaster General,
St. John,
N. B."

"General Post Office,
St. John,
Dec. 17, 1851.

"Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., conveying to me your sanction for the establishment of a communication between Calais and St. Stephen by messenger and for half the expenses of that service at $40. per annum, and also for the propsed rate of 2c on letters between those offices, but stating, that as the distance between the other offices of communication exceeded five miles, you could not sanction the 2c rate.

I have to express my satisfaction at your acceding so far to the proposition made by me; at the same time I beg respectfully to direct your attention to the fact that the distance between St. Andrews and Robbinston is less than five miles.

In our contract it states it at three and a half, which I consider as quite the outside.

Under these circumstances, I presume there will be no difficulty in including the last named office in the 2c rate, but I wait your reply before giving any instructions on this point.

I have
&c., &c.,
(Sgd.) J. Howe,
Postmaster.

Hon. N. K. Hall,
Postmaster General,
Washington."

To the foregoing letter apparently no reply was received, at least none appears in the annual Reports of the Post Office Department of New Brunswick. It is more than probable that the point would be conceded by the United States Postal Administration as Robbinston was at that time the United States office for the exchange of mails between that country and the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; St. Andrews, N. B., being the other for the three Provinces. Mails for St. Stephen-Calais and Woodstock-Houlton would be purely of local origin.

On the same date as the foregoing letter was written Howe took the matter up with the Provincial Government. He wrote as follows—

"General Post Office,
St. John,
Dec. 17, 1851.

"Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of His Excellency the Lt. Governor copies of correspondence between the Postmaster General of the United States and myself, on the subject of an additional communication between Calais and St. Stephen, and the rates of postage between Frontier towns. It will be seen from the letters of the Postmaster General of the United States, that he accedes to the rate of 2 cents or one penny, on letters passing between the Frontier Offices as far as regards St. Stephen and Calais.

I have however pointed out to him the fact that the St. Andrews and Robbinston offices being not more than three miles and a half apart, and have no doubt, therefore, he will accede to the new rate between these places also. Under these circumstances I submit I may receive the necessary authority for the collection of the penny rate at the Frontier offices in this Province.

I have
&c., &c.,
(Sgd.) J. Howe,
Postmaster.

Hon. J. R. Partelow,
&c., &c.,
Fredericton, N. B."

The foregoing letter is the last record that appears in connection with the arrangement for the lower rate. That it went into effect there can be little doubt, original covers thus prepaid to the places named would prove it conclusively. United States covers if prepaid would carry two of the 1c. 1851 issue, those of New Brunswick origin would necessarily only bear the impression of "1d. paid," no 1d. stamp being every issued.

An examination by some of the cover collectors would perhaps disclose specimens bearing this special rate. They are worth searching for, so that the use of this rate be definitely established.

The Soviet Philatelic Association

By B. Rosov.

(Editor's Note: The activities of the Soviet Philatelic Association have been of interest to collectors in this country for some time but very few seemed to have a clear conception of the purpose or methods employed by this organization. In view of its official character as a State monopoly, the director of the Association was requested to submit a statement for the benefit of our readers and we are pleased to publish the article below exactly as written.—H. L. L.)

IN consequence of the Great War and the famine of 1922, a great number of destitute children appeared in the U. S. S. R. After W. I. Lenin's death, the government of the U. S. S. R. organized a special fund in his memory for the assistance of destitute children. The revenues of this fund are obtained

from different sources. One of these is the sale of postage stamps, old banknotes, postcards and coins to collectors. The sale of the above objects is effected by a special commercial organization, bearing the name of *"The Soviett Philatelic Association of the Commission of the All Russian Central Executive Committee for the Organization and Disposal of W. I. Lenin's Fund for the Assistance of Destitute Children."* According to its statute, this organization delivers 50% of all net profits from her commerce with materials for collections to the Fund in Memory of W. I. Lenin.

The foreign commerce with philatelic materials, similarly as all the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R., is a State monopoly, and the philatelic State monopoly for foreign trade is entrusted to the Soviet Philatelic Association. Therefore all foreign collectors or dealers have to buy all collection materials of the U. S. S. R. exclusively from the Soviet Philatelic Association, or through her.

In view of the fact that postage stamps and annulled banknotes are so very easily forwarded abroad, collectors could quite easily effect a hidden trade with abroad, which took the appearance of an exchange between collectors. As the state monopoly was violated in this way and the revenues of the Fund in memory of W. I. Lenin were thus reduced, the Soviet Philatelic Association, which did not wish to deprive collectors of the right to exchange stamps for their own collections with foreign collectors, was forced to organize a control of collectors' exchanges, so as to suppress an exchange of stamps, being in reality a private commerce. To this end the Soviet Philatelic Association has established and published special rules, obligatory for all collectors, effecting an exchange with abroad. All letters and parcels with collection materials transgressing these rules are confiscated.

The Soviet Philatelic Association effects not only commercial transactions, but studies and describes in special catalogues all issues of stamps and necessity money of tzarist Russia and the periods of the Civil War and Revolution in the U. S. S. R. Up to now the Soviet Philatelic Association has studied, listed and published in special publications: The rural issues of Russia, (which catalogue appeared in Russian and English), the issues of imperial Russia, Russian Border States, Russian Posts in China, Turkey, Crete, etc., as well as the issues of the Caucasus and Ukraine. A special work deals with the various and extremely interesting issues of the period of the Civil War in Russia.

Except these publications, which appear from time to time, the Soviet Philatelic Association has been publishing, for a period over 7 years, a monthly magazine, *The Soviet Collector,* which is strictly scientific and in which the best collectors of the U. S. S. R. collaborate.

At the present, in consequence of the combined efforts of the People's Commissariat for Public Instruction and the Fund in Memory of W. I. Lenin, this question has been nearly solved. The smaller children have been taken from the streets and placed in Colonies for Children, where they are very carefully brought up. Children in their teens live in Labour Colonies, which in part occupy some of the former convents. In these colonies a great deal of attention is paid to former destitute children, and they are very carefully trained. On two of the stamps, which were recently issued in favor of destitute children, we see such children at field work, as well as children being trained in a workshop.

The bringing up of destitute children requires a great deal of money. The State is therefore always trying to augment its resources for this purpose. Stamps in favor of destitute children have been issued precisely to this end.

The citizens of the United States must always bear in mind that every Russian or Soviet stamps purchased from the Soviet Philatelic Association is of assistance in this great work.

Comments on Translation of Kohl's China

By James Starr.

THE editor has requested me to submit an article of comments on the Translation of the China Section of Kohl's Handbook, which has appeared in the last three numbers of this magazine. He wishes it to be a constructive addition to the article rather than a criticism of the statements. I have endeavored to obey his orders, but fear that I have lapsed in one or two parts.

CUSTOMS POST:—It may be of interest to readers to know that the original designs for the first Customs Post stamp are in the possession of John A. Agnew of London and have been exhibited by him at Monaco and LeHavre. The first unaccepted sketch of the central design consisted of the Yin Yang symbol above which was the Keh Kuang Chu (Night-Shining Pearl) guarded on the left by the Feng Huang or Ho Ho bird (emblem of the Empress) and on the right the dragon emblematic of the Emperor. Beneath the whole is a ribbon-like label. These are all in gorgeous colors of gold, yellow, red, green and purple. The next unaccepted design for the center was rather similar to the first except that the supporters on each side were dragons and the colors were somewhat changed, but still very gorgeous. The next unaccepted essay had in the center an elephant-like animal with what looks like a basket of fruit on its back. The borders are similar to those of the actual first issue except that the values are in cash. This essay got as far as having a die proof in red, and plate proofs both perforated and imperforated in black exists. A third design shows a dragon, very similar to the issued stamp. The fourth design has in the center a dragon very similar to the actually issued stamp, the value being in mace and still another design shows a pagoda in the center with the value in candarines. A die proof of the last design also exists.

ACTUAL ISSUE OF 1878:—Theodore Siddall has recently informed me that the stamps of this issue are lithographed. Every other authority that I have seen say that they were printed from engraved copper dies and that they were originally 25 separate dies for each value of the issue.

Every student of Chinese stamps now knows that there were a great many different settings of these dies. How many is not known but there were many more than 3, and it does not follow that there were the same number of settings for each value. In fact, I think they were different. Therefore the division of the issue into "plates" or "settings" 1, 2 and 3 is erroneous and misleading. It would be better to follow the nomenclature of M. D. Chow and call them "sets" 1, 2 and 3. Set 1 being the stamps on thin paper, narrow spaced, in sheets of 25. Set 2 the wide spaced issue and set 3 the stamps on thicker paper, narrow spacing, in sheets of 20.

ISSUE OF 1885:—As in the case of the first issue, there are more than the two plates cataloged. There are several different settings of the dies for both the 12½ rough and 11¾ sharp, perforated stamps, but the number of dies that can be identified are very much less than those that have been identified in the previous issue.

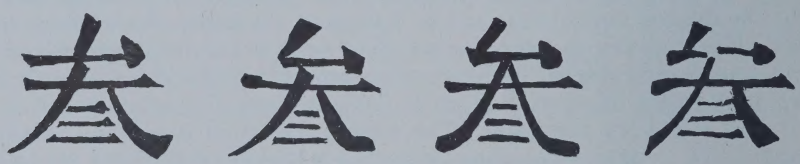
Proof of the one candarin at least on thin rice paper exists. According to M. D. Chow, the 3 and 5 candarin exist with double impressions, also the one candarin vertical pair imperforated between, the 3 candarin horizontal pair imperforated between, and the 5 candarin vertical and horizontal pairs and horizontal strip of 4 imperforated between.

1894 JUBILEE ISSUE:—The Tokio Printing:—The sheets of the 9, 12 and 24 candarin of this issue consisted of 4 panes of 25 stamps each and M. D. Chow

states that the 9 candarin tete-beche occurred in the lower left corner of each pane so that there were 4 stamps to the sheet instead of one as is usually stated. There is a shade of the 24 candarin of the Tokio printing which is almost the color of that of the Shanghai printing and very difficult to determine. The 9 candarin exists with double impression. H. F. Bowker described in the *Collectors Club Philatelist*, volume VII No. 3, the existence of one stamp in the northeast corner of the plate where the die had been re-touched.

Innumerable counterfeits exist of these three issues most of which are so poor that a novice could distinguish them at a glance.

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST:—Provisional Issue 1897, Small Figures of Value:—This issue is of immense value to the collector for the reason that the surcharge occurs only on the Tokio printings and it is therefore a color guide to distinguish between these two perplexing issues. Kohl lists the 1c on 1 candarin red; 5c on 5 candarin yellow; and 10c on 6 candarin red brown of the Shanghai printing with this surcharge, but I am inclined to believe that this is an error and that these three stamps are really but shades of the Tokio printing. Kohl's catalog is the only one that I have seen which gives these three values on the Shanghai printing.



There are three types of the character San found on the surcharge of the 24 candarin stamp. The first and most common is "A". Its distinctive marks are the hooks on the three short horizontal strokes on the lower part. This type is found on all settings of the surcharge and is found with several variations, mostly of broken lines, and one where the stroke at the left above the first horizontal line meets the stroke at the right forming a triangle. Type B is very well known and is probably the one referred to by M. D. Chow. Its distinguishing characteristics are the absence of the left end of the first horizontal line and that the 3 short lower horizontal lines have no hooks at the right end. This type is known to exist in the Tokio and Shanghai settings large numerals 2½ m.m. from the Chinese characters (Gibbons B 1 and 2). Type C. This type is similar to type B except that both sloping lower lines cross the second horizontal line and meet at the first. It is known on Gibbons B-2. Type D is reported by E. H. Finegan and is probably a sub-type of A.

Double over-prints exist of the ½c on 3 candarins; 2c on 2 candarins; 4c on 4 candarins and 10c on 9 candarins. Copies of the 2c on 2 candarins exist where the figure 2 of the surcharge is over the "e" of cents instead of the "n." The 8c on 6 candarins exists in a vertical strip of 3 imperforated between, as does also the 10c on 6 candarins.

LARGE FIGURES OF VALUE, WIDE SPACING ON THE SHANGHAI PRINT:—The ½c on 3 candarins, 1c on 1 candarin (this error occurs on the first and second stamps of the bottom row, on the sixth or tenth pane of the sheet and on the third stamp of the same row there is a broken "e" and "n" in the word "cent"), 2c on 2 candarins and 30c on 24 candarins exist with no period after cents. One stamp in the sheet of ½c on 3 candarins exists with no "t" in cent and also with 2/3 of the word "cent" missing. The 1c on 1 candarin exists imperforate on watermarked paper and with gum. The 30c on 24 candarins exists in horizontal pair imperforate between. The 4c on 4 candarins light rose exists in vertical pair imperforate between, and the 10c on 12 canda-

rins exists with a broken "0" in the figure "10." The 1c on 1 candarin also exists with an inverted comma instead of a period, and there is a vertical strip of 5 in which the surcharge is complete on the top stamp, 1/3 gone on the bottom stamp and proportionately missing between. A vertical pair is also known with partially off-set printing on the back.

LARGE FIGURES OF VALUE ON THE SHANGHAI PRINTING 1½ M. M. SPACING:—The Handbook lists the 30c on 24 candarins. M. D. Chow does not list this stamp and I am exceedingly doubtful if it actually exists as I have never come across a copy nor seen it in any other collection that I can remember. According to M. D. Chow, the 1c on 1 candarin, 2c on 2 candarins, and 5c on 5 candarins exist imperforate, the latter being a single copy postmarked Swatow and is without numeral. The ½c on 3 candarins and the 2c on 2 candarins (re-touched plate) exist in a horizontal pair imperforate between; the 5c on 5 candarins in vertical strip imperforate between. The ½c on 3 candarins exists with the English and Chinese portions of surcharge ½ M.M. apart instead of 1 M.M. He states there are two varieties of this setting both in a right pane, one being the fourth stamp of the second row and the other the third of the fifth.

The ½c on 3 candarins, 2c on 2 candarins, 4c on 4 candarins and 10c on 9 candarins, exist with inverted surcharge.

The following errors are also found:

½c on 3 candarins: Diagonal surcharge; Misplaced surcharge, half being on the left hand of the stamp and half on the right.

1c on 1 candarin: Vertical strip double perforation.

2c on 2 candarins: Misplaced overprint, as above; Horizontal pair, right stamp unsurcharged; Horizontal pair, right half part of original stamp missing, but surcharge complete; Vertical pair, imperforate between.

5c on 5 candarins: No period after cents; Hook on lower part of "5" missing.

JAPANESE PRINTING, 1½ M.M. SPACING:—Mr. Chow states there is a copy of the 5c on 5 candarins in which the left half of the two Chinese characters at the left are missing and the 1c on 1 candarin is found with the right and left Chinese characters in the upper row completely missing and the middle character half gone.

The 2c re-engraved stamp is found with no period after cents and in horizontal pair imperforate between.

SURCHARGES ON THE 3c RED REVENUE STAMP:—Numbers 41 to 45 may really be found in three shades of red and number 42 is known with the top line of Chinese characters missing, also with the word "cents" missing.

As to the double surcharge of number 47, only 5 known copies exist at the present time of which 2 are unused and 3 used. Number 46 exists with the double surcharge inverted of which M. D. Chow states that 20 copies exist.

As to the numbers of 47 and 48, while 200 copies and 40 copies respectively were printed, it is doubtful if all of them are in existence at the present time.

1897 REGULAR ISSUE:—As to the 4c olive green stamp, I think it is questionable whether this is a real error of color or only a changeling. Certainly the copy in my collection,—I have it both used and unused,—is considerably browner today than when it was first put in.

Number 57 color error is however an unquestionable error. The 10c exists in a distinct greyish blue green beside the ordinary color and there are a number of shades of the entire issue.

The $5.00 imperforate, appeared in the late Summer of 1924 on white wove watermarked paper and at least 3 sheets are in existence. The $1.00 value exists in sheet imperforate vertically. Only one sheet is known and this was in very

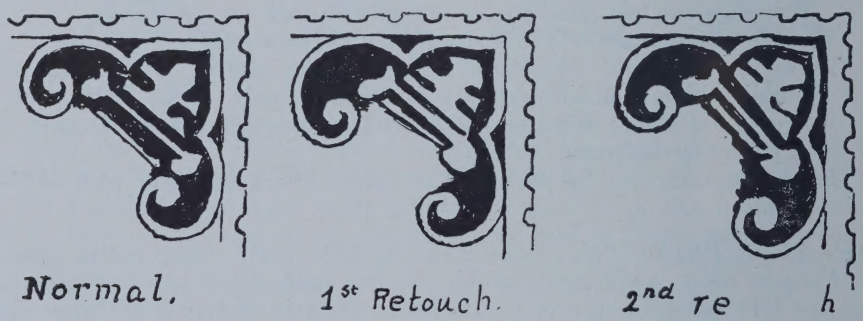
bad condition the horizontal perforations cutting the lower edge of each stamp, and with the exception of one pane which is none too good, the stamps were all more or less torn and damaged. In the entire sheet, there were probably not over 40 stamps that were in anything like good condition.

1898 ISSUE:—There are 2 shades of the ½, 1, 2, 4 and 30c values, also of the $5.00.

Die proofs of the ½c value in 6 trial colors on thin card board exist.

The following part perforates are known:—½c vertical pair imperforate between; 1c vertical pair imperforate between; 2c vertical pair imperforate between; 5c vertical pair imperforate between; 4c horizontal strip of 3 imperforate between; 10c horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between; 20c horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between; 30c vertical strip of 4 and vertical strip of 3 imperforate between.

1902 ISSUE UNWATERMARKED:—The 2c exists in two shades of red. There are two shades of the 30, the 50 and the $1.00. P. L. Pemberton discovered that the plate of the 1c stamp, No. 74, had been damaged and then retouched by Waterloo & Sons. Two stamps are involved, the first being No. 12, the second No. 20 of pane 8 in the sheet and there is a crack in the margin of the sheet extending from the top of No. 25 to the bottom of No. 8. In the normal stamp the top of the character in the upper right corner consists of a short heavy vertical line crossed at the middle and the bottom by two thinner horizontal lines. (Illustrated.)



In the first re-touch, the horizontal lines are thicker and the bottom one is extended to join the wide triangular dash at the end of the third horizontal line and the vertical line has a third short thick line or cap at the top.

In the second re-touch, the vertical line is much thicker particularly at its middle so that the colored dent usually existing between the horizontal lines is almost obliterated and the colored outer frame line of the stamp has been notably thickened just beside this point. These are better seen in the illustrations than can be described. The re-touch is found in the unsurcharged issue of 1902, also in the subsequent issues bearing the cruciform Shanghai and London surcharges of 1912, and is much commoner in the surcharged stamps than in the unsurcharged issue. It would seem as though the damage occurred shortly before the issue of the 1912 surcharges. There should be two re-touches to every 240 stamps theoretically, but the errors are very much scarcer than this ratio shows, as a matter of fact, and those on the unsurcharged issue are extremely rare. It is claimed that only 3 copies unsurcharged are known to exist of the first re-touch but this is probably an exaggeration and I think that about a dozen or 15 of both re-touches would be correct, although I have never seen the second re-touch on an unsurcharged stamp.

THE FOOCHOW BI-SECTS:—These have been very extensively counterfeited. In the counterfeit surcharge the horizontal bar above the word Foochow

in the postmark touches the circle and the tail of the 3 is not flattened; all stamps showing this can be considered counterfeits. These stamps were used on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of October according to the latest information.

In 1905 the 4c stamp was bi-sected diagonally and used at Sui Chuan on the 16th of the first month. A very interesting article on these Chinese bi-sects written by Michael Miller appeared in the *American Philatelist,* Volume 42 No. 9 (June 1929).

The following part perforates exist: ½c horizontal and vertical pairs, imperforate between; 1c horizontal and vertical pairs, imperforate between; Vertical strip of 3, imperforate at right; Horizontal strip of 4, imperforate at top; 2c horizontal and vertical pairs, imperforate between; 4c vertical pair, imperforate between; 5c vertical pair, imperforate between; 10c horizontal and vertical pair, imperforate between; 2c horizontal and vertical strips of 3, imperforate between; Horizontal strip of 4, imperforate between; 1c vertical strips of 1, of 4 and of 5, imperforate between; 1c vertical strip of 5, imperforate between and at bottom; 1c vertical strip of 5, imperforate between and at top; 2c vertical strip of 5, imperforate between; 5c vertical strip of 5, imperforate between; 20c vertical pair, imperforate between; 50c vertical strip of 4, imperforate between.

ISSUES OF 1905 TO 1910:—No. 88 is really found in a range of shades running from deep violet to a very light lilac and there exist vertical pairs, imperforate between in the violet and red lilac shades. This stamp is also found with compound perforations, 11½ on three sides and 14 on the other.

No. 85 is found in at least two shades of green and, what I have never seen described, there has evidently been a re-touching of the plate from which this stamp was printed. In this case, the re-touch is found in the label at the bottom bearing the words "Two cents" where all sorts of variations may be found if carefully looked for. Not only are parts of the inner line of the label missing, but in some cases the line is double, and this re-touch is also more frequently found in the surcharged issues of 1912, so that it would seem as though it occurred toward the end of 1911.

No. 86 is found in 3 shades of green and there exists a horizontal pair, imperforate between. This error is also found in the 10c stamp of which there is also a vertical pair, imperforate between.

The 4c value is also found in a vertical pair, imperforate between. At about this period a new cancellation appears consisting of a series of dashed lines interspersed by the words "Imperial Post Office." This is the Shanghai Parcel Post cancellation.

1909 COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE, TEMPLE OF HEAVEN:—The remainders of this set were supposed to be officially burned, but there is a strong rumor to the effect that many copies were saved from the conflagration.

CHINESE REPUBLIC, 1912 CRUCIFORM SURCHARGE:—In No. 102 (16c) noted by Kohl as having a badly centered horizontal overprint, the surcharge is too far to the right in some copies, so that the first character of the horizontal line falls on the left of the stamp to the right and, in a single stamp, the horizontal line reads "Shih Chung Li Ling," instead of "Ling Shih Chung Li," and is a so-called error. As previously stated, both re-touches of the 1c stamp are found in this issue and a very pretty piece is a block of six showing both of them. The issue has been extensively counterfeited. Some of the counterfeits are very good and some atrocious.

1912 SHANGHAI OVER-PRINT, STATISTICAL BUREAU:—The chief errors are the ½c, 1c, 3c and $2.00 inverts and a sheet of 10c value which was found carrying double and on some of the stamps, triple over-prints. There are in addition, 1 cent with second character of the surcharge missing, horizontal and vertical pairs, imperforate between; 2 cents vertical pair imperforate between; 3 cents horizontal pair, imperforate between, and with a hair line running diagonally from lower left to upper right of the stamp and ½ cent vertical

pairs with pane margin between in which the bottom of the upper stamp is imperforate. The ½ cent is also found in horizontal pair with pane margin between, left stamp imperforate at right. Both re-touches of the 1 cent stamp are found in this issue.

COMMERCIAL PRESS PRINTING:—In this printing the 1 cent stamp is found with double surcharge; with the top character shifted to the right; the second character shifted to the right; in vertical strip of 5, imperforate between and at bottom and horizontal pair with pane margin between, the right stamp imperforate at left.

In both the statistical and commercial printing, there are innumerable bogus surcharges. These consist of inverts with black, and red surcharges on the wrong stamps; double and triple surcharges (in which case one is usually genuine and the other bogus), and pairs, one unsurcharged. There is also a 30c stamp with an inverted red surcharge.

In 1912 a special cancellation was applied on May 26th to May 29th at an official sub-station of the Shanghai Post Office established in Soo Ho Gardens at Shanghai, at a Fair held for the benefit of the famine sufferers. This was in purple ink.

Speaking of bogus surcharges, there exists a set of stamps with the usual vertical surcharge in blue which was listed about 1913 by Scott and called the Tientsin issue. This issue consisted of the ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 16, 20, 30, 50 and $1.00 values and in addition carried 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c and 10c with inverted surcharges. It is now understood that this was an entirely bogus issue and it is omitted from the catalogs.

UNAUTHORIZED SURCHARGES:—The Whang-Do issue seems to have carried mail but as the town is situated very close to Shanghai, the issuance of a local overprint so close to the chief distributing center some months after the officially surcharged stamps were in general use, throws suspicion on the bona fides of the issue.

Tuchangshien is a town of the third class in the Nangshang postal district in the Province of Kiangsi. Not much is known in regard to this issue. The 1c stamp is found with the surcharge placed horizontally.

Hoochow Ann, is a town in the Anking postal district, Province of Anhwei. From correspondence I had with postal authorities and missionaries at this place, it would seem that the issue was probably put out in good faith by the Postmaster.

An issue of stamps was put out at Harbin, in Manchuria. It consisted of the two characters Chung Hua in much larger type than any of the other surcharges and appears to have been made by a hand stamp. It is known in red on the ½, 1, 2, 3 and 4c stamps and in black on the ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 20, 30 and 50c stamps. It is also found on the 1, 4 and 5c blue and 1c brown postage dues. Little or nothing is known about the issue. C. A. Howes says he finds it chronicled only in the *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan* for September, 1913. They are found postmarked Harbin and others Kwanchengtze, September 22nd, 1913. Mr. Howes further states he cannot understand why they should have surcharged the old Empire stamps as late as August or September in 1913 unless they desired to use up the stock on hand, but this could have been done just as well without surcharging, as the demonetization of the Imperial stamps did not take place until September 1st, 1914. Prior to that date, they were often used alone, or together with those bearing the Republican surcharge. He considers the issue suspicious to say nothing of their official standing.

Kien Yang Fu:—Mr. Howes states that little or nothing is known of this issue and that he considers it purely speculative.

Of the other unauthorized issues listed in Kohl's, little or nothing is known and in my opinion they are without any official authority.

1912 LONDON SURCHARGE:—As previously stated, the 1 cent ochre of

this issue is found with both re-touches of the plate. As this issue was in use a comparatively short time, there are few shades to be found. In addition to the two shades of the 4 cent stamp as listed by Kohl, there are three distinct shades of the 3 cent and at least two of the 10 cent value.

The stamps from the damaged 2 cent plate are plentiful and there exists one 2 cent stamp in which the figure 2 in the lower right corner is broken so that the ball of the 2 is not joined to the rest of the figure.

The 3 cents exists with inverted surcharge and of this Theodore Siddall states there exist about 20 used copies. I have never seen an unused copy.

The 10 cents exists in vertical pair, imperforate between. The 1 cent in horizontal pair, imperforate between.

The 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c at least, exist in vertical pairs, with pane margins between, with the perforations missing on either the bottom of the top stamp, the top of the bottom stamp, or both.

There also exists horizontal pairs of the ½c stamp with pane margin between, in which the left stamp is imperforate at the right. It is quite possible that other values may be found in similar pairs, but I have never seen them.

A special cancellation was used in 1913 on the 10th of October and a short time thereafter which consisted of a double bordered oblong divided horizontally in three parts, bearing the Chinese characters as follows:—Upper panel, second year; middle panel, tenth month; bottom panel, National Glory Day. Cutting the right and left edges of the oblong are two circles. In the right the character "Pe," in the left the character "Ching"—"Peking." On either side of the oblong, not cutting the circles, are six wavy lines. This postmark commemorates the second anniversary of the Revolution and was in purple or black ink.

1912:—In *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News,* volume XXXII, No. 5, C. A. Howes described a commemorative issue prepared at the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Peking, of which the central design was a map of China. This issue was never put in use and the stamps were destroyed. It was superseded by the two commemorative issues commonly known as the Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai issues.

As to the former, there are two distinct shades of the 8c and 10c stamps and three of the $2.00 and slight shades in the 16c value. The $2.00 is the scarcest of the set and blocks of 4 seem to be very rare. The 3c value is known perforated 11½ on the right and 14½ on the other three sides.

Owing to the friction which developed between Dr. Sun and the party headed by Yuan, Sun was compelled to retire to Japan and it is stated that the set bearing his likeness was withdrawn from circulation and the balance on hand at Peking destroyed. This set should be scarcer than the Yuan set but there does not seem to be much difference between them.

As to the second set, there are two distinct shades of the 5c, 20c, $1.00 and $2.00 values. The 5c is better seen in blocks than in singles.

1913 ISSUE, LONDON PRINTING:—The sheets of the cent values of this issue consisted of 200 stamps in two rows of 4 panes, each pane containing 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5 each. The $1.00 values were in sheets of 50, 5 rows of 10 stamps each.

The first stamp of this issue was the $5.00 value issued at Tientsin July 31st, 1913. The 1c followed closely. The other values were issued as corresponding values of the surcharged values of the surcharged issue were exhausted. The full set was out by October.

The 1c and 3c stamps of this series at first appeared on a thicker and more opaque paper than those of later issue. All other values and these two later on were on thin unwatermarked wove paper.

The 1c stamp bi-sected was used on March 9th, 1916, at the Wuang Chow Post Office in Kuang-Si Province during the temporary shortage of the ½c stamps.

On September 1st, 1914, all previous republican surcharges were demonetized and on this date China finally joined the universal postal union and became a party to the Parcel Post Convention with the following exchange office Postal Union Stations: Moukden, Tientsin, Shanghai and Canton.

The $20.00 stamp is not found in this printing.

There are few shades in this issue. The principal ones being slight differences in the 3c, 5c, 6c and 7c stamps.

The 30c stamp is found in the color of the 20c value. The error is known to, and recognized by, collectors in China but has not been cataloged in the West. Mr. Siddall lists it in his 1926 catalog and says it may be a changeling or may be a genuine variety.

Specimens of the 4c stamp may be found with guide lines in the lower left hand corner. There is also a cracked plate of this value. This shows up best in a horizontal block of 6 in which the crack starts under the "c" of cents in the lower right corner of No. 1, runs to the character fen at the top of No. 5, thence to the "a" of postage in the bottom of No. 2, along the bottom of No. 3 and No. 3 as far as the "t" of postage in the latter. It then runs down and almost touches No. 6.

The ½c, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c values of this issue (possibly others) are found in vertical pairs with pane margins between, partially imperforate; the ½c, 1c and 3c are found in horizontal pairs with pane margin between, partially imperforate, both as previously described.

The 1c and 10c exist in vertical pairs, imperforate between. The 1c and 3c in horizontal pairs, imperforate between.

1915 CHINESE PRINTING:—The dollar values of this issue may be found on paper which appears to be horizontally laid. Samples however submitted to John N. Luff were in his opinion not genuine laid paper but due to worn blankets.

There are two shades of the 1c, 3c, 4c, 5c and 50c values. Also two very distinct shades of the 1½c.

The $2.00 with inverted center was found early in 1916. It is understood that one sheet of 50 was found and this has been split up.

Early in 1917 an excellent forgery of the 50c stamp was discovered. This is perforated 16 instead of 14 but is otherwise very difficult to detect. The forged $1.00 stamp also exists (see *Collectors Club Philatelist*, Vol. VII, No. 1), which is fairly well executed and is perforated 12½. Both of these were made to defraud the Post Office and both have been postally used. They are now very rare.

On October 10th, 1918, another special cancellation was used to celebrate the inauguration of a new President. It was somewhat similar to that already described. The central portion is an oval with a five-pointed star at the bottom and in the top, characters meaning "In Commemoration of the Inauguration of President Shi." In the center is the date, October 10, 1918, in two lines. The small circles with the characters Peking, are about ⅜" from the end of the oval.

About April, 1914, the ½c, 1c, 2c, 3c and 4c values of the London issue appeared with a three character vertical red surcharge meaning "White Wolf, China" or "White Wolf A Chinaman." The last character "Han" indicating a Chinese or resident of the central provinces as against a Tartar.

White Wolf was a terrible bandit who came into prominence in the fall of 1913 operating in the Provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Kansu. His followers were composed of revolutionists, religious fanatics and the lowest class of brigands who looted, plundered and terrorized the entire district. In the spring of 1914, 50,000 Government troops were in unsuccessful pursuit of him but he was finally killed by a Chinese Officer on August 5th, 1914, the Officer receiving $50,000 reward. While it is *possible* that White Wolf may have caused the surcharging of these stamps, it seems *most unlikely* that he did so and in my opinion the entire lot is bogus.

(To be Continued.)

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

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JULIUS C. MORGENTHAU.

The sympathetic sketch of the life of Julius C. Morgenthau written by his brother Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, which appears in this issue, is but the forerunner of a more exhaustive article covering his philatelic career which is now being compiled by Alfred F. Lichtenstein. Everyone who was ever associated with J. C. M., or who knew him during his life, is urged to assist in making this article really exhaustive. Anecdotes or information pertaining to his career will be very welcome. Send all matter direct to the Collectors Club.

LUDER-EDELMANN & COMPANY

We particularly wish to call the attention of our readers to the outstanding advertising of the Luder-Edelmann firm appearing in this issue. In three full pages, two half pages and a quarter page, they tell the story of their facilities to sell stamps at Auction and their success to date has been quite remarkable. Their catalogs are of so exceptional a character that we urge every reader to get on their mailing list.

A NEW DEPARTMENT TO FEATURE SPECIAL ITEMS FOR SALE.

Stuart J. Anderson of London is responsible for a suggestion which will be tried out commencing with our next issue. Our readers include the majority of the important collectors throughout the world, most of whom have established trade connections from whom they secure most of their stamps, but many would welcome information of important purchases of collections or single items that were offered for resale. As a result we will be glad to mention outstanding items which any of our advertisers have in stock, especially those recently acquired and announced for the first time. We must necessarily limit these announcements to two or three brief items at a time but if interest is displayed the space allotted will naturally be increased. Each of our advertisers is therefore requested to send us some information along this line for our next issue.

DR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD SEEKING MORE DATA.

Our good friend and contributor Dr. Victor M. Berthold is now writing the story of the three steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company sent from New York to California between 1848 and December 1850. If any of our readers can supply any information such as log-books, photographs, drawings or memories of these ships they will confer a big favor by writing direct to Dr. Berthold at 195 Broadway, New York City.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Members of the Collectors Club are extended a cordial invitation to join the Philatelic Society of New South Wales, of which J. E. Frost is the Honorable Secretary, at Box 2848 N. G. P. O., Sydney, New South Wales. The membership fee is $1.50 per year which includes a subscription to their journal. They also operate a sales department in which members can enter duplicates of stamps, at a charge of ten per cent. of sales and two cents on each $2.50 for insurance. They do not send circuits abroad although they are planning to get up a special circuit of Australian stamps if the demand justifies it. Anyone interested can secure application blanks from the Editor.

Theodore E. Steinway has presented the Collectors Club Library with a bound Album containing clippings from newspapers and magazines, appertaining to the New York International Philatelic Exposition of 1926.

Stamp Exhibition Notes

By Harry M. Konwiser.

NO comment has been made in the philatelic press anent the important fact that the Minneapolis Stamp Show, August 19-25, 1929, introduced a new style of judging which proved a decided success.

Several English stamp papers commented editorially upon the innovation, a few months ago and they have been advised, by the writer, that the National Philatelic Exhibition proved the new style of judging to be both feasible and practical. The rules provided that each judge named for a section or a group should assume responsibility in an individual way for his awards. Each judge was also asked to "write out" his reasons for making each award.

The Minneapolis Show also essayed another innovation. Instead of giving medals to winners a system of colored ribbons was employed, the winner receiving a blue; the second, red; third, yellow. The best exhibit in any section was awarded a purple ribbon, while the best exhibit in the show was given a purple and yellow ribbon.

These ribbons were two by eight inches and carried in gold these words: "First Award, National Philatelic Exhibition, Twin Cities, Minn., Aug. 19-24, 1929" together with the seal of the American Philatelic Society.

The rules for entering were simple, having been laid out by a group of philatelists with the sole purpose in mind of making competitions less one-sided, affording the average collector an opportunity to acquire a ribbon, divided into classes as follows:

Juvenile, Junior, Novice, Winners and Open.

The Juvenile Class was for collectors of not more than fifteen; the Junior Class fifteen to twenty; the Novice Class was for exhibits that never won a first award in any class other than the Juvenile or the Junior; the Winners Class was for exhibits that had never won a championship, and the Open Class was open to all exhibits.

All the winners in a section were pitted against each other for the "Championship."

That this system of competition is equitable and proper was evidenced by the fact that a novice could win a blue ribbon in the same group as a stellar blue ribbon exhibit entered in the Open Class.

The winning exhibits were indicated by a label on the frame which created much additional interest among the visitors.

This is an excellent idea and I also suggest that forthcoming shows introduce Official Guides for each show. These guides could be stationed along the aisles and explain the exhibits to those interested. Many stamp show visitors are novices and a half dozen guides could serve the philatelic cause effectively.

The groups, as established for the Minneapolis Show, will stand a few slight revisions. The Stampless Cover collectors, for one thing, deserve especial attention. The Stampless Cover Society has on its roster the leading students of American philatelic history and their collections are recognized factors in the study of the postal system.

Some of the entries in the Specialty Class might have been entered elsewhere but it is difficult to solve the problem of entering an exhibit as many specialized collections could be entered under several classifications.

No exhibit should be permitted to enter in more than one class. Either enter your non-winning collection in the Novice or the Open Class. To enter both ways is harmful to competition. Entries made in duplicate, at the Minneapolis Show, were made that way in error, I was told by several double winners. The rules should be amended in this matter.

I think it absolutely unfair for owners to delay sending or bringing their exhibits to the show on opening day or a few hours previous. A hard and fast rule should be adopted to compel all exhibits to be in the hands of the show management at least two days prior to the opening of the show.

It is unfair to the workers to delay in this matter. The actual work of installing a show, getting all the exhibits in place, grouping the sections and avoiding the possibility of vacant spaces on opening day must be avoided.

The Minneapolis Show proved that publicity could be had for a stamp show, provided you had a willing worker. Larry Clark did the job in thorough fashion.

No previous American show ever secured the amount of publicity that was given the Minneapolis Show.

One thing more—for prospective show managers. Try to run your show during the school term, if you expect school children at the show. The vacation period is not good for children's attendance as many are away for the summer.

Co-operation is expected from the dealer in greater measure than from the collector. It should be the duty of each dealer to set aside, say $25.00 a year, for philatelic promotion, apart from his regular advertising. This sum can be sent to the Association for Stamp Exhibitions with the stipulation that it shall be used for a show. Individual collectors can, in many instances, undertake to spend five dollars for an advertisement in the program or ten dollars for a share of stock.

Philatelic promotion is essential—it is a duty and the results secured at Minneapolis justify the cooperation of every dealer and collector.

J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund

Report by CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

AT a meeting of the Governors of the Collectors Club held June 6th, 1928, it was unanimously resolved that a fund to be called

The J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund

be established.

It was further resolved that such fund shall be invested in Trustee Securities by the Trustees of the Collectors Club; that the capital amount shall be

held intact and that only the income accruing on this Fund shall be available for the purposes stated below:

1st. For binding of books and magazines belonging to the Library
2nd. For the purchase of such books, pamphlets and magazines which may be wanting in the library and which cannot otherwise be secured.

All of us who knew and loved Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, and especially those of us who were privileged to work with him, knew his heart was in our library.

He was, in fact, the creator of the library and it was chiefly through his efforts that we secured the Theodore E. Steinway, Joseph S. Rich, and William R. Ricketts Foundations, which form the bulk of our present library.

He was the Curator for many years and during that time devoted his energies towards cataloguing and indexing the contents of the library, making it available to students of Philately.

We are convinced that if our friend was with us today, this is the form of Memorial that he would most appreciate.

A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, J. C. Morgenthau and Charles J. Phillips, the latter acting as Chairman.

The Committee have the pleasure to report that up to date the sum of six thousand nine hundred dollars and eighty-two cents ($6900.82) have been received and handed over to our Treasurer, Theodore E. Steinway, who has invested the whole of the principal, and the Collectors Club is now receiving the interest on same, which is available for the purpose named above.

Although the amount received is considerable, it is not sufficient to give us the necessary income to enable us to bind all our books and magazines and purchase others and keep our great library up to date.

Considering that only 76 members of the Club out of a total of 694 members have so far contributed, I am in hopes that the total amount will be considerably increased.

A Fund of at least $10,000. (ten thousand dollars) is necessary to give us a sufficient income for the purpose quoted above.

The Governors of the Club most sincerely hope that by a generous donation you will show your appreciation of the many years of labor of our dear friend.

Check should be drawn to the order of,

"The J. Brace Chittenden Memorial" and sent to

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS,
10 West 86th Street, New York.

The amounts received up to September 1st, 1929 are as follows:

American Philatelic Society	$ 100.00	Ehrenfeldt, P.	10.00
Ams, C. M.	250.00	Emerson, Judge R.	25.00
Anderson, S. J.	10.00	Floyd, Dr. E. W.	2.44
Aspinwall, J.	25.00	Friedl, R.	10.00
Austin, G. T.	10.00	Gesner, Rev. A. T.	5.00
Barrett, S. F.	25.00	Gibson, H. C.	50.00
Benkard, Col. J. P.	50.00	Godden, Frank	15.36
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Brooks, H. C.	100.00	Hall, L. A.	10.00
Brazer, C. W.	100.00	Hall, Thos. W.	5.00
Burbank, Dr. R.	10.00	Hardy, J. S.	5.00
Calder, Hon. J. A.	25.00	Harmer, H. R.	50.00
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Curie, Charles	500.00	Hartwell, H. F.	10.00
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Day, Dr. K. M.	20.00	Hawkins, W. G.	250.00
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Homan Krassa Company	50.00
Huberich, V. H.	15.00
Hutchins, F.	10.00
Imhoff, C. H.	20.00
Jefferys, H. L.	10.00
King, B. S.	50.00
Klein, E.	50.00
Lagerloef, H. F.	300.00
Lichtenstein, A. F.	1000.00
Lichtenstein, O.	100.00
H. L. Lindquist	25.00
Manus, H. P.	10.00
Meinertzhagen, L.	97.40
Morgenthau, J. C.	500.00
Morgenthau, M.	25.00
Nevin, C. K. B.	5.00
Newbury, Saul	1000.00
Pack, Charles Lathrop	500.00
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Sloane, G. B.	100.00
Stair, J.	10.00
Ward, P. H.	25.00
Weld, Mrs. E M.	10.00
Welch, S. A.	10.00
Williams, B. S.	10.00
Wolsieffer, P. M.	15.00
Yardley, R. B.	5.12
Yeckel, L. F.	10.00
Total	$6900.82

An Interesting Envelope

By Walter S. Scott.

IN going through a lot of old envelopes recently I came across one that attracted my attention. It has the regular three-cent 1861 adhesive stamp in the left hand corner, and in the upper right corner is the postmark "Philadelphia" surrounding a punched-out hole about the size of a twenty-five cent piece. Adjoining the cancellation to the left is a small square "Post mark—Patent June 19, 1860" embossed in three lines. The envelope is addressed to Calvert Vaux, 110 Broad Way, New York. The balance of the post mark—"October 26, 1861. Pa."—is shown on the letter sheet. The contents of the letter is so pertinent that I quote it:

Philadelphia 10/26/1861.

Dear Vaux,

Arrived safely last night. Have just been to see envelope man. Found him, just as I supposed, with a few samples of coarse brown envelopes, with two-sized holes, which he thought was a great matter to have such a variety—one big round hole and one little one. He was going to do great matters, but the war came on, and he thought it was not worth while to try—but Secretary Cameron is a particular friend of his and as soon as the war was over he would get him to take it up and make the government about it. He has thought of putting the stamp in the hole, but says the government will not post mark them unless they are made to do so. He wants to sell out the whole right—says his son owns half, but he would take a thousand dollars at any rate, on a risk. I told him I could not give him a thousand cents, for I have no money to give, but if he was a mind to say what he would let me have it for any time within a month, or how much more within three months, and how much in six months and one year, or any other proposition, I would consider it, to see whether it was possible to get back our thirty five dollars we had spent, but it would require very particular personal application anyway, and perhaps after working hard for six months and spending considerable money, it would all amount to nothing. I think I will manage it all right to make some contingent arrangement, by which we can secure the use of this patent, and then we can add our improvements if necessary.

Thine truly,

LEEDS.

It occurred to me after reading the above that some collector might have the other variety. We could then ascertain whether the twenty-five cent size we have is the smaller or larger hole. The cover is made of the coarse brown paper mentioned in the letter, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Collectors Club Philatelist---Philatelic Literature Supplement

Volume V. OCTOBER, 1929. No. 2 (W. No. 17).

Review No. 17.—Three Quarters Year Ending: October, 1929.

DIETZ (August): THE POSTAL SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. By August Dietz. Richmond, Virginia. Press of The Dietz Printing Company. 1929. (4) + colored plate + (xii) + colored plate + 439 + (1)pp., 10x7in., three bound editions: Popular Style, cloth $10.00; Library Style, half-leather $15.00; De Luxe Style, morocco $50.00.

After many years of research Mr. August Dietz places in the hands of philatelists a **"Magnus Opus"** on the history of the Confederate States Post Office and its Issue of Stamps, and becomes one of the world's finest philatelic publications. In a review of this kind it is impossible to do such a work justice on account of space. The book must be owned to be fully appreciated and the contents shows the value as follows: At the beginning is the following from the pen of Mr. Charles Latrop Pack—"Bon Voyage! Whatever concerns the history of our country—recovery of data, lost or neglected—the record of any achievement—is of importance to our people. * * * My friend August Dietz has devoted the better years of his life to a research into the annals of the Post-Office Department of the late Confederacy, and the postage stamps issued by that government. He is about to publish this work in book-form as a tribute to American Philately. I have followed the progress of his labors, and now that they have come to a close, I would bespeak for the volume a friendly reception. Lakewood, New Jersey, January 31, 1929." The dedication reads: "To Those of the South who still cherish Her Past and to American Philately this Fragment of History is Dedicated." Contents: "Foreword: I do not now recall when the idea first occurred to me to write The Story of the Post-Office Department of The Confederate States of America and Its Postage Stamps (title of the work while a serial through four years in The Southern Philatelist). An inherent inclination to "collecting" must have started me on this venture and the very atmosphere of my surroundings did the rest. A few official documents preserved in the Virginia State Library, several incomplete files of newspapers which escaped destruction at the fall of Richmond, and a recovered complete set of Postmaster-General Regan's Reports were the sources of my earlier research. * * * Then came the great opportunity—rewarding for the years that had yielded such meager returns. Through the kindness of my friends, Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague and Hon. Westmoreland Davis, ex-Governors of Virginia—ably assisted by a letter from the Virginia State Librarian, Dr. MacIlwaine—there was arranged for me an audience at the War Department in Washington. Presenting my credentials to Brig.-Gen. J. T. Kerr, at the War and Navy Building, the brief statement of my mission was received most courteously, and with apparent interests—General Kerr writing the order which opened for me the "Rebel Archives" of the War Dept.—A privilege rarely accorded and subject to certain clearly defined restrictive orders of the Secretary of War. Here I found documents and data of intense interest—evidence confirming some of the statements of earlier writers, while other records revealed startling solutions of the mysteries surrounding several of the stamps of the Confederacy. These will form part of the story. The rest—the narrative—is gleaned from the reminiscent chats of the last living printers of Confederate postage stamps, * * *", pp. V & VI; Contents, VII; Patrons, IX & X; Phil. Map of the C. S. A., XI; The General Issues of The C. S. (Color Plate) Facing Title Page; Color Varieties of the General Issues (Color Plate) Facing page 1; **CHAPTER I:** Headpiece, The Great Seal of the C. S. of America; "Shadows Before"—The Proposal and Bidders—Sketches, Designs, and Essays for Postage stamps, pp. 1 to 7; John H. Reagan, portrait p. 8; **CHAPT. II:** Headpiece, Seal of the P.-O. Dep. of the C. S.—The Postmaster-General (J. H. Reagan)—The Chiefs of the Bureaus of the P. O.-Dep.—Organizing the P.-O. Dep.—Reagan's Memoirs—The Postal Cots of Congress, 9 to 28; **C. III:** Headpiece, Seal of S. Carolina. The Stampless Period and the Status of States—1860-1861: Secession, Independence and Confederation—Notes on Military Occupations, 1861-65 (Maj. E. C. Eckel), 29 to 38; **C. IV:** Headpiece, Seal of Mississippi. The Postmasters' Provisionals—Adhesives—Envelopes—"Paids"—Stamp Money—The Reprints, Counterfeits, and Fake Locals—A Probable Essay, 39 to 88; **C. V:** Headpiece, Seal of Florida. The First Government Postage Stamp—The Stamp Printing Processes—Lithography—Hoyer & Lud-

wig—Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861—The Green Five-Cent Stamp—The First Confederate Ten-Cent Stamp—The First Two-Cent Stamp, 89 to 128; **C. VI:** Headpiece, Seal of Alabama. An Epoch of Important Events—The Change of Colors on the Five and Ten-Cent Stamps—Close of Hoyer & Ludwig's Contract and Sale of Part of Their Presses and Stones—The Act Increasing the Rate of First-Class Postage—J. T. Paterson & Co., Augusta, Ga., Lithographers—Paterson's Printing of the Ten-Cent Stamps—Altschuh's Affidavit—The Earmarks of a Paterson—Hoyer & Ludwig's Second Printing—Reagan and Offutt Letters—The Seal of the P. O. Dep., 129 to 150; **C. VII:** Headpiece, Seal of Georgia. The Typographed Stamps—Typography—The De La Rue One and Five-Cent Stamps—Printings of De La Rue & Co., London (Chas. J. Phillips)—"The Lost Shipment"—Capture of the "Bermuda"—Return of the Sale of the "Bermuda's" Cargo—The Court Documents—The Fate of the London Printing Plates—The Mysterious Man of the "Confederacy" and a Famous Blockade-Runner—The Richmond-Printed Five-Cent Stamps from the De La Rue Electrotypes—Frank Baptist—The Two Altered-Value De La Rue Plates—Sections of the Ten-Cent and Four-Plane Electors of the Two-Cent in Existence, 151 to 190; **C. VIII:** Headpiece, Seal of Louisiana. The Copperplate Stamps—Recess-Plate Printing—The "Frame-Line" 10-Cents—Archer & Daly Proposals Establishinb the Status of This Experimental Stamp—The "Tee-ee-en"—The Story of the "Ten"—Known Large Blocks of the "Ten", 191 to 230; **C. IX:** Headpiece, Seal of Texas. The Steel-Plate Printed S.—List of Printers for the Confederacy—Frederik Halpin—Types I. and II. of the 10 Cents—Why They Represent Separate Engravings—Numbering of the Steel-Plates—The Imprints—The Two-Cent Rose-Brown—The Second Printing—The Twenty-Cent Green—The Imprint—The Second Printing—"The Big Shift"—The Bisected Twenties—The Perforated Stamps, 231 to 266; **C. X:** Headpiece, Seal of Virginia. The Keatinge & Ball (Columbia, S. C.) Printing of the Two Types of the 10-Cent Stamps from Archer & Daly Plates—The Imprints—Recollections of Frank Baptist—P.-O. Dep. Self-Sustaining—The Last Stamp-Printing Contract—Historic Confederate P.). Document, 267 to 276; **C. XI:** Headpiece, Seal of Arkansas. Envelopes—Official Envelopes—Official Envelopes of the C. S. of America Surcharged on U. S. Stamped Env. of 1853 to 1860 (J. Murray Bartels' Check List)—The "Official" Envelopes of Other Departments of the Confederacy Which Had No Franking Privilege, 277 to 286; **C. XII:** Headpiece, Seal of North Carolina. The Trans-Mississippi P.-O. Department—Trans.Mississippi Service—Trans-Mississippi Postag Agency, 287-294; **V. XIII:** Headpiece, Seal of Tennessee. Confederate Postmarks—Richmond Cancellations (Thomas H. Pratt)—Confederate "Marking Stamps" and Their Maker—Julius Baumgarten—Postmarks from the Seven Southern States and Other Interesting Cancellations—Confederate Colored Cancellations—Watermarked "CSA" Bond Paper, 295 to 328; **C. XIV:** Headpiece, Seal of Missouri. Flag-of-Truce, Prisoners' Letters, Patriotics and other Collectanea, 329 to 352; **C. XV:** Headpiece, Seal of Kentucky. Postal Legislation of the C. S.—Confederate States Postal Legislation (William Carlos Stone) (p. 354)—Provisional Congress, First Session (p. 355); Second Session (p. 367); 3rd Session (p. 373); 4th Session (p. 383); 5th Session (p. 384); 1st Congress, 1st Session, Proceedings of the Senate (p. 389); 2nd Session, Senate (p. 394); 3rd Session, Senate (p. 398); 4th Session, Senate (p. 403); 1st Congress, 1st Session, Proceedings of the House of Representatives (p. 405); 2nd Session, House (p. 410); 3rd Session, House (p. 413); 4th Session, House (p. 416);—Laws Passed by First Congress (p. 418)—Second Congress, 1st Session, Proceedings of the Senate (p. 424); 2nd Session, Senate (p. 425)—Second Congress, 1st Session, Proceedings of the House of Representatives (p. 429); 2nd Session, House (p. 431)—Laws Passed by the Second Congress (p. 434)—The Last Resolution (p. 437); **COLOPHON.** How the Book was Made, 439.

ROTNEM STAMP CO.: STANDARD PRECANCEL STAMP CATALOG. 1929 (Thirteenth Edition). Rotnem Stamp Co., 545 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. XII (Introduction, Etc.) + 4 (Universal Style Chart) + 700 + 24 (Adv.) pp., 9x6in., price: (1) Paper Cover $2.65; (2) Cloth Cover $3.15.

This catalogue gained 86pp. over the 1928 edition. It is rather late to criticise this edition as the Rotnem Stamp Co. have sold the catalogue to Messrs. Hoover Brothers of New York, but I think the shortcomings of this catalogue should be stated because it is the standard and so that in time the new publishers can correct these and make it a real standard. The greatest fault with the 1929 Ed. is the omission of all Rotary 11x10½ stamps, why these were ignored by the catalogue committee is a question which has not been answered to date. I know long lists of these were sent in by the several State Editors (as Pennsylvania Editor, I sent a list covering all States contained in my collection). Second a number of Types with the values have been left out although listed in the 1928 edition. The description under

types is inadequate in many instances as the similar Universal Style leaves one in doubt. The use of small letters for major values is a mistake for the cataloguers have already adopted the small letters to distinguish the differences of surcharge, Inverted, Up, Down, etc. But here again we have a great mixup as "a" is used for Inverted and Up in many places, it should be for Inverted only, another small letter should be used for Up and for Up only. The following seems to me to be a good listing for all MINOR VARIETIES of Surcharge: "a" Inverted; "b" N2 (Normal Double); "bx" (N2I); "c" I2; "cx" I2N; "d" N3; "dx" I3; "dy" (NI); "e" Up; "f" Down; "g" U2; "h" D2; "i" (NU); "j" (ND); "k" (IU); "l" (ID); "m" (UD); "n" Diagonal Up; "nx" (N-Diag. Up); "ny" (I-Diag. Up); "p" Diagonal Down; "px" (N-Diag. Down); "py" (I-Diag. Down). My reason for not adopting a separate small letters for "N2I", "I2N", "I3", "NI", "N-Diag. Up", "I-Diag. Up"; "N-Diag. Down"; "I-Diag. Down" is that these varieties are very seldom (in fact almost never a legitimate issue) but are speculative. And further the numbering of the varieties are a farce. There has been no change in this respect since sometime back so new discoveries have had to be forced in with an absurd number throughout the whole listings. THE SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO. HAVE A CATALOGUE NUMBER FOR EVERY VARIETY OF UNITED STATES THAT HAS EVER BEEN PRECANCELLED, THEREFORE THE LOGICAL NUMBER OF ANY VALUE IS SCOTT'S NUMBER FOR THAT PARTICULAR VALUE, by adopting this numbering, new finds, new issues can be inserted in a new edition of the catalogue anywhere without changing a single number of varieties already listed. And last the prices, to my way of thinking they are absolutely wrong in the majority of cases. Especially is this so in the 1922 New Issue, the 13c, 14c, 25c and $1.00 excepted, the prices in many values being three to four times the real price, and the answer I received from some source from a question why does the catalogue price most varieties at three to five times their value was: BECAUSE COLLECTORS LIKE TO RECEIVE SHEETS WITH 50 to 66⅔% DISCOUNT. This is absurd and is like the old days of the Scott Catalogue in the 90's when dealers offered 60 to 75% discount from Scott's prices and a stamp being a stamp regardless of condition accounts for so many stamps in the U. S. section in old collections. So in the precancel world with these inflated prices in the catalogue many dealers are sending out very poor condition precancels which would soon find their place with a net priced catalogue. For an example on prices take Type XIX, Philadelphia, 9c (1922 Issue) Cat. No. 715, this is priced at 15c, thousands of these were used by the John Wanamaker Store alone since the issue appeared, the correct price would be about 4c for this. The rotary 10x10 9c (739) is worth possibly 5c no more but priced at 10c. For another example take the 1922 Issue New York City, Type X (a type the Committee overlooked in its 1928 Edition possibly that is why the prices are so high), ½c (246) is priced at 1c correct; 1½c (248 it should be) is priced 15c, while not as plentiful as Type XI, 1½c (301x) is to be found on dealers sheets and 5c could be the correct price, all the rest of the values exist but some are not yet listed and the prices should be less than Type XI. The 25c value is not worth over 15c. So we could take you through the catalogue. Messrs. Hoover Brothers are making a fine beginning for their 1930 (Fourteenth Edition), they have a fine group of men working on the new issues and the 11x10½ Issue will be given as full a manner as possible in the time allowed, as the publication date is to be in September and six months is not much time in which to do everything. The 1931 Ed. will be much better than the 1930 and the 1932 ought to be almost STANDARD.

CLERK (Astley C.), COLLETT (G. W.), COOKE (H.), EDWARDS (W. Buckland), GUNTER (G. C.), MORTON (C. S.) and NICHOLSON (L. C. C.): JAMAICA; ITS POSTAL HISTORY, POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTMARKS. Jointly Edited by (above compilers). London: 1928, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W. C. 2. VIII+248+8 (Adv.) pp., 8¾x5¾in., bound cloth 11/3 or $2.81; leather 16/3 or $4.06.

The only Jamaica handbook before this is that contained in **"The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies in the West Indies, Together with British Honduras and the Colonies in South America"**, compiled and published by The Philatelic Society, London, now The Royal Philatelic Society. This appeared in 1891, being pp. 89 to 104, 16pp. in all. Preliminary Notes, by Mr. E. D. Bacon, pp. 89 to 96; Reference List pp. 96 to 104.—(2) **JAMAICA,** by Fred. J. Melville. "Melville Stamp Books, No. 12", published in 1910, 1910, 84 pp.—(3) **JAMAICA AND CAYMAN ISLANDS.** By Edward J. Nankivell. "Postage Stamp Handbooks, No. 1", pp. 6 to 17, published in 1909.—(4) **A REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF JAMAICA.** By W. Buckland Edwards, pub. by Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1923.—(5) **HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.** Several editions, contain a History of the Post-Office of Jamaica, the 1908 edition was

compiled by Messrs. Ford & Cundall, pp. 126 to 164.—(6) **CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS.** By Collin & Callman, pub. by Scott S. & C. Co., in 1901, Vol. II, pp. 393 to 395. Besides the above there are of course numerous magazine articles, some of which have been very valuable. As seen from above this book therefore fills a real want. **Contents:** Map of Jamaica, p. II; Preface, 5; Contents, VII; **CHAPTER I:** The Jamaica Post Office (1671-1926)—The Period up to 1890, by Rev. C. S. Morton; 1890-1926, by one in the P. O. of Jamaica, pp. 1 to 25; **CHAPTER II:** The Stamps of Great Britain Used in Jamaica, pp. 26 to 38; **CHAPTER III:** The Transference of the Control of the Post Office, by Rev. C. S. Morton, pp. 39 to 42; **CHAPTER IV:** The First Jamaican Postage Stamps, pp. 43 to 53; **CHAPTER V:** The "C C" Issue, 54 to 57; **CHAPTER VI:** The Third Issue (Crown Over C A), 58 to 61; **CHAPTER VII:** The Octagonals, or Key Plate Issue. Being the Combined Postage and Revenue Stamps. Compiled from Notes specially contributed by Astley Clerk and Dr. W. Simpson, pp. 62 to 67—The use of Jamaican Stamps in the Cayman Islands, by L. C. C. Nicholson, pp. 67 & 68; **CHAPTER VIII:** The Provisional 2½ Pence on 4 Pence, by W. B. Edwards, pp. 69 to 76; **CHAPTER IX:** The First Llandovery, 77 to 81; **CHAPTER X:** The Arms Type, pp. 82 to 86—The Ser. Et Errors, by W. B. Edwards, pp. 86 to 88; **CHAPTER XI:** The Queen's Head Issue on Multiple Watermarked Paper, pp. 89 to 93; **CHAPTER XII:** The Georgian Issues (King's Head Type), pp. 94 to 101; **CHAPTER XIII:** The War Stamps, by H. Cooke, pp. 102 to 118; **CHAPTER XIV:** The Pictorials, 1919-22, by H. Cooke, pp. 119 to 139—Table of Nos. of Sheets Printed by De La Rue, 1922-7, pp. 140 & 141; **CHAPTER XV:** The Charity Stamps, by H. Cooke, pp. 142 to 146; **CHAPTER XVI:** Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps Used for Postage, pp. 147 to 151; **CHAPTER XVII:** The Stamps Overprinted "Official", by W. B. Edwards, pp. 152 to 160; **CHAPTER XVIII:** Postal STATIONERY, by A. Clerk and L. C. C. Nicholson, pp. 161 to 184; **CHAPTER XIX:** Postmarks, by L. C. Nicholson, pp. 183 to 242; **CHAPTER XX: A GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**—I. Contemporary Materials. (a) Documents, (b) Supplementary Sources—II. Modern Works, pp. 243 to 245.—ALSO **"BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES"** throughout the work as follows: Post Office, Chapter I, pp. 1 to 25, foot of page notes and p. 42; Key Plate Issue, p. 65; and 68; Fiscal & Telegraph S. Used for Postage, p. 150; Official, p. 160; Index, pp. 246 to 248; Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Advertisements, 8pp. **NOTE:** There is a third edition of this Jamaica book, Autographed De Luxe Erition, price 2/2/- or $10.50.

CLARK (Hugh M.): SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS. Edited by Hugh M. Clark. Printed and Published by Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th St., New York City. SIXTH EDITION, 1929. XVIII (Introduction, etc.)+217+20 (Adv.—10 printed on) pp., 6⅛x3½in., bound cloth, price $2.00.

The Fifth Ed. contained 196pp. and this new edition has added 21pp. to the catalogue proper. (See Review of 5th Ed., "C. C. P.—P. L. S.", Review 16, V., Jan., 1929, page 35). New additions to the 6th Ed. are: U. S. Revenues, by John W. Nicklin—and Specimen Stamps, by John W. Nicklin. **Contents:** Foreword, p. III; Introductory Notes, pp. V, VII to XI; Index, 13; Glossary, XV to XVIII; General Issues, 1 to 107; Parcel Post, (108-9); Coil Stamps, (110-14); Booklet Panes, (115-16); Official Stamps, (117-39); Postal Savings, (140); Special Delivery, (141-143); Newspaper Stamps, (144-151); Postage Due, (152-57); Parcel Post Due, (158); Reprints, Re-issues and Special Printings, (159-163); Specimen Stamps, J. W. Nicklin, (164-73); U. S. Die and Plate Proofs, (174-87); U. S. Revenues, J. W. Nicklin, (188-205); Confederate States, Edward S. Knapp, (206-217); 20pp. Scott's Advertisements, 10pp. printed on.

CRUMP (Irving): THE BOYS' BOOK OF THE U. S. MAILS. By Irving Crump, with an Introduction by Harry S. New, Postmaster General. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 1928. 7¾x5¼in., bound cloth, price $2.00. XVI+282pp.

Here is an intensely interesting book on the U. S. Mails although written especially for boys it is of interest to everyone, and the contents shows how interesting: Preface, p. VII; Introduction, IX; Contents, XI; Illustrations, XIII; **CHAPTER I:** The Pony Express, 1-14; **CHAPTER II:** The Pony Express Saves California, 15-21; **CHAPTER III:** Mosquitoes and Redskins, 22-31; **CHAPTER IV:** The Deadwood Ambush, 32-46; **CHAPTER V:** Outwitting John Bull, 47-56; **CHATER VI:** Star Routes and Rural Free Delivery, 57-65; **CHAPTER VI:** The Avalanche of Death, 66-73; **CHAPTER VIII:** Entombed in the Snow, 74-79; **CHAPTER IX:** Fighting the Ice Floes, 80-84; **CHAPTER X:** Trapped at "Death's Door", 85-95; **CHAPTER XI:** The Feather of Smoke, 96-115; **CHAPTER XII:** Artic Marathon, 116-123; **CHAPTER XIII:** Postmaster Abraham Lincoln, 124-129; **CHAPTER XIV:** Uncle Sam, God-

father, 130-136; **CHAPTER XV:** Splitting a Pack of Wolves, 137-144; **CHAPTER XVI:** Friendly Services of Rural Carriers, 145-154; **CHAPTER XVII:** From Stagecoach to Fast Mail, 155-162; **CHAPTER XVIII:** The Fast Mail, 163-181; **CHAPTER XIX:** The Mail Train Robbery, 182-192; **CHAPTER XX:** Postal Service on the Sea, 192-205; **CHAPTER XXI:** Blazing the Air-Mail Trail, 206-213; **CHAPTER XXII:** Foiling the Rockies, 214-219; **CHAPTER XXIII:** Death in the Clouds, 220-226; **CHAPTER XXIV:** Two Great Adventures, 227-232; **CHAPTER XXV:** Air Mail to the Rescue, 233-242; **CHAPTER XXVI:** The Mysterious Roomers, 243-254; **CHAPTER XXVII:** All-Seeing Eyes, 255-260; **CHAPTER XXVIII:** A Slip of Paper, 261-269; **CHAPTER XXIX:** An Unknown Hero, 270-282.

HIGLETT (G. A.): HISTORY TAUGHT BY STAMPS. CAPTAIN COOK'S LAST VOYAGE. Compiled by G. A. H(iglett). Privately printed. 40pp., 8¾x5⅝ in., paper cover. Contents: (Introduction), p. 2; Part I: A Captain Bold, 3; II: The Windjammer, 5; III: Discovery of St. Helena, 8; IV: At the Cape, 9; V: Mount Cook, 11; VI: Landing at Rarotonga, 13; VII: Sirens of the South Seas, 16; VIII: An Island Queen, 18; IX: Life at Rarotonga, 22; X: The Escape, 26; XI: Aitutaki, 30; XII: Penrhyn and Onwards, 33; XIII: The Flesh Pots of Hawaii, 36; Authorities (Bibliography), 40.

WILLIAM R. RICKETTS.

Dr. Chase's Book on the 3c 1851-57

Every collector interested in the early issues of the United States should obtain a copy of the new issued book on the 3c 1851-57 by Dr. Carroll Chase, for while it deals primarily with these particular stamps much of the information applies to all of the early issues. This is true particularly of the important chapters on Cancellations, Rates and Covers but also applies on the chapters on Plate Arrangement, Paper, Gum, Impression, Perforation, etc.

Probably no other stamps have received such exhaustive study as these particular issues and the careful descriptions and illustrations make it possible for any collector to pick out the Cracked Plates, the Flaws and the Shifts without difficulty.

The book is published by the J. O. Moore Co., Inc., Hammondsport, N. Y. and as the edition is limited we suggest you secure your copy at once if you are interested.

A detailed review by Wm. R. Ricketts will appear in our next issue.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1929.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. Lindquist, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Editor, H. L. Lindquist, 51 West 48th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 51 West 48th St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

H. L. LINDQUIST, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1929.

L. M. CAGNEY, Notary Public.

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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Bergedorf

TRANSLATED BY J. PAALZOW OF THE *Collectors Club*

(Who was employed in the Postoffice at Bergedorf where his father was Postmaster.)

1 Schilling equals ¾ Sgr. equals 7.6 Pf.—16 Schillings equals 1 Mark Hamburger Courant, 1¼ Schilling equals 4 Danish Skilling.

BERGEDORF, up to the 8th of August 1867, was the joint property of the Free Hansa Cities of Hamburg and Luebeck and on that day through purchase, became the sole property of Hamburg. The Coat of Arms as seen on the stamps of Bergedorf is one-half each of the Coat of Arms of Luebeck and Hamburg, that is one-half of the Eagle of Luebeck and one-half of the three towers of Hamburg. The letters LHPA on the stamps stand for Luebeck Hamburg Post Amt (Office). The postal district consisted of the Postoffice in Bergedorf and the Landpost in the Vierlanden. Bergedorf never joined the German Austrian Postal Union but the rules thereof were made applicable by Orders of Dec. 31st, 1855 and July 24th, 1858. The stamps of Bergedorf were current up to Dec. 31st, 1867 and were succeeded on Jan. 1st, 1868 by the stamps of the North German Postal District.

A. Bergedorf's Own Stamps.

The rarity of genuinely used and well margined stamps of Bergedorf is not generally appreciated. The reason is that perhaps nine-tenths of all the Bergedorf cancellations are forgeries but in most cases they are not recognized as such. Then also the sale at auction of the specialized Collection of Bergedorf which had accumulated the best materials on the market for many years gave the impression that these stamps on original cover were not as rare as they are in fact. Again no true picture of this rarity can be formed from the statistics of the D. D. Ph 1923 No. 3 which gives the numbers of used Bergedorf's stamps in comparison with other older German rarities as they appeared in the auctions of the 10 years previous; for in this were also counted cancelled stamps on which the cancellation was forged.

This rarity is caused mainly by the limited number of the stamps which were used due to the following three reasons: (1) In 1861 there were in the entire Bergedorf Postal District only about 12,000 people, Bergedorf itself had only 2989 inhabitants. (2) The use of stamps was not compulsory. A great many letters were paid for in cash and received crayon markings of the amount paid. This is proven because letters of this kind having the genuine Postmark have frequently been used for forgeries; (3) Letters for the neighboring Holstein used the stamps first of Denmark later Schleswig-Holstein and apparently also Prussia.

The rarity of genuinely cancelled stamps shows itself in the small quantity in proportion to even the low estimate of stamps used as hereafter shown. Even of these few used stamps, letters, etc. a great percentage have been lost which appears even more remarkable as Bergedorf had many industries and the district (Vierlanden) had large mills and therefore the stamps were used not only on occasional private letters but on business letters which would most likely be saved and filed by the firms receiving them. For example, however, of No. 1b of which presumedly 12,000 were used only 8 copies on cover are known.

Just as for the rarity of used specimens, there are several reasons for the scarcity of stamps showing good margins. (1) The space between the stamps, especially on the lower values, most in use, was very small as were the stamps themselves. (2) The lithographic stone from which the stamps were printed was made as follows: There was first the original stone from which a block of four stamps was made, then this block of four was repeated on the stone as often as necessary to make the number required on the sheet. In this transfer the lithographer was not always careful to allow for proper spacing between the stamps and so it happened that in cutting singles or strips (either horizontally or vertically) it was impossible not to cut into some stamps; (3) The dividing lines between the rows were so irregular that they could not serve as a guide for the scissors.

Cancellations.

The Bergedorf stamps are generally obliterated with a Bar canceller consisting of 5 bars which was applied either once (straight lines) or twice in opposite directions thereby forming small squares. Only one canceller was in use and this in course of time began to wear, producing a broadening of the original 5 lines and forming a changed measurement which constituted a new type. Stamps cancelled with the dated postmark "Bergedorf" are much rarer than the bar cancellation, as are those cancelled with the circular dater "Geesthacht" and "Kirchwerder." Cancellations with ink in form of a cross were obligatory in the Landpost district, but such pieces have not as yet been found and their genuineness could only be established by being on the original cover.

Prices.

Our prices are quoted for well preserved pieces with unquestionable Bar cancellation. We have quoted prices based upon experience in pre-war times, as auction prices in the last few years and the instability of our currency do not reflect the true value of the stamps. On piece of cover, the stamps are worth double, and on entire cover five times, the prices quoted; stamps with full margins on all four sides also justify a higher price. The same applies to stamps cancelled with the horse shoe dated "Bergedorf" mainly on the lower values, and all other Date cancellations, which merit an increase of price of 100%.

Illustrations Courtesy Scott Stamp and Coin Co.

Proofs Not Issued.

1861 June 1st, Stamps I-V. Lithographed by Charles Fuchs in Hamburg. Black on colored paper. No. II on white Imp. Gummed.

		Numbers preserved.
I	½ sch. black on light lilac	about 300
II	1 sch. black on white thicker paper	68
III	1½ sch. black on dark yellow, thicker paper	85
IV	3 sch. black on dark rose	240
V	4 sch. black on red brown	38

Nos. I-V were printed in June 1861 on whole sheets from the plates adopted for the permanent issue. It has been said that the Post Office in Bergedorf sold some of the above at face to interested parties but it is a fact that they were never sold at the stamp window nor has a postally used specimen ever been found. It is a purely theoretical question as to what the views of the Postal Administration would have been if one of the buyers had attempted to use them in payment of postage. The differences between these proofs and the finally issued stamps have been indicated by the bold faced type. No. II differs from No. 2 by the thicker paper; No. III from No. 3 by a more greenish yellow and on the thicker paper of No. 2. The darker yellow of No. 3 appears in later issues of these stamps and it is possible that the paper used for the proofs was later utilized in printing the regular stamps, so it is also possible that the proofs of No.'s II and III were used. However a used specimen of the stamp in the dark yellow has never been found. The color of the paper of the ½ and 3 sch. is markedly different while not so much so in the 4 sch. No. IV is different in that instead of black print No. 4 shows blue. A number of these proofs were found in 1914 in the Archives of the City of Luebeck and were sold to a Luebeck dealer. Of No. I, there were 74; of No. II, 57; of No. III, 74; of IV, 65; and of No. V, 57. Beside these there are said to have been retained by the City, 10 of each value. In 1863, the Reichspost Museum received several of these proofs and now has a block of 4 and a pair of No. I, and of No. IV, a pair and single. Our figures of numbers preserved are approximate. The 1½ sch. yellow in a pair with one on which the value is spelled Schillinge, and which is mentioned in different catalogs as a proof, is only a specimen proof if the existence of such a specimen can be proved (see also under reprints).

Permanent Issue.

1861 Nov. 1st, No. 1-5, Lithographed black on No. 4 blue print on colored paper. No. 2 on white and less porous paper. Imp.

	Paper	Price MK		Issued	Remainders
1	½ sch. blue on light blue	2.75	75.—	200,000	41,000
	blue (b) 2d printing 1867	15.—	1000.—	20,000	8,000
2	1 sch. black on white	4.—	150.—	90,000	34,000
	Tete-Beche	10.—			
4	3 sch. blue on rose	2.50	5.00	80,000	59,000
5	4 sch. black on brown	2.00	6.00	80,000	65,000

The figures of quantity printed are official with the exception of 1b; those of the remainders have been taken from reports by Moens and E. Ruben, Copenhagen. The quantity used is the difference between the numbers printed and the remainders.

Sheets, Types (see also illustrations on succeeding pages). Sheets of each value consisted of two or more separate groups made in such manner that a double rowed transfer block was used and printed side by side without spacing. The transfer blocks consisted of two vertical rows of 6 in No's 13 of two vertical rows of 5 on No. 2 of two horizontal rows of 5 on No. 4 and of two horizontal rows on No. 5. As each transfer block contained as many types as there were

stamps, each sheet has the same number of type differences. More decided ones are shown in the later corrected "1" in No. 3 as well as the square of No. 3 with the inscription Schilling. Beside these recurrent types there are in all values, certain stamps with individual markings on them which do not occur on the corresponding stamps of other transfer blocks. Because of their pecular arrangement three different spacings can occur on the sheets. In each block the stamps are separated by a single line so that in consequence each two adjoining stamps are separated either by a horizontal or a vertical line.

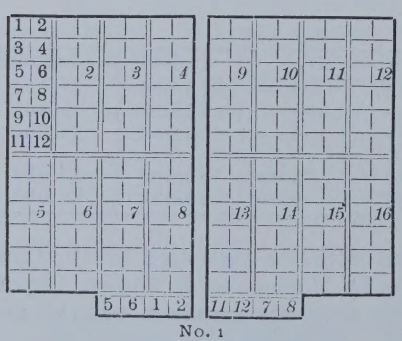
Stamp Spacing.

As each block has its own outer line, there appear between neighboring groups a double line either vertical or horizontal and this spacing between is larger than before (Block spacing). Spacing between stamps and Block spacings are very nearly alike in all values, but the spacings between groups are different. These group spacings are not only different in each value but in No. 2 which has 69 groups, they are different between each group. The group spacings in sheets of the same value are always the same mainly so in No. 2. A peculiarity is shown on the sheets of No. 1 and 3 where the lithographer added 4 stamps to each group of 96 stamps thus bringing the number on the sheet up to 200. On No. 1 these were added to the lower side of the stone while on No. 3 they were added on the left side of each group, so that these 4 stamps are each only the block space distant from the other 96 stamps.

Tete-Beche stamps exist of Nos. 2 and 3. In the former a whole group of 40 has been printed in reverse so that from each sheet of 200, 12 pairs of tete-beche stamps can be secured, which must always be separated by group spacings. On No. 3 the above mentioned strips of 4 were added in reverse to the two groups of 96, consequently only 8 pairs of horizontal tete-beche stamps can be had out of sheets of 200. These pairs only show block spacings.

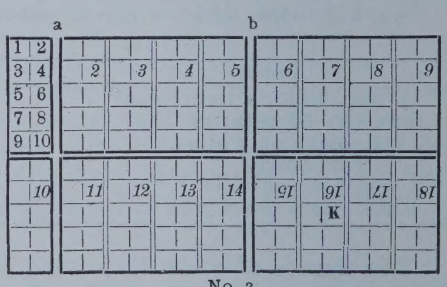
Plan of the Sheets of the 5 Values.

In this plan the upright numbers show the number and arrangement of the transfer types in the block. The horizontal numbers on the other hand which run through the entire sheet show the number of the transfer blocks in the printed sheet. Groups separated by center lines are marked by heavy outlines. In each plan "|" means, stamp-spacing, "||" means block spacing and "‖" means group spacing.



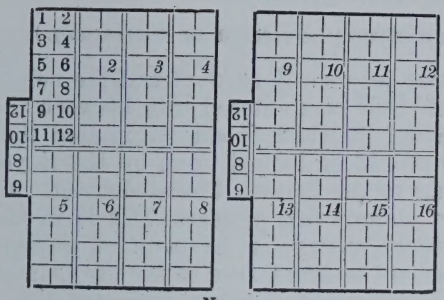
No. 1

200 stamps in 2 groups of 100 divided by a space of 4½-4 mm. Each group consists of 8 blocks of 12 stamps (6x2) and one strip of 4 added to each group on each side of the dividing space (4½-4 mm.)



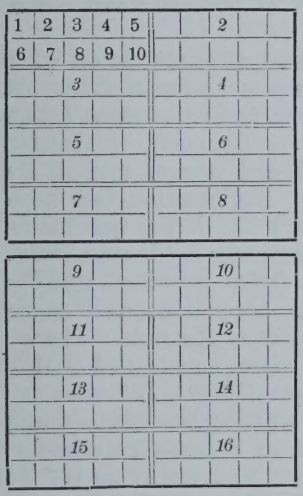
No. 2

180 stamps in 6 different groups divided by different spacings. The two left groups consist of 10 stamps each (5x2) the other 4 of 40 of four blocks 5x2. Group spacings vertically 1¾-2 mm. at A. 2¾ mm. at B, horizontal 1-2 mm. The sixth group marked K is in reverse to the others.



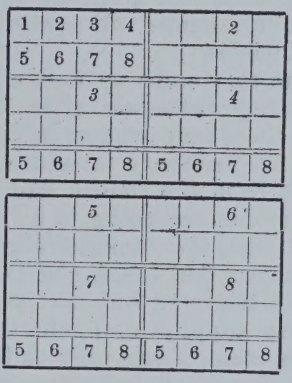
No. 3

200 stamps divided by 4½ mm. space in sheets of 100. Each sheet consists of 8 blocks of 12 (6x2) and a strip of 4 added on the left side in the centre of the sheet (Block spacing). The strips of 4 are in reverse to the other 96.



No. 4.

160 stamps divided by 4-4¾ mm. spaced into sheets of 80. Each sheet contains 8 blocks of 10 (2x5).



No. 5.

80 stamps divided by 5 mm. spaced into sheets of 40. Each sheet contains 4 blocks of 8 (2x4) and an added line of 2x4 (block spacing) consisting of the lower 4 stamps of the transfer blocks.

Paper Gum.

The paper is poor and porous. The thinness of the paper does not only vary in the different sheets but often in a single sheet where thicker, cloudy places change into thinner and more transparent ones which are often mistaken for spots. Sometimes small natural holes are also found in the paper. The yellowish gum was applied to the sheets by hand with a brush and often appears thick and thin on the same sheet. It is full of bubbles, streaked and often badly applied so that ungummed parts of sheets are found as well as ungummed margins.

Nos. 1A and 1B are not only different printings but were printed from different stones. The one for 1B was made of transfer blocks of No. 1A and I (transfer blocks of 1A and 1B are the same) which gives rise to the thought that the lithographic stone had been erased and a new one had to be made, while the 12 transfer types are repeated in the same way on 1B as on 1A. The arrangement of the blocks and rows is markedly improved which shows a more careful use of the transfer blocks. The time when this second printing was made is unknown. The known 8 specimens on cover were all used in 1867 and as far as year dates are known or can be deciphered they show that 1B was first used at that time. About No. 3 on dark yellow paper, see above under Proofs.

B. Stamp of Foreign Post Departments.

(Only for postal use with Denmark respectively Holstein or Schleswig.)

Because of the active business intercourse between Bergedorf and the neighboring Holstein a contract effective Oct. 1st, 1857 was entered into between the Danish Post Office Department and Bergedorf in which it was stipulated that the Offices in the Bergedorf Postal district would be looked upon by the Royal Danish Post Office Department as belonging to the Danish Postal district. In the official notice of the issue of Bergedorf stamps this appears: "It is in the interest of the public not to use the Bergedorf postage in payment of postage on letters to the Royal Danish Postal district but as heretofore to use the Danish stamps." Finally in the treaty which the Holstein Government with the Hansa cities entered into after the war of 1864, it is repeated that the use of Holstein Lauenburg stamps will continue for prepayment of postage from Bergedorf to these Duchies.

Danish stamps as well as those of the Postal administration of Holstein respectively Schleswig after 1864, and of Schleswig Holstein after 1865 were sold at the stamp window in Bergedorf, together with the Bergedorf stamps and it was not necessary to secure them from offices in Denmark or Holstein. The receipts from the Danish and other above mentioned stamps sold in Bergedorf were divided according to an agreed upon rate. Registration fees however remained with the administration in whose territory the letter was mailed. The above shows that the use of Danish stamps respectively Schleswig Holstein was not only tolerated but that the Bergedorf Post Office provided itself with the necessary supplies and sold them with its own. Danish as well as Schleswig Holstein stamps were only valid for use to these Postal districts. There remains the question if all Danish or Schleswig Holstein stamps cancelled with the Bergedorf postmark were sold at the Bergedorf Post Office. Likewise it has not been established with any degree of certainty whether Prussian stamps were sold at Bergedorf after the Postal administration of Schleswig Holstein in Feb. 1867 was taken over by the Prussian Post Office Department as the Schleswig Holstein stamps remained valid for postage until the end of 1867. The Prussian stamps of the issue of 1861 with the exception of 3 Pfg. are found with the cancellation of Bergedorf and covers with these stamps show the year 1867. As it still remains uncertain whether Prussian stamps were ever sold at the Bergedorf Post Office, we separate them from the foreign stamps actually known to have been sold there, as it is possible that Prussian stamps used in Bergedorf were purchased elsewhere. Prices are quoted for stamps on cover or large pieces of cover and loose stamps are worth about 50% less.

I. Denmark.

Stamps of Denmark were not only valid for Holstein but were good for the whole Kingdom of Denmark.

1857 (1 Oct.) Stamps of Denmark Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9 (Type, small crown Denmark Ill. 1)

1	2 Sk. blue dotted ground, Imp.	300.—
2	4 Sk. red brown dotted ground, Imp.	50.—
4	4 Sk. brown wavy lines, Imp.	50.—
4	4 red brown wavy lines, rouletted	50.—

As these stamps were in use from 1857 they could only be cancelled with the town postmark up to Nov. 1st, 1861 as the Bar canceller was in use only after Bergedorf issued its own stamps. After that date the bar cancellation was mainly used. Only one copy of No. 1 (2 Sk. blue) is known on piece of cover cancelled with both the bar canceller and the town postmark. This was sold at auction by Koehler in 1919 for 2750 papermarks equal to about 230 goldmarks.

II. Schleswig-Holstein.

Only stamps of the 1¼ Sch. value were used although no copies of the 1¼ Sch. green Schleswig Holstein or of the 4 Sch. Herzgoth Holstein are known with Bergedorf cancellation and presumably were not used there.

1	1¼ Sch. green Herzgoth Schleswig	Roul. 1	75.—
2	1¼ Sch. blue (4 SRM) small letters	Imp. 5	50.—
3	1¼ Sch. blue (4 SRM) large letters	Imp. 6	50.—
4	1¼ Sch. blue and rose (1¼ SLM)	Roul. 7	40.—
5	1¼ Sch. red lilac Herzgoth. Schleswig	Roul. 14	75.—
6	1¼ Sch. a. gray Herzgoth. Schleswig	Roul. 18a	75.—
	b. lilac gray Herzgoth. Schleswig	Roul. 18b	100.—
7	1¼ Sch. lilac Herzgoth. Holstein	Roul. 20	100.—

The cancellation is almost invariably the bar canceller. Nos. 4, 6 and 7 have been found with the round postmark "Geesthacht", No. 5 has been found only with postmark "Kirchwerder." The first of these two facts corresponds with the supposition of Rosenkranz that at the end of 1864 Geesthacht was in direct communication with several Post Offices in Holstin.

III. Prussia.

1867 (after Feb.) Stamps of 1861 Issue (Eagle type, roulette).

1	4 Pfg. green	150.—
2	6 Pfg. orange	150.—
3	1 sgr. rose	75.—
4	2 sgr. blue	100.—
5	3 sgr. brown	100.—

Cut square envelope stamps with print through the stamp 1863 1 sgr. rose as well as envelope stamp 3 sgr. of the same issue have been found. The cancellations are mostly the Bar canceller. No. 1 (Schwarz collection) and No. 3 exist with the horseshoe postmark Bergedorf. Beside the stamps of the three Post Office Departments there also exist copies of Hamburg and the North German Postal District cancelled with the Bergedorf postmark. It is supposed that the Hamburg stamps were cancelled in Bergedorf after their arrival there. Stamped envelopes of Hamburg ½ Sch. black appear more frequently with the Bergedorf cancellation and were evidently sold there.

Prices for Stamps on Cover.

1859	Imp. ½ Schilling black	150.—
	Imp. 1 Schilling brown	75.—
	Imp. 2 Schilling red	75.—
	Imp. 3 Schilling blue	200.—
1864-65	Perf. ½ Sch. black	50.—
1864-65	Perf. 1 Sch. brown	50.—
	Perf. 2 Sch. red	50.—

Stamps of the North German Postal District are found only with the Bergedorf postmark. They originated at the time when the old Bergedorf postmark was still used after Bergedorf had been merged into the North German Post Department and before a new postmark was furnished. The Bar canceller was not used after Jan. 1st, 1868. There have been found the 1 gr. rouletted and the envelope stamp 1 gr. Both are rare and it would appear that the old horseshoe dater was in use only a few months after Jan. 1st, 1868. On Dec. 31, 1867 the postal administration of Bergedorf and of Prussia were merged into the administration of the North German Postal District which at the same time invalidated their stamps.

Reprints.

Official reprints of stamps Nos. I-IV (June 4th, 1867) which were never issued (German Reprints Nos. 134-135).

	sheets	
I N ½ Sch. black on light rose lilac	2400	16.—
IV N 3 Sch. black on light lilac rose	1920	.20.—

These reprints were made in Hamburg while the Bergedorf stamps were still current. They were made from new stones and with new transfer blocks made from the original stone. They were in sheets of 200 stamps composed of transfer blocks of 8 instead of 12. They can be identified by a small dot at the right of (EI)N in the ½ Sch., and two similar dots in the centre of (PO)S-(TMARKE) in the 3 Sch. value.

Non-official reprints made from the original stone by I. B. Moens of Brussels.

I. Reprints of 1878 (German Reprints 136-140).

1	NI	½ Sch. black on light blue	.25
2	NI	1 Sch. black on white	1.00
4	NI	3 Sch. blue on violet	.50
5	NI	4 Sch. black on brown	2.00

II. Reprint of 1874 (German Reprint 141).

5	NII	4 Sch. black on brown	1.00

III. Reprint of 1887 (German Reprints 142-145).

1	NIII	½ Sch. black on violet blue	.05
2	NIII	1 Sch. black on grayish white	.15
4	NIII	3 Sch. blue on lilac red	.15
5	NIII	4 Sch. black on brown	.05

IV. Reprint of 1888 (German Reprints 146-147).

2	NIV	1 Sch. black on white	.05
4	NIV	3 Sch. blue-black on purple violet	.05

Reprints were made by Moens from transfers from the original stone which contained all 5 designs. Distinguishing marks are in Nos. 1 and 2, the line in "H and A" is either imperfect or vertical there is a great difference in the color of the paper in No. 4, and at the left of the inner row of pearls in No. 5 there is a fine line or dot. For further distinguishing marks between the Reprints and the Originals, both in the stamps and the sheets see Ohrt and H. d. Postfr. IV page 105 FF. Beside the above Reprints Moens made printings from the original stone on various colored papers (Essay reprints) which show all 5 values together. The picture of No. 3 bore the inscription Schillinge which was altered itno Schilling when the stone was made for printing this stamp. Therefore the reprints made from the original stone are not those of No. 3.

In 1872 pairs consisting of 1 stamp with Schillinge and one with Schilling were made on the original paper and gummed. These are rare (Price of pair 50.) (see also under Proofs).

(Translators footnote: The reason that the public was advised to continue the use of Danish stamps on correspondence to the Kingdom of Denmark was that by

their use there was a saving of ¾ Schilling on each letter. Letters to and from Denmark when paid for in cash or sent unpaid were taxed 2 Schillings while the value of the Danish 4 Skilling stamp was 1¼ Schilling (see decree on the issue of Bergedorf stamps).

After the war of 1864 the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg were ceded by Denmark to the administrations of Austria and Prussia but the internal letter rate remained the same as when under Danish rule, when the 4 Rigsbank-skilling was equal in value to 1¼ Sch. courant. This accounts for the issue of these odd value stamps of Schleswig and Holstein as well as for such values being issued in Hamburg and Luebeck where formerly Denmark had maintained her own post-offices. These cities entered into an agreement with the postal administrations of Schleswig and Holstein to maintain the former 1¼ Schilling).

Program of the Collectors Club

51 West 48th St., New York.

Season 1929-1930.

Retain this program and reserve these nights for The Collectors Club.

1929.

October 2nd. Edward R. Wood, Jr. Exhibit: U. S. 1847-1869, mint, in singles and blocks, also on covers.
October 16th. New Haven Night. Members of the New Haven Philatelic Society will visit us and give displays.
November 6th. Messrs. C. W. Brazer, Geo. Anthony and Beverly S. King. Exhibit: U. S. Proofs and Essays.
November 20th. Ten minute papers with small exhibits limited to twenty pages, by members.
December 18th. Laurence B. Mason. Exhibit: U. S. Covers showing postmarks, stamps and cancellations used in N. Y. City during the period 1775 to 1875.

1930.

January 8th. Under the management of H. M. Clark. Joint exhibit of Patriotic Envelopes.
January 22nd. Washington Night. Members of the Washington Philatelic Society will visit us and give displays.
February 5th. Henry G. Lapham. Exhibit: Early Australian Stamps.
February 19th. Competition Night. Any 20 pages from a members collection. To be judged for its interest and not for its rarity.
March 5th. Theodore E. Steinway. Exhibit: The Bedford Jones Historical Collection of France.
March 19th. Air Mail Stamps. General exhibit by Members.
April 2nd. Hans Lagerloef. Exhibit: Specialized collection of Monaco in 3 volumes.
April 16th. "The Oranges" Night. Members of the Philatelic Society of the Oranges will visit us and give displays.
May 7th. W. E. Hawkins. Exhibit: To be announced.
May 21st. "Franks" General Exhibit by Member. Mr. Philip H. Ward, Jr. will show his fine collection of Presidential Franks and other members are asked to contribute interesting items of any country.
June 4th. Open. Announcement later.

Collectors Club Out-of-Town Visits.

Tuesday, November 12th. New Haven, Conn.
February 10th to 14th. Washington, D. C.
Friday, March 14th. The Oranges, N. J.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

51 West 48th Street - - New York City

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Proposed by Membership Committee

SPAIN, ERRORS OF COLOR.

Dear Sir: There has been considerable controversy over the rare error of color in the 1851 issue of Spain i. e. the 2r in blue, the color of the 6r, instead of in red. This is now accepted by most experts as a genuine error and is thus listed in Gibbon's. It appears that a cliché of the wrong value was inserted by mistake.

In the case of the other error listed in Gibbon's as No. 24b, 5r red brown, this, according to Griebert was due to a few whole sheets being printed in this color and ranks as one of the rarest if not the rarest stamp of Spain.

It therefore seems not beyond the bounds of possibility that similar varieties may have existed among other stamps issued at about the same time. You can judge therefore of my interest, when in going through a large old fashioned general collection purchased by my firm a short time ago, to discover, quite by chance, a used copy of what I thought was the 12 cuartos of 1853. I then realized that the value was **6 cuartos.** The stamp is in the identical shade of the 12 cuartos and there is no doubt about the genuineness of the stamp or the postmark, and there is certainly no trace of the face of stamp having been tampered with. These points have been confirmed by the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society. They suggest it may be a color trial with genuine postmark, but I think this seems open to question.

The stamp was also submitted to Sen. M. Galvez of Madrid. His reply is very interesting as he states that one or two copies of this identical variety have been discovered by his firm from time to time in large parcels of used common 6 cuartos. He goes on to say that there is no doubt that it is of very considerable rarity but at present no official information has come to light which would determine whether it was a color trial or a genuine color error.

From the fact that he says that the one or two copies that have been found were found among parcels of the 6 cuartos, it would appear that a whole sheet must have been printed in purple, as if it was a cliché of the wrong value inserted in the sheet one would be more likely to find it among one of the 12 cuartos and used as such in the first case

I should be extremely interested to know if any of your readers can throw any light on what appears to be a very interesting discovery. The stamp was evidently quite unknown to Mr. Griebert when he published his work on these issues in 1919 as there is no mention of it in any way.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. GINN.

Evenings at the Collectors Club

EAGLE ISSUES OF MEXICO EXHIBITED BY OSCAR SCHENCK.

On May 1st, 1929, O. A. Schenck of Columbus, O. exhibited his very fine collection of the Eagle Issues of Mexico with their sub-consignment numbers. A feature of the collection is the method employed by Mr. Schenck in the arrangement of his collection which strikes us as the really logical method of classifying the stamps. It is so useful that we hope to secure the consent of Mr. Schenck to publish an article on his method in some future issue of this magazine.

The collection contains many unique items and Mr. Schenck has them worked out in splendid detail. When one realizes the rarity of many of these sub-consignment numbers it can be understood what a fascination they hold for the collector who specializes in them.

Mr. Schenck was voted a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy in showing the collection and it was only regretted that several of our leading Mexican specialists could not be present at the meeting.

ERNEST WILTSEE EXHIBITS AMERICANA ON MAY 15th.

The growing interest in items of Americana and the important part that philately is playing in this development was well exemplified by the exhibition of Ernest Wiltsee on May 15th.

His splendid showing of covers from the correspondence of A. H. Stevens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and his remarkable collection of Railway Express Covers were intensely enjoyed by all present. Both these collections have been written up in detail in previous issues of this magazine so we will make no attempt to mention the individual items but refer our readers to these interesting articles.

Mr. Wiltsee added to the pleasure of the evening by also showing his collection of South West Africa, a country which has attracted his attention for the reason that he at one time lived there. His collection contains every denomination, except two, in blocks of four, and these two are present in pairs. Many of the items shown are now almost impossible to obtain and the collection ranks with the best of its kind.

Mr. Wiltsee was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his courtesy.

H. L. L.

ALBANY NIGHT, JUNE 5, 1929.

On Wednesday, June 5th, a delegation from the Fort Orange Stamp Club visited the Collectors Club.

Prior to the meeting a Reception and Dinner was held at the New York Athletic Club, which was attended by 34 guests and members.

At 8 P. M. a move was made to the Collectors Club and before the proceedings started the President, H. L. Lindquist, made a sympathetic reference to the great loss we have sustained owing to the death of J. C. Morgenthau and he requested the members to stand in silent prayer for one minute.

Warner Bates, who was in charge of the delegation, stated that the visiting members of the Fort Orange Stamp Club had endeavored to bring with them collections of interest showing study and original research work.

He introduced the members in the following order:

Elliott R. Ryder, who showed Early Stampless Covers. Most of these were from an original find made this year. Mr. Ryder's interesting exhibit was grouped as follows:

1st. Cancellations of Troy;

2nd. Rochester, a great variety of ovals. One shown was 1820 when Rochester was first incorporated as a village and then up to 1854, the date of incorportion as a City.

Other groups were colored cancellations, in green, magenta and blue, the latter being the rarest.

Holiday cancellations were shown of Jan. 1st, July 4th, and Dec. 25th; group of cancellations showing names of Postmasters; some scarce stamp rates were noted, such as 25c and 56½c. Covers showing views of early railway locomotives were interesting. In one case it was stated the locomotive could not draw the train so the passengers got out and drew the locomotive!!! Covers were shown proving that after the War of 1812 the rates were increased 50%. Interesting steamboat covers were shown especially an early form used on the Hudson in 1809. Covers were shown of 1820 when Fulton and Vanderbilt were fighting to break the steamboat monopoly.

G. L. Habbert showed Early U. S. covers and stamps. Mr. Habbert explained that many of his covers came from the same find as those of Mr. Ryder.

He showed New York 1842, 5c, well tied on with U. S. Express Mail cancellation. A number of 1847, 5c on covers. Some rare railway cancellations on 1851, 3 cents, such as Madison and Lake Erie. Also Troy and New York Steamboat in blue.

W. W. Reynolds showed a small portion of his specialized collection of 1869, 3 cents. Many of these were on covers.

I noticed in the Territorial cancellation on covers Salt Lake City, and Nevada in green. Orange cancellations of Virginia Court House; green star of Sheffield, Ill. A curious cancellation of 5 Dice or Dominoes. Savannah, Ga. Rising Sun. Some registered covers showing the 3c used with 15c. Advertising covers. Town names in green. Railways, such as Chicago and Quincy, and Burlington, Vt. In a book of 3c not on covers, Mr. Reynolds also showed some interesting items such as: Square and Compasses, Hatchet, etc.

Richard Walton showed Advertising Covers between 1851 and 1857. He showed 50 selected interesting covers out of his collection of some 400, grouped under Schools, Colleges, Hotels, Grocers, Dentists, etc. These Pictorial covers were very interesting and are said to be rare. Designs included Plough and Anvil, Baynes Western Telegraph, etc.

W. L. L. Peltz showed an exhibit that elicited roars of laughter and many sighs of regret. He explained that this was a combination exhibit contributed by the members. He entitled it **Boozs Covers.** Everything relating to John Barleycorn. A Federal License. A cover of 1851 with advertisement of drink, Whiskey and Pine Oil. Covers showing Stills, Brewers and Hops. Advertisement of Taylors Brewery in 1865 who made 271,000 barrels of ale. Colored Convivial Scene. Temperance Cover which appropriately enough was from Springwater, N. Y. His hilarious exhibit finished with a view of a graveyard where John Barleycorn was buried!!

Geo. R. Cooley showed a selection of striking cancellations from the Coopertown find. He told us this find comprised 20,500 covers including the following: 1847, 5c, 86 copies; 1847, 10c, 4 copies; 1851, 3c, 1800 copies; 1857, 3c, 3600 copies. The most interesting were:— "Noisy Carriers" cancellation in oval, a very rare form which Mr. E. Wiltsee stated he had never seen. Fine example of the 3c cracked plate, and the line thru "Three Cents." "Odd Fellows" cancellation, but the gem was a perfect Waterbury cancellation of "An Irishman with his Pipe." In the find were some interesting bisections of the 2c Black Jacks. One cover had a 2c and half 2c for the 3c rate. Another two 2c and two halves of 2c to make the 6c rate. At this period

A. F. Lichtenstein asked permission to make a few remarks as he had to leave to catch a night train to Canada.

He pointed out the necessity of supporting the Exhibition that was being organized by the A. P. S. to be held during the Convention next August in Minneapolis. Mr. Lichtenstein thought that the holding of these Exhibitions at the Annual Conventions was a great step forward in forming friendships and getting acquainted with collectors all over the United States. He thought that this Empire State should contribute a large proportion of the expenses. Shares at $10 each and the more you donate the more you get back. Let us make Minneapolis feel that the Empire State is with them both in help, in funds, in Exhibits and in personal attendance.

Warner Bates showed New York City postmarks and cancellations between 1870 and 1890. Included in this exhibit was some fine cancellations of red Foreign Mails on cover. Scarce rates such as 60c to Bordeaux. New York Foreign Despatch "F. D." A rare item was a "New York outgoing Passenger Delivery" used on a steamship.

Wendover Neefus showed postmarks from Hudson and 30 miles around. In his opening remarks Mr. Neefus gave us a brief interesting account of the early history of Hudson, which was, he said, founded in 1783 by Nantucket fishermen. The earliest cover he had was 1801. Hudson was fond of colored cancellations and he showed examples in blue, red, brown and green. In the 1847, 5c, he had examples with blue and the rare green cancellations on covers. 1851, 3c orange brown, dated July 21st. Early rare Railway cancellations were shown of small lines afterwards merged into the N. Y. Central.

Dr. J. I. Wyer showed a collection of 1857, Type I. He included in his exhibit an extraordinary rare cover of 1851, 3c Imperf. On this a pair of the 3c was used OVER a 13c red, thick paper Hawaiian. The cover was used from Honolulu to Albany. Dr. Wyer showed 80 selected copies of this 3c Type I, among them a cover to the Washington family in Virginia. Year dates in fine shades. Block of 6 used on one cover, an unusual item. Varieties with the inner lines recut. He also showed some 1861, 3c rose, including some cancellations of large letters which he had arranged to read "A L L LOOK". Railway and Steamer cancellations, a good lot. Year Dates between Aug. 28, 1861 and Feb. 1869.

W. L. L. Peltz showed Cancellations on U. S. Revenues. This was a new subject to the members of the Collectors Club and was much appreciated. He pointed out that there is a mass of curious cancellations on Revenues, which seems to have been little studied. He showed a page of Steamship cancellations, and one used on a ferry. In the Express Companies he showed Adams, National Express, and Merchants Dispatch. A page of minor Railways which are all now in the Big Four. Page of Boston & Maine, and of Vermont Railways. Another page of Delaware and Hudson which he finds rare. Another of Montreal & Champlain, now a branch of the Grand Trunk. A rare cancellation of a "Two horse car" Railroad and many other rare and interesting railroad cancellations.

A large gathering of the Club turned

up to welcome our visitors, among them we were glad to have A. B. Claflin of Providence and C. B. K. Nevin of Boston. After the meeting the visitors and a few friends drove to my apartment at 10 West 86th St., where Mrs. Phillips served a cold collation and our guests inspected the fine collection of Confederate Locals recently bought from George Walcott.

The party broke up at 1.30 A. M. and has proved another very successful Inter-Club visit.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

STEPHEN D. BROWN MAKES A WONDERFUL DISPLAY.

On Wednesday evening, June 19th, Stephen D. Brown made a wonderful display of some of the choicest pieces from his wonderful selected collection.

In the auction room he displayed a large portion of his famous collection of the New Orleans stamps, which were shown in the glass cases around the room.

The most important pieces here were first of all, three complete reconstructed plates consisting mostly of used copies and which were shown on the white, the blue and the yellow paper, the latter, the third printing, being mostly unused.

In the rarities I noted 5c on white paper, first issue, used, printed on both sides.

Also another rarity was the imprint inverted on white paper and used.

On the third piece a very interesting item showed a tete-beche imprint traces showing above the one imprint of the bottom portion of letters of another imprint. This was shown on a strip of three and a single.

The collection contained a very large number of superb copies in singles, pairs and strips, on and off covers, with all varieties of cancellations.

Mr. Brown also showed a few choice pieces in Confederate States in addition to the New Orleans, such as a strip of the 2c green lithographed on cover; strip of 5 of the 2c brown on cover; a TEN cents on cover postmarked JACKSON; a very fine Knoxville on cover tied on with a Railroad cancellation. In addition to the Confederates, Mr. Brown was good enough to bring with him a selection of rarities in the most superb condition, of United States stamps. Among others I noted as follows:

U. S. Bisections: 1847, 10c bisected vertically and diagonally; 1851, a 3c tied with a black grid used on a circular as one cent; 1851, 12c, three diagonal bisections, one cancelled San Francisco, the second a New York town with "Via Nicaragua, Ahead of the Mails" on the cover, and a third one with the year date 1852 and the word PAID on the stamp; 1869, 2c, horizontal half, used as a 1c drop letter with a cork blob over the cut and with the word "Carrier" on the envelope, not in Scott's Special Catalogue. Also a 2c of the same issue, a vertical half used with a full 2c making the original 3c rate; 1807-71, no grill, 2c red-brown, vertical half used for drop letter; 1883, 4c, vertical half with the postmark O. K. (P. M.).

Amongst other fine things of which I can only note a few, were some perfect specimens of the 1842 New Yorks including a 5c on the real blue paper.

1847, a fine lot of 5c Railway cancellations, and red, blue and green PAIDS. Pair with the figures "10" in red and another one with "FREE" in red. In the 1847's the 5c and 10c were both shown with the Troy and New York Steamboat cancellations.

1851 issue, a superb set with corner sheet margins an da magnificent 1c Type I number "7R1" early.

There were a large number of other very interesting and rare varieties but space will not allow a detailed description as every stamp in this most magnificent collection deserves full description.

Additions to the Library

The following donations for the Library were received since January:

Jamaica, by Collett, Edwards, Morton and Nicholson, Publ. Stanley Gibbons. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.

Jamaica, by Collett, Edwards, Morton and Nicholson, Publ. Stanley Gibbons. Gift of Publishers.

Michel Briefmarken Katalog, 1829. Gift by Publishers.

Specialized U. S. Catalog, 1928. Gift of Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

Jugend Werbe, Briefmarken Ausstellung, Berlin. Gift Carl Beck.

De Puntstempels van Nederland, by Rugers and Korteweg. Gift Publishers.

La Guaira-Curacao. Gift Publishers.

Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia, by A. A. Rosenblum. Gift Melbourne Phil. Club.

Festschrift z. 25. j. Bestehen des Postwertzeichen Sammler Vereins Magdeburg, 1928, by W. Herzog. Gift W. Herzog.

Catalogue du specialiste des timbres poste d'Europe, 1922, by F. Serrane. Gift F. G. Floyd.

Remarks by E. Ackerman, 1928. Gift E. R. Ackerman.

U. S. Official Postal guide, July 1927. Gift E. R. Ackerman.

Les timbres poste de l'ile Maurice. Gift Geo. Brunel.

Stamp Collecting, daily Ed. during the London show, 8 Nos. Gift F. Vallancey.
London Chronicle, 2 issues of 1760 and 1766. Gift A. H. Benners.
Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia by A. Rosenblum. Gift Publishers.
Old Post Bags, by A. F. Harlow. Gift P. V. Imbrie.
Old Post Bags, by A. F. Harlow. Gift Publishers.
British North America, by F. Jarrett. Gift J. S. Rich.
Stamp Collecting, Why and How, by P. H. Thorp. Gift S. S. C. C.
Stamp Collecting, Yearbook, by F. H. Vallancey. Gift F. H. Vallancey.
A Guide to Phil. Literature, by F. H. Vallancey. Gift F. H. Vallancey.
The Royal Philatelic Society, London, by P. de Worms. Gift P. de Worms.
12 numbers of New Zealand Stamp Collector. Gift Verne, Collins and Co.
Grosser Ganzsachen Katalog, 1928. Gift R. Noske.
Het Leven Van Columbus of de Postzegels, by Van Peursem. Gift De Philatelist.
De Landmailporten, by P. Korteweg. Gift De Philatelist.
U. S. Navy Ship Cancellations by Dr. F. E. Locy. Gift H. M. Konwiser.
Pollitz, W. T., Auction Catalogue, 1st sale, priced. Gift H. M. Konwiser.
Price List of Chinese Stamps. Gift H. M. Konwiser.
Historie de la Poste aux lettres et de timbre poste, I, II, by A. Rothschild. Gift J. S. Rich.
Les Timbres Poste de l'ile Maurice. Gift H. Lagerloef.
The Colonial Postal Systems and Postage Stamps of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, 1849-71, by A. Deaville. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.
Geschichte des Postwesens im alten Kurfuerstentum & Koenigreich Sachsen, by E. A. Walter. Gift Author.
Parcel Post Convention between theUnited States of America and Germany, Hungary, Portuguese Colonies of West Africa, Straits Settlements, Irish Free State and Austria. Gift H. F. Bowker.
Pan American Postal Union, Parcel Post Convention of Mexico. Gift H. F. Bowker.
Description général des timbres poste de l'emission de Bordeaux, by P. Dillmann. Gift Author.
Capt. Cook's Last Voyage, History of Stamps by G. A. Higglett. Gift Author.
Various Magazines given by S. G. Rich.
The Postage Stamps of Japan and Dependencies, I, II, by T. Woodward. Gift A. F. Lichtenstein.
The Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers and Sheets of the U. S. Gift L. A. Dunham.

A USEFUL PHILATELIC ACCESSORY.

C. F. Lucke of Leipzig, Germany is just placing on the market an ingenious device printed on celluloid. On the outer edge of a rectangle 4⅛x5¾ inches will be found the usual perforation gauge and millimeter scale, while a series of slots cut into the center of the celluloid provides a ruling edge for the laying out of a blank album into spaces for stamps of any size or shape. It is a device that will be appreciated by many who like to arrange their albums artistically.

HAND MADE PAPER.

To emphasize the fact that the paper used in their Oriel Albums is strictly hand made, the G. F. Rapkin Company of London are inserting in the front of their albums a sheet showing the various processes in the manufacture of the paper. It is quite an interesting process and sheets hand made in this way can be sponged cleaned without doing them any harm.

PLUMRIDGE & CO. RESUME.

Plumridge & Co., 61 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2 have just issued their Resume of Prices for 1928-1929. This consists of a handsome illustrated booklet showing the outstanding items sold by the firm with a note of the prices realized. It is a booklet well worth obtaining.

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CUBA. Mint copy 1c 1910 No. 239a with centre inverted. A underpriced stamp 6.00

FIJI ISLANDS. Scott's No. 201 in mint block of 4 with surcharge inverted. Gibbon's No. 224b. Only half the quantity of this value known inverted to that of the 1 penny which Gibbon's list at £6. This is a beautiful corner block with control No. 5 ..... 100.00

JAMAICA, Unused copy No. 27 with penny spelled "pinny," unlisted 5.00

JAMAICA, Mint copy of No. 33 with "ser—et" error, Gibbon's No. 51 ..... 2.50

JAMAICA, Mint copy of No. 251c, double surcharge variety on first official.. 6.00

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1913	No. 107 to 109 (set 3)	.07
1915-16	"Red Cross" (set 4)	.18
1921	"Reunion of Venezia Giulia" (set 3)	.25
1921	"Dante" (set 3)	.40
1921	"Victory" (set 4)	.12
1922	No. 117 to 120 (Yvert) (set 4)	1.40
1922	"Mazzini" (set 3)	.30
1922	"Propaganda Fide" (set 4)	1.10
1923-24	No. 142 to 145, 158, 159 (set 6)	.35
1923	"Fascisti—March on Rome" (set 6)	1.00
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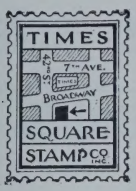

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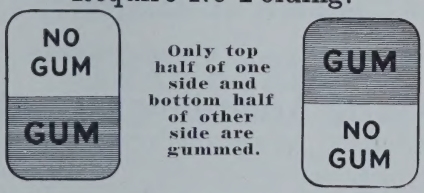

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